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MUNICIPAL REPORT.

The Council for the Municipal year 1904/5 submits to the Rate-payers the Annual Report on Public Matters, together with the statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December 1904.

In a letter dated the 29th February Mr. S. A. HARDOON tendered his resignation, and the vacancy thus created was left unfilled.

The Municipal Election was held on the 20th and 21st January, and, at the first meeting of the new Council on the 16th March, the following Office Bearers were appointed :—

<i>Chairman</i>	Mr. F. ANDERSON.
<i>Vice-Chairman</i>	Mr. O. MEUSER.
<i>Finance Committee</i>	Messrs. F. ANDERSON (<i>Chairman</i>) H. DE GRAY and E. S. LITTLE.
<i>Watch Committee</i>	Messrs. A. M. MARSHALL (<i>Chairman</i>), D. LANDALE and C. W. WRIGHTSON.
<i>Works Committee</i>	Messrs. O. MEUSER (<i>Chairman</i>) A. W. BURKILL and J. PRENTICE.
<i>Representative on the Public Re-creation Ground Committee</i>	Mr. A. W. BURKILL.
<i>Representative on the Committee of the Public School</i>	Mr. H. DE GRAY.
<i>Representative on the Committee of the Public School for Chinese</i>	Mr. E. S. LITTLE.

The absence of Mr. PRENTICE from the 8th June to the end of the year, and of Mr. LITTLE from the 1st June to the 23rd November, has rendered the work of the remaining members somewhat more onerous than usual. In this connection an addition to the Standing Orders was adopted on the 7th December calling upon members to resign in the event of their departure from Shanghai for a period of more than three months.

The Council has met weekly on Wednesdays during the year, and the Standing Committees as follows :—the Works Committee every alternate Monday, twenty meetings in all, the Watch Committee nine, and the Finance Committee five times.



MUNICIPAL POLICE

WATCH MATTERS.

REPORT OF OFFICER COMMANDING VOLUNTEER CORPS.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Shanghai, 1st January 1905.

Strength.—The strength of the Corps on the 31st December 1904 was 40 officers and 571 non-commissioned officers and men, of which the Reserve Company numbered 3 officers and 81 men. These figures show an increase of numbers, the total of all ranks on 31st December 1903 having been 536.

Staff.—Upon my recommendation the appointment of Corps Adjutant was abolished, two separate appointments, that of Corps Staff Officer and Adjutant to the Infantry Battalion, being instituted in lieu thereof. Captain C. C. A. Wedemeyer was promoted to the former post with the rank of Major, while Captain G. F. Collyer, late 4th Battalion East Surrey Regiment, was appointed Adjutant to the Infantry Battalion. The Rev. A. J. Walker, M.A., was appointed Chaplain *vice* the late Rev. H. C. Hodges, 9th August 1904. Colour Sergeant A. W. Studd, 15th East York Regiment, took up the duties of Orderly Room Sergeant in March *vice* Sergeant W. Bunting.

Light Horse and Artillery.—Both Light Horse and Artillery continue to maintain their numbers and efficiency. The Battery has visited The Point 6 times during the year for target practice, and the shooting has been uniformly good.

Infantry.—The Infantry Battalion has been fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Henry Keswick, late 3rd King's Own Scottish

Borderers, who was appointed to command the Battalion in March. Under the capable guidance of this Officer and the Adjutant Captain Collyer the Battalion has made marked improvement.

Mounted Infantry.—A Company of Mounted Infantry was started in March and now numbers 1 officer and 19 non-commissioned officers and men. This promises to be a popular and efficient unit; it is at present handicapped by lack of suitable saddlery and equipment; this equipment will however probably arrive in the course of a few weeks.

Maxim Company.—This Company has been started about one year and numbers 2 officers and 44 non-commissioned officers and men with six guns and is a valuable adjunct to the Corps.

Signallers.—They have maintained their numbers and general efficiency.

Field Days.—Field Days, not including that held at the Annual Inspection on 2nd April, took place on 5th March, 29th November and 18th December and Night Operations on 4th July and 12th October. There was a fair average attendance on each occasion.

Camps.—A Camp of Exercise was held for the Light Horse and Artillery between the 29th March and 4th April at Jessfield, which was very well attended. The Infantry Battalion went into camp at the Rifle Range from 21st to 24th May; there was a fair attendance. Both camps were unfortunately a good deal interfered with by rain.

Arms.—The arms and accoutrements are in a good serviceable condition. During the year 50 rifles have been sent to Hongkong and refitted with new barrels.

Head Quarter Offices.—The Head Quarters building was finished and occupied during the year. The building comprises, on the ground floor a gunshed in which the 9-prs. and Maxim guns are housed, on the 1st floor the Commandant's Office, Clothing Store and Armoury, and on the top floor quarters for the Staff Sergeants.

Magazine.—The Magazine at the Gaol was opened in January; the bulk of the ammunition was removed to this Magazine, a supply however is still kept in the Magazine at the Central Police Station to supply the requirements at the rifle range and in case of emergencies.

Municipal Challenge Cup.—This cup was won outright. Another precisely similar one was ordered through the Council's agents from Messrs. Mappin & Webb and has arrived.

Ammunition and Musketry.—A large amount of ammunition, somewhat over 131,000 rounds, has been expended during the year; of this, 125,300 rounds have been issued free to Volunteers. Since skill in the use of the rifle may be reasonably considered to be the chief aim of Volunteers in Shanghai, it is satisfactory to note that considerable interest is taken in rifle shooting, which is fostered by inter-section and inter-company competitions, and that the standard of shooting throughout the Corps has shewn general improvement.

Officers' Seniority List.—

Major	B. A. Clarke	5	4	00
"	W. J. Milles	5	4	00
"	C. C. Wedemeyer	3	2	04
"	H. Keswick	1	3	04
Captain	W. M. Dowdall	8	2	93
"	C. Lalcaca	21	4	96
"	T. E. Trueman	15	2	00
"	G. R. Wingrove	3	1	01
"	G. V. T. Marshall	18	7	01
"	H. E. Keylock	28	11	01
"	A. Stanley	13	2	02
"	P. Paulun	13	2	02
"	G. E. Stewart	27	5	03
"	G. F. Collyer	23	3	04
"	R. H. R. Wade	23	3	04
"	E. Willkomm	23	3	04
"	E. D. Sanders	23	3	04
Lieut.	H. W. G. Hayter	20	7	99
"	L. J. Cubitt	16	8	00
"	H. B. H. Thomas	18	7	01
"	W. J. N. Dyer	28	11	01
"	H. W. Pilcher	24	6	03
"	G. Hanwell	24	8	04
2nd Lieut	W. S. Burns	18	7	01
"	C. Mosberg	28	1	01
Hon.	" M. A. Valenza	19	6	02
"	G. G. Carlsen	17	7	02

2nd Lieut. W. N. Fleming	15	1	03
" L. S. Hudson	24	6	03
" R. I. Fearon	24	6	03
" F. H. Crossley	2	7	03
" C. H. P. Hay	2	3	04
" J. W. Innocent	23	3	04
" R. M. Saker	23	3	04
" T. Yamagi	23	3	04
" W. F. Susemihl	3	8	04
" A. Crighton	18	5	04
Chaplain Rev. A. J. Walker	9	8	04

Commissions.—The following have been issued during the year:—

C. C. A. Wedemeyer	Major and Staff Officer	3	2	04
G. F. Collyer	Lieutenant and Adjutant, Infantry Battalion	3	2	04
G. Hanwell	2nd Lieutenant, Medical Staff	3	2	04
H. Keswick	Major Commanding the Infantry Battalion	29	2	04
C. H. P. Hay	2nd Lieutenant, Maxim Company	2	3	04
R. H. R. Wade	Captain, Customs Company	23	3	04
G. F. Collyer	Captain and Adjutant, Infantry Battalion	23	3	04
E. Willkomm	Captain, German Company	23	3	04
H. Chiba	Captain, Japanese Company	23	3	04
E. D. Sanders	Captain, Maxim Company	23	3	04
I. Také	Lieutenant, Japanese Company	23	3	04
J. W. Innocent	2nd Lieutenant, Customs Company	23	3	04
R. M. Saker	2nd Lieutenant, Customs Company	23	3	04
L. Ridder	2nd Lieutenant, German Company	23	3	04
T. Yamaji	2nd Lieutenant, Japanese Company	23	3	04
A. Crighton	2nd Lieutenant, Light Horse	18	5	04
W. F. Susemihl	2nd Lieutenant, German Company	3	8	04
G. Hanwell	Lieutenant, Medical Staff	24	8	04
G. V. T. Marshall	Captain, Artillery	29	10	04

Resignations.—The following have occurred:—

Captain G. Lanning	13	1	04
2nd Lieutenant C. R. Bennett	3	2	04
2nd Lieutenant P. Stave	23	3	04
Captain G. V. T. Marshall	13	4	04
2nd Lieutenant P. W. Massey	11	5	04
2nd Lieutenant L. Ridder	3	8	04
Captain H. Chiba	9	11	04
Lieutenant J. D. Strang	9	11	04
Lieutenant I. Také	9	11	04

Particulars of the Strength of the Corps.—The following was the strength of the Corps on the 31st December 1904 :—

STAFF.

Major W. M. Watson, West Riding Regiment, Commanding.
 Major B. A. Clarke, 2nd in Command.
 Major H. Keswick, Commanding Infantry Companies.
 Major C. C. A. Wedemeyer, Staff Officer.
 Captain G. F. Collyer, Adjutant.
 Captain W. M. Dowdall, Engineer Staff Officer.
 Hon. 2nd Lieut. M. A. Valenza, Bandmaster.
 2nd Lieut G. G. Carlsen, Signalling Officer.
 Corps Sergt. Major R. L. R. Rundle.
 Sergt. Major A. B. Trodd.
 Orderly Room Colour Sergt. A. W. Studd, 15th E.Y. Regiment.

LIGHT HORSE.

Captain H. Keylock.
 Lieut. W. J. N. Dyer.
 2nd Lieut. C. Mosberg.
 2nd Lieut. A. Crighton.
 39 N.C. Officers and Men.

MOUNTED INFANTRY.

2nd Lieut. Hudson.
 19 N.C. Officers and Men.

ARTILLERY.

Captain G. V. T. Marshall
 2nd Lieut. T. H. Crossley.
 55 N.C. Officers and Men.

MAXIM COMPANY.

Captain E. D. Sanders.
 2nd Lieut. C. H. P. Hay.
 43 N.C. Officers and Men.

"A" COMPANY.

Captain G. E. Stewart.
 Lieut. H. W. Pilcher.
 2nd Lieut. R. I. Fearon.
 2nd Lieut. W. N. Fleming.
 88 N.C. Officers and Men.

"B" COMPANY.

Captain T. E. Trueman.
 Lieut. H. R. H. Thomas.
 2nd Lieut. W. S. Burns.
 54 N.C. Officers and Men.

GERMAN COMPANY.

Captain E. Willkomm.
 2nd Lieut. Susemihl.
 51 N.C. Officers and Men.

CUSTOMS COMPANY.

Captain R. H. R. Wade.
 2nd Lieut. J. W. Innocent.
 2nd Lieut. R. M. Saker.
 63 N.C. Officers and Men.

JAPANESE COMPANY.

2nd Lieut. Yamaji.
 50 N.C. Officers and Men.

AMBULANCE CORPS.

Major W. J. Milles, P.M.O.
 Captain C. Lalcaca.
 Captain A. Stanley.
 Captain P. Paulun.
 Lieut. G. Hanwell.
 10 N.C. Officers and Men.

SIGNALLERS COMPANY.

2nd Lieut. Carlsen.
Sergt. S. Black, (attd.)
15 N.C. Officers and Men.

RESERVE COMPANY.

Captain G. R. Wingrove.
Lieut. H. W. G. Hayter.
Lieut. L. J. Cubitt.
91 N.C. Officers and Men.

RETIRED LIST.

Major G. J. Morrison.
Major E. Henderson.
Major N. Macleod.
Major Cecil Holliday.
Major W. D. Little.
Captain W. H. Anderson.
Captain Sir C. J. Dudgeon.
Captain C. O. Liddell.

Anniversary of the Battle of Muddy Flat.—There being a general feeling throughout the Corps that the 50th Anniversary of the Battle of Muddy Flat should be suitably celebrated, a public ball was, with the assistance of the Council, given by the Corps. The ball, which was very largely attended, proved a great success.

M. WATSON,

Major,

Commanding Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

LIGHT HORSE EQUIPMENT.

HORSE FURNITURE, ETC.								Stock at Date.
Saddles, complete, with Carbine Buckets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Saddle-cloths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Bridles, complete	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Chains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Carbine Buckets, spare	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Lance Buckets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Bosses, Brass, for Headstalls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Buckles, Brass, for Harness, Assorted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	460
Hopks, for Bits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Lances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.								
Swords, Officers', with Sam Browne Belts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
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Bandoliers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Sabres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

INFANTRY EQUIPMENT.

ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.	Stock at Date.
Rifles, L.M.	745
Carbines, M.H., Old Pattern	9
" " New "	2
" M.M.	300
Bayonets, L.M.	1,043
" M.H. Sword with Scabbard	206
" " Triangular	370
Sight Protectors, L.M.	300
Oil-bottles, L.M.	674
Pull-throughs	710
Cleaning-rods, L.M.	311
Morris Tubes	9
" Cleaning-rods, complete	7
Revolvers, Webley, with Cases, etc., complete	20
" R.L.C. Pattern	55
Swords, Officers', with Belts, complete	26
Sword-knots, Brown	75
" White	12
Belts, Waist, with Frogs, Brown	899
" " " " White	62
Pouches, Ammunition, New Pattern	417
" " " " Old "	499
Slings, Brown	890
Knee Caps	35
Whistles	32
Bugles	8
Trumpet	1
Drums	3
Havresacks	541
Sight Deflectors	6
Water-bottles	600
Lamps, Signal	4*

ANNUAL INSPECTION OF THE CORPS.

The annual inspection was held by Lieutenant Colonel C. N. Watts, appointed for the purpose by His Excellency the General Officer Commanding H.M. Troops in South China; and General Hatton, in forwarding the document for the Council's information, stated that the report was very satisfactory and shewed that the Corps was in a general state of efficiency.

INSPECTION REPORT ON THE SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS. 29TH MARCH AND 2ND APRIL, 1904.

The Corps Generally.—I did not see the Corps on any purely ceremonial parade, but between the 29th March and 1st April witnessed the several units at drill, and the bulk of the Infantry at Musketry, finishing my inspection with a field day in which all three arms took part.

I was very favourably impressed with the Corps' general efficiency: the relations between the Commandants and the Officers appear to be most cordial: the discipline is very good: and all ranks show keenness.

Drill and Field Training.—The drilling of some of the units is far better than that of others, but as the general standard is quite smart enough for all practical purposes every opportunity should be taken of practising the officers and men in extended order work and duties in the field, and a good deal has been done in this direction during the past year.

Musketry.—The course adopted is that laid down for Volunteers in Musketry Regulations 1903.

Two out of the five Infantry companies had not yet completed the course, but the results in the case of those which had are—with regard to "B" and the Customs Companies—very good. "A" Company has too many 3rd Class shots.

The Range.—The Range is a very good one and excellently equipped.

ARMS.

Small Arms, Armoury.—The arms are in good condition and well looked after: on the conclusion of the drill season the small arms will be stored in the new Armoury instead of being kept by the Volunteers.

Field Guns.—The 9-pounder R.B.L. gun, though useless in the field, would serve its purpose in street fighting, but the Artillery are deserving of a better weapon, when one can be supplied.

Equipment.—The saddlery and equipment of the Light Horse and of the Artillery is suitable.

That of the Infantry is to be changed shortly—the present equipment, with only one pouch holding fifty rounds, is not only a bad one but unsightly.

Magazine.—A suitable magazine has been built at the Municipal Gaol on the outskirts of the Settlements.

There is also a small expense magazine at the Municipal Buildings in the Hankow Road.

Scheme of Defence.—The Scheme of Defence in case of riots or attack on the Settlements is well thought out and adapted to the class of antagonist the Volunteers would be called upon to oppose. The Alarm Posts are periodically manned.

Books.—The books connected with the Corps are duly entered up and well kept; these are :—

- 1.—The Clothing Ledger.
- 2.—Order Book.
- 3.—Ammunition Stock Book.

Units Recently Raised or in Process of being Raised.—A Maxim Gun Company was formed about two and a-half months ago, which promises to be a very useful unit: by a contrivance thought out by Captain Sanders the guns, which are ordinarily mounted on wheeled carriages, can be mounted on the wheel-barrow of the country and taken over the intersected ground round the Settlements.

A Mounted Infantry Company is in process of formation.

DIARY OF INSPECTION.

29th March, 5.45 p.m.—The Light Horse paraded on the Race Course. Officers present: Captain Keylock, Lieut. Dyer and 2nd Lieut. Mosberg. The officers in turn drilled the Squadron; they have good words of command and know their drill: the Squadron worked well and steadily, the ponies being well in hand. All ranks ride very well. I also saw the Squadron at Sword Exercise, which was somewhat ragged; and at dismounted practice, which gave me the impression that this branch of the cavalry soldier's training is not sufficiently practised, evidenced by the perfunctory way in which the dismounted work was carried out—impossible rushes of about thirty yards, parade volleys, and so on.

30th March, 7 a.m.—The German Company on the Bund. Officers present: Captain Wilkomm, 2nd Lieut. Ridder.

The precision of the drill and smartness of all ranks left nothing to be desired. This company has about 50 per cent of men who have served in the German Army and adopts the German drill.

Owing to the confined space I could not fairly judge of its methods in extended order—nor could I do so at the field-day on 2nd April as it did not on

that occasion come into action—but while taking exception to the rigid adherence to a three pace extension as a maximum and a generally undue amount of stiffness in extended order, I consider this company is a very efficient unit. The officers drill well, as also did a private called haphazard out of the ranks. The physique and set up of the men is very good.

I would suggest that a less conspicuous uniform might be of advantage—the present uniform of dark blue, with pickelhaubes, betrays the company in the field at a great distance, and especially when working with a khaki-clothed Corps, as the rest of the S.V.C. is. The German troops in North China have an excellent field khaki uniform, which might be taken as a pattern.

30th March, 5.45 p.m.—Battalion drill on the Race Course under a Captain and Adjutant G. F. Collyer. Captain Collyer is a good drill and the Battalion worked very fairly well: the pace is too slow however.

31st March, 5.40 p.m.—Customs Company in the School's Yard under Captain Wade, 2nd Lieuts. Innocent and Saker. Owing to the confined space only a few company movements could be done. The drill was fair but the pace in marching was too slow.

6.15 p.m.—The Japanese Company in the Consulate ground under Captain Chiba and Lieut. Také. The officers know their work and the men drill very well and smartly, the movements in extended order by signals were particularly good.

Reserve Company.—A Squad of the Reserve Company consisting of gentlemen who have retired from the Corps but periodically turn out in plain clothes for drill were also at work in the Consular Compound—this I consider most praiseworthy as most of these gentlemen are men past middle age who set an excellent example of public spirit to the young men of Shanghai who can but won't join the S.V.C. The Reserve Company has a total strength of eighty-four all ranks.

1st April, 10.30 a.m.—"A" "B" and Customs Companies at sectional skirmishing practices on the ranges. Considering that this was the first time the practice was attempted, it was well carried out, but much more attention is required on the part of Section Commanders to such points as seeing that men close the breach and lower the leaf of the backsight during each advance and that fire is opened more rapidly. All the Companies were excessively slow in opening fire at the targets, which appeared at irregular intervals—very often not getting a shot off till there was nothing to fire at. The object of this practice being to accustom men to open a rapid and heavy fire on an object only visible for a short time, they should be taught to do so on their own initiative without waiting for any preliminary words of command. In this connection, the employment of the magazine is I understand rather discouraged for fear of accidents, but as the men are in possession of a magazine rifle it appears absolutely necessary that they should be trained to its full use.

Signallers.—I also inspected the signallers at work under 2nd Lieut. Carlsen. They are all lads ranging in age from twelve to seventeen and are quite efficient, as I was enabled to judge by the messages sent up and down the range in connection with the musketry which was being carried out. This is a most excellent unit of the Corps.

Maxim Gun Company.—The Maxim Gun Company under Captain Sanders and 2nd Lieut. Hay fired on the range for my inspection during the morning. The practice was traversing fire 150 yards. This Company has only been raised about two and a-half months and will under the instruction of its officers, who know their work thoroughly, become a very efficient body.

8.45 p.m.—During the afternoon I saw the Artillery at drill in the Camp at Jessfield. The ponies are supplied by contract, some of them never having been in the teams till two days previously. The steadiness with which the Battery drilled speaks well for the riding powers of the drivers.

The Battery is a smart efficient unit and reflects great credit on its Commander—Captain Marshall—and his Subalterns and Sergeant-Major. I had no opportunity of seeing it in practice.

2nd April, 3.40 p.m.—On the 2nd April all available Members of the S.V.C. took part in a Field Day, scheme for which is attached with a sketch of the ground.

The Muster was decidedly good, especially as the day coincided with the Easter Holiday, during which it is the custom to leave Shanghai.

The scheme was a practical one and the operations were very well carried out on the whole. The points mostly calling for criticism were :—

Attacking Blue Force.—(1) The omission to keep any portion of the force in the hands of the O.C. as a general reserve.

(2) The neglect to send scouts ahead of the Infantry Companies, very necessary in such country as is found round Shanghai much intersected with creeks and with a restricted view.

Defending Red Force.—(1) The action of the Cavalry, which, after locating one of the hostile guns, moved off to another part of the battlefield without leaving even a small party in observation.

(2) The simultaneous retirement of the Infantry.

C. N. WATTS,

Lt.-Colonel

1st Bn. Sherwood Foresters.

Hongkong, 8th April 1904.

TARGET PRACTICE AT WOOSUNG.

An application to the Chinese Authorities for permission for the Artillery to fire at Woosung, instead of at The Point as heretofore, was refused upon the grounds that friction with the native garrison might result.

Council Room,

Shanghai, 9th November 1904.

SIR,—On behalf of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, I have the honour to request that you may be good enough to transmit an application to H.E. the Shanghai Taotai, requesting permission that the guns of the Artillery may be permitted to fire target practice at Woosung from a spot to be approved by the Chinese Authorities in the vicinity of the Woosung Forts. It will be within your knowledge that this practice has hitherto been held at The Point, but the Major Commanding the Corps considers that the neighbourhood of Woosung offers superior advantages, and I have therefore to express the hope that no objections may be raised to the change.

Public notice would be given on every occasion of the date of intended firing, which would not occur more than three or four times in the course of a year.

As it is desired that the first practice should take place during the current month, I have the honour to request that this application may be brought to the notice of Yuan Taotai at the earliest possible moment.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

JOHN GOODNOW, Esq.,

Consul-General for the United States
and Senior Consul.

*Translation of letter from the Taotai to the Senior Consul,
dated 21st November 1904.*

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter forwarding a copy of the Municipal Council's communication to yourself, from a translation of which I note that the Council desires to hold target practice of the Shanghai Volunteer Artillery at Woosung. In reply thereto I have the honour to point out that the general conditions of Woosung differ from those of Shanghai and that the garrison of the forts patrol this place and drilling of troops often takes place there. I am therefore afraid that friction might be caused between them and the Corps, which is no doubt undesirable. Under the circumstances I cannot grant

the desired permission, and being anxious to maintain friendly relations and to prevent any source of possible trouble, I am of opinion that the Council should preferably hold target practice at Yangtsepoo, a suitable place for the purpose, from which it seems unnecessary to remove. I have therefore the honour to ask that you will inform the Council accordingly and will excuse me in this matter.

FRANCHISE FOR VOLUNTEERS.

In submitting to the Council a proposal that the franchise be extended to members of the Corps the Major Commanding wrote under date 2nd March as follows :—

“At the present time, when house rents in the Settlement
“are so high, a great number of the members of this community
“are obliged to live in boarding houses or hotels and are thus
“subject to no direct taxation, but it is the opinion of the officers,
“shared, I am informed, by many members of the community,
“that the men who are willing to devote their time and energy
“to the public service, should in exchange receive some privileges.

“Such an extension of the franchise would be not merely a
“graceful recognition of services rendered, but would, by fostering
“in many of our citizens a practical interest in matters Municipal,
“tend, it is thought, to strengthen the interests of Shanghai
“generally.”

Acting on this suggestion the Council has decided to adopt, for submission to the Ratepayers at their next special meeting, a scheme under which the franchise will be conferred upon every member of the Corps, over 21 years of age, who has three years' efficient service and who has made himself fully efficient during the year immediately preceding that for which the vote is granted.

Similar privileges will be proposed for similarly qualified members of the Fire Brigade.

AMENDMENT OF REGULATIONS.

Upon the recommendation of the Major Commanding the following amendments of the Corps Regulations, which were adopted at a meeting of the Wing and Unit Commanders held on the 5th December, received the Council's sanction.

Rule XIII.—The School of Instruction allowance is fixed at 12s. 6d. per diem for one month's course.

Rule XXIII.—The constitution of the Clothing Board will read as follows :—

“The Officer Commanding the Corps for the time being as
“President, the Wing Commandants, the Adjutant of the
“Infantry Battalion, the Corps' Staff Officer, the Officers
“Commanding the Artillery and Light Horse, the Quartermaster
“of the Corps for the time acting as Secretary, one officer of the
“Medical Staff to be appointed by the Principal Medical
“Officer.”

Rule XXVI.—The following new regulation is interpolated, the numbers of subsequent regulations to No. XXXII being changed accordingly.

“Every member on joining and after receiving his uniform,
“arms and accoutrements shall give a written undertaking to
“serve in the Corps and become efficient for three consecutive
“trainings; failing which he shall pay to the Council the sum of
“seven dollars for each year's efficiency uncompleted, provided
“such failure is not caused through sickness or enforced absence
“from Shanghai.”

Rule XXXIII, providing for meetings of the Corps, is expunged.

The Dress Regulations appended to the Code have been cancelled, and are under revision.



BUBBLING WELL POLICE STATION

REPORT OF CAPTAIN- SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

The general work and conduct of the Force, as a whole, has been satisfactory, and in several instances the congratulations of different magistrates have been accorded for excellent results obtained in serious criminal offences.

Foreigners.—This portion of the Force has been much under the authorised strength during the year owing to the number of men on leave, on account of sicknesses and deaths, and has at the same time had to deal with an increased number of cases of crime committed by foreigners, the Russo-Japanese war having had the effect of sending a large number of unemployed foreigners to Shanghai. With a few exceptions the foreign portion of the Force have worked hard and well. I regret to report the loss by death of P.Cs. Turnbull and Holland, the latter a particularly promising and hardworking young constable. Six vacancies were caused by resignations and four by dismissals, three of the latter on account of drunkenness. With the co-operation of the Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Constabulary a draft of nine trained men were detached from that Force, and arrived here on the 16th November 1904. These men joined as 2nd class constables. Even with this large draft of men at the end of the year, the foreign Force still remains 11 below the authorised strength. In order to fill up these vacancies and allow for the increase of 10 men asked for in the 1905 Budget, the Inspector-General has again been approached with a view to obtaining as soon as possible a further draft of 18 men from the Royal Irish Constabulary. With the foreign strength thus brought up to its full, and the detailing of two men to act as trooper constables in the western and eastern Districts, it is anticipated that the relief thus given will result in a thorough foreign supervision of all street work being continually maintained.

Chief Inspector Ramsay was absent on sick leave from 6th May to 8th November 1904. During his absence the duties of Chief Inspector were performed in an efficient and satisfactory manner by Inspector Wilson. Sergeant E. H. Lynch was promoted inspector on the 1st April 1904.

The Chinese classes have been continued throughout the year. With a few exceptions the attendances at the daily classes have been regular, and more interest seems to have been taken by those attending, although the results of the examinations have not been as satisfactory as might have been expected. 19 men have now qualified for the higher and 12 for the lower standard bonuses.

Indians.—The conduct and work of this branch of the Force has been good. Very little difficulty is experienced in getting suitable recruits, who are for the most part time-expired soldiers of excellent character. On the 20th July 1904 Havildar Waryam Singh, of the 29th Sikhs, arrived and took over the duties of Jemadar, having been specially selected for the work by the Indian Government. His duties are to take charge of the Indian drills, to hold regular instruction parades at each station, to act as interpreter when required, and to exercise a strict supervision over the work of this branch of the Force. Such an officer has been greatly needed, and it is hoped when Jemadar Waryam Singh has had sufficient time to learn his duties a very marked improvement will be found in the general work of the Indian Police.

The importance of the Indians in these Settlements is hardly realized by a large number of residents. Their principal duty consists in controlling traffic, and generally maintaining order in the streets, but at the same time they compose a compact and useful body of men, fighting men all, and mostly old soldiers with active service to their credit, and in case of any serious disturbance there is no doubt that they, with the foreign police, would prove thoroughly reliable.

Drill has been regularly maintained throughout the year, with the exception of a short rest during the summer months.

The Mounted Force, consisting of 12 men, under Sergeant Spottiswoode, is in a high state of efficiency and has been instrumental in bringing many cases of furious driving before the proper authorities, and performing much other useful work, such as patrolling outlying

roads, performing escort duty, and controlling large crowds on special occasions, etc.

Chinese.—Little difficulty has been experienced in obtaining recruits for this branch of the Force. The increased scale of pay sanctioned in May 1903 has had the effect of attracting a better class of men to join. There have been very few cases of serious misconduct. One Chinese detective and 44 Chinese constables were dismissed for various offences. On 1st April the terms of service of the Chinese sergeants was altered and the pay slightly increased.

A scheme submitted by myself for the payment of gratuities to the families of deceased Chinese constables was approved by the Council and has, I understand, been made general for all Chinese employés of the Council.

Health of the Force.—I regret to report 12 deaths—two foreign constables from typhoid fever and 10 Chinese constables from various diseases. Four Indians were invalided. The Indians have been remarkably free from sickness during the year. I attribute this to the stricter medical examination of recruits made by the Health Officer during the past few years. The principal disease from which they suffer is bronchitis, and it has now, I believe, become the rule with the Health Officer to reject all candidates with the slightest sign of weak lungs.

Detectives.—Detective Inspector Armstrong went on nine months home leave on 30th April 1904, from which date the work of this Department has been carried on by Inspector McDowell in a most indefatigable manner. Particular credit is due to him for the discovery of a system of native taxation within Settlement limits, carried on under an office situated in the Tientsin Road, called the Chou Fang Chū; for his capture of the notorious murderer and robber Kau Tung San; and for his untiring, although as yet unsuccessful, efforts in the capture of the outlaw Van Ka Doo.

The general work of the Department has been good, and some exceptionally difficult cases have been brought to a successful conclusion by both the foreign and native detectives.

Statistics, etc.—293 foreigners were apprehended and charged during the year for the following offences :—70 for drunkenness, 30 for larceny,

22 for assault, 20 for being absent from ships without leave, 11 for cutting and wounding, 9 for fraud, 1 each for murder, manslaughter, and robbery, and 130 for miscellaneous offences, in which are included prosecutions against disorderly houses and gambling establishments. These figures show a total increase of 19 per cent. over those of 1903.

During the year 452 warrants have been executed, 1,040 summons served, and 6 proclamations posted.

The total value of property reported to the Police as stolen and lost during the year 1904 amounted to \$230,177.40, and of this sum \$169,084.80 has been recovered. The actual value stolen in the Settlement was \$154,676.90, of which \$105,266.50 was recovered.

The number of prisoners arrested and charged at the Mixed Court during 1904 was 42,824, as against 40,748 for 1903; of these, 36,000 were petty cases of nuisance, obstruction, etc., for which small fines were imposed, the remainder being of a more serious nature and punished in the manner set forth in the Returns forwarded.

The total number of persons of all nationalities coming under the notice of the Police for various offences during the year was 112,928, *viz.* 719 foreigners and 112,209 Chinese.

Traffic.—With the large growth in the foreign population and the adoption by an ever increasing number of Chinese of means of locomotion other than on foot, the regulation of street traffic has now become a very important factor in the duties of the Force. A larger portion of the wheeled traffic is composed of jinricshas, which, in ordinarily careful hands, need never prove dangerous or obstructive, as the pace at which a coolie can travel is limited and his vehicle is comparatively small and compact. But, strange to say, it is from this particular class of vehicle that much of the difficulty in regulating traffic is experienced. The public ricscha in the hands of a novice, or one who does not properly understand the rule of the road, is a positive danger. Specially picked men are continually placed at all important points to regulate traffic, and it is to these men that people in charge of vehicles should look for guidance at difficult places. Much trouble is also experienced with mafoos and coolies in foreign employ who refuse to obey the orders and signals of the police; and it is to be regretted that in many cases these native servants are encouraged rather than rebuked by their masters.

This has been particularly the case with mafoos in the employ of certain brokers. Repeated prosecutions in the Mixed Court of Chinese drivers proved futile to check the nuisance, and it was not until a determination to proceed against the actual owners was made public that satisfactory results were obtained.

While dealing with this subject I should like to impress upon the foreign population the need of employing patience in their passage through the crowded thoroughfares of this Settlement. It should always be remembered that every vehicle (whether Chinese or not), so long as the rules of the road are obeyed, is perfectly entitled to the use of the roads ; and by bringing into play a modicum of tolerance and taking his proper turn, instead of using the whip or crossing to the wrong side of the road to pass a slow vehicle, the impatient driver will avoid many accidents and greatly assist the work of the police, besides setting a good example to others. The police on traffic duty have strict instructions to keep as far as possible all Chinese foot passengers on the pavements and all slow and heavy traffic to the sides of the roads.

The number of carriage and ricscha accidents been rapidly increasing, due in the majority of cases to carelessness or inattention on the part of the Chinese drivers. 290 cases of furious driving were taken before the Mixed Court ; of these, no less than 270 were fined, 5 cautioned, and 7 discharged, whereas only 4 were given blows, 1 cangued, 2 imprisoned for a few days and 1 sentenced to blows and imprisonment. A liberal use of the cangue and bamboo would, in my opinion, act more as a deterrent than any amount of fines.

The ricscha supervision staff has continued to do good work among the public ricschas. The substitution of a continual day to day inspection for the former quarterly inspection has been found to keep these vehicles in better order. There is, however, still room for improvement, but this must of necessity be slow. Private enterprise has placed some excellent public richas on the streets, plying for hire at the usual tariff, and it is hoped that this competition may have the effect of stirring up the Chinese owners of public ricschas to keep their vehicles in better order and hire them out to good coolies. No less than 32,207 richsa licenses were either suspended or confiscated for various offences during the year.

4,696 wheelbarrow and handcart licenses were either suspended or confiscated, mostly for overloading.

A new feature in the traffic of the streets has been the motor-car, twenty having been licensed during the year. Before a native driver is permitted to take charge of a car he is first required to pass a driving examination under the supervision of the Traffic Inspector, after which he is supplied with a special certificate. Seven natives qualified during the year.

Buildings.—The Bubbling Well Station was opened for duty on 24th November 1904, the station in the Carter Road being at the same time abandoned. The latter is to become quarters for married police sergeants.

The Sinza Station is rapidly nearing completion, and will in all probability be occupied in April next.

Mixed Court.—The question of providing proper accommodation, supervision, and maintenance, for Chinese defendants in civil suits held in custody by order of the Mixed Court still remains unsettled. The arrangement made last year (*vide* my Annual Report for 1903) for accommodating defendants in civil suits at the Central Station has been carried out as far as possible, but as accommodation for only 6 or 7 men at one time can be found, the arrangement has been more or less useless. The unsatisfactory results of allowing these prisoners to be detained in custody at the Mixed Court was shown in the case of one Chou Fu Seng, which formed the subject of considerable correspondence. This man was removed from the Mixed Court, without formal order of the Court, or consent of the Assessor, to the Shanghai City Magistrate's Yamên, where it was understood "more efficient means" would be employed by that yamên to compel the defendant to refund the amount he owed. After some little delay he was sent back to the Mixed Court, and was ordered to be detained at the Central Station. This is probably one case of injustice among many. An official visit of inspection was paid by the police to the Mixed Court cells during August, when it was found that between 50 and 60 civil suit prisoners were in detention, many of them having been confined for considerably over a year, with little hope of their cases being settled in the near future. So notorious has been the conduct of affairs at the Mixed Court that even the

Native Press has taken the matter up, and it has become increasingly evident that the Magistrate himself does not in all cases administer justice with an unbiassed mind. The Shanghai City Magistrate was ordered by the Taotai to examine into the state of affairs, and although his report was not made public it was ascertained that at least 300 civil suits remained unattended to.

That certain reforms in local procedure and administration are urgently required is evident, and it is to be hoped that the proposals submitted to the Consular Body by the Council in March 1904 may be definitely adopted during the current year.

The issue of warrants and summons still remains subject to considerable delay, and I have to report much difficulty and delay in obtaining these documents with the necessary formalities.

The system in force at present is bad. In important cases it has become the custom for the police to watch persons wanted before applying for a warrant at the Mixed Court, as it has been found in several recent cases that information has been conveyed to them, enabling them to evade arrest. Secrecy in the issue of warrants is essential, but this seems impossible under the present condition of affairs.

Ten cells have been erected at the Municipal Gaol for the reception of female convicts, at present confined in the Mixed Court cells; but owing to the obstruction of the Chinese authorities, only one female prisoner has so far been lodged there.

Local Guilds.—Whenever in the past any important questions have arisen affecting the Chinese community, it has been the custom for the Council to consult with the headmen or committee of local guilds, so as to devise measures beneficial to those concerned. This was especially the case during the Boxer trouble of 1900, when the guilds, co-operating with the Council, did much good in reassuring the general public.

There was considerable correspondence at the beginning of the year in regard to the establishment of certain new guilds in the Settlement, and difficulties also arose as to the selection of responsible headmen for a certain cargo and chair-carrying labour association. To prevent possible causes of trouble, and to distinguish in the future between the real and the false, the police were instructed to obtain a complete list of all guilds and similar organisations within Settlement limits. A circular

letter from the Council was also handed round to each, calling for information as to the object and means of each, that is to say:—

(1) Whether they were established for charitable purposes only, or for mutual assistance and protection; (2) of what class the membership was composed; (3) how many members there were and who were the responsible headmen, and (4) what were the general regulations of the association.

In calling for this information it was clearly pointed out that, while the object in view was to recognise and assist the representatives of all bona-fide associations and guilds, and to promote the interests and security of all legitimate traders, it was at the same time the aim of the Council to ensure to all law-abiding Chinese residents full opportunity to conduct their business unmolested, and to oppose any Chinese organisations which might tend to curtail private initiative or legitimate competition in any trade or business within Settlement limits.

It was anticipated that the required information would have been immediately furnished, but this has not been the case. Several of the larger guilds, it is true, have sent in satisfactory replies, but the majority, beyond furnishing the police with verbal answers to the first three points, have failed to reply to the circular letter, giving the unsatisfactory reason that they have no written regulations. This has been proved to be incorrect in one case at least, and it is hoped that during the next few months the remaining guilds will be persuaded to alter this policy of obstruction, and to view the matter in its proper light.

Crime.—On the 19th of October 1903 a native named Lah Li Mah was charged with being concerned with others in the murder of one Yang Ling Sze in a boat on the Whangpoo river on the 23rd August 1903. As several accomplices were wanted the case was postponed indefinitely. On the 28th of December a City runner named Van Mau Mau with two others named Siau Ma Foo and Yih Shang Lai were arrested and charged with being concerned with the first-named prisoner in the above murder, also with being members of a gang of loafers, who had committed robberies of cotton from the Sungkiang Road Jetty. After seven hearings at the Mixed Court, judgment was finally given on March

22nd, when Van Mau Mau was sentenced to 20 years imprisonment and 1,000 blows on the expiration of his sentence. Siau Ma Foo was sentenced to eight years imprisonment and to receive 500 blows on the the expiration of his sentence. The charges against Lah Li Mah and Yih Shang Lai were dismissed.

About 2 a.m. on 12th June a British subject named Hassan Goolab was murdered by a gang of Chinese at his house No. 53 Swatow Road. 17 Chinese were arrested at various times and charged with being concerned in the murder, but all were acquitted. Two men were released on security, the remainder being handed over to the Chinese authorities, who wanted them for various offences. One man named Wong Sung Ling was subsequently decapitated for murder.

At the inquest held in June on the body of Hassan Goolab, mentioned above, it was stated in evidence that the name of one of the murderers was "Kau," and it transpired on enquiries being made that his full name was Kau Tong San and that he was the leader of a gang of desperadoes moving about in the vicinity of the Settlement. On 18th September Kau and several of his associates were located in a house in Miller Road, Hongkew. A raid was quickly planned and subsequently carried out by Detective Inspector McDowell and a body of Foreign and Sikh Police. Four men and one woman, named Kau Tong San, Wen Lih Ching, Sah Yong Sz, Wang Yong Chun and Kau Wen Zien, were arrested after much resistance. The male prisoners were found to be armed with loaded revolvers and made a desperate resistance.

Kau and Wen Lih Ching were charged with the murder of Hassan Goolab and with many robberies in and about Soochow. He was also, with his associates, charged with being in possession of loaded firearms. The woman was charged with being found in the company of the above men. The charge of murder was found to be not proved, and all were handed over to the Chinese authorities. Kau and two of his associates were subsequently decapitated at Soochow.

A ruffian named Tsa Ching Ling was arrested on the 6th July in a teashop in the Seward Road, and charged with gouging out the eyes of a man on 28th April, and with having extorted money by means of threats on more than 20 different occasions. This man with others

had been terrorizing the natives of Li Hongkew District for some time past and was badly wanted. He was sentenced to 1,000 blows and 20 years imprisonment.

On 9th August a Filipino named Alfonso Filisario was stabbed in the Scott Road and died on the following day. A Japanese was identified as the assailant, arrested and charged. After one hearing before the Japanese Consular Court the prisoner was sent to Nagasaki for trial.

The five Indians charged with murdering Gundah Singh, watchman in the Hua Sheng Cheong Cotton Mill, on 9th September 1903, were tried before a jury and acquitted on 7th March 1904.

On 19th November a Chinese named Wan Fu Hua was charged with attempting to kill Ex-Governor Wan Chih Chun in the Hoopeh Road. A Chinese student was also charged with conspiring with Wan and others to kill the Ex-Governor. It appeared that Wang Chih Chun had been called to a restaurant by a bogus invitation. On arriving there and finding none of his friends present he was preparing to leave when he was met at the door by Wan, who pointed a loaded revolver at him. The servants prevented Wan from shooting. Wan was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment. The student was acquitted.

A Chinese, while walking along the Sing Kee Pang Road on 20th April, was stabbed in the back by some person unknown, inflicting a wound four inches deep. On the 25th of the same month a Chinese, employed at the same place as the victim, was arrested and admitted his guilt. He was sentenced to 500 blows and 10 years imprisonment.

On 1st February two Chinese were charged with setting fire to their premises No. 252 Kiangse Road. The insurance amounted to Tls. 1,200, whereas only \$200 worth of property was discovered there. The accused admitted their guilt in Court. One man was sentenced to 400 blows and three years imprisonment, the other being ordered to find security. The policy of insurance was cancelled.

A Chinese residing at 18 Canton Road was charged on 7th October with arson. He was found guilty and sentenced to six years imprisonment.

Many cases of kidnapping came under the notice of the Police during the year. The principal case was against two men who were charged on

25th August with kidnapping seven young girls from the province of Kiangse and selling them into brothels in Shanghai. They were sentenced to seven years imprisonment and 900 blows and five years imprisonment respectively.

On 4th July a place known as the "Alhambra" was opened on the Siccawei Road. It was soon found to be a place where heavy public gambling was being carried on, and a resort of notorious characters. On 25th August an Argentine subject named Moses Schwartz was charged before the Spanish Court with permitting public gambling there. The gambling was ordered to be stopped and the gambling apparatus to be confiscated unless proper assurance was given that it would not be used again in Shanghai. A Spanish Consular warrant in proper order still remained in the hands of the police for the arrest of all Spanish subjects found conducting gambling in or out of the Settlements and for the seizure of all gambling apparatus. Notwithstanding the order of the Court, gambling was still carried on, and as a result a raid was made on 16th November, when a roulette table and money were seized. The property seized was handed back, as complications had arisen owing to no representatives of the Spanish Court having been present when the raid was made.

The Spanish Court's action was beset with legal technicalities, and no decisive steps were taken in the matter till 31st December, when good proof was obtained that a man of German birth named J. H. Brown was the owner of the Alhambra, and was responsible for its management. A German Consular warrant was accordingly obtained and a raid made on the same date, when two roulette tables, a "petits chevaux" table and over \$2,000 were seized. A fine of 5,000 marks was inflicted on J. H. Brown by the German Consul-General.

River Thieves.—A number of complaints were received during the year from various piece-goods merchants with regard to the loss of cargo from jetties. Careful enquiries were instituted in the matter, and it was eventually ascertained that there existed an organised gang of river thieves under a man named Van Ka Doo, brother of the City runner sentenced to 20 years imprisonment on 20th March 1904 (*vide* "Crimes"). The efforts of the detective staff were at once directed towards catching this man, who was known to pay rapid and frequent visits to Shanghai and

to be hovering about the district committing many crimes of the most serious nature. Although his character is notorious and well known to the Chinese authorities, their inability to assist has been remarkable. After following up several false clues, information was at length received on 27th October that Van and his gang were at Tungchow. An expedition of four foreign detectives, with Mixed Court runners and several Chinese, was at once organised and set out to effect Van's arrest. Unfortunately he obtained information of the approach of the party and made good his escape, although his boat, two of the crew, and some important documents, were seized. These documents led to the capture of three of Van's boats, and one steam launch, which were confiscated by order of the Mixed Court and sold. A careful scrutiny of all documents seized has revealed the system under which this scoundrel worked and explained how he has been able to evade justice for so long, and to carry on his villainies unchecked. The present policy of the police will be continued unabated, and it is hoped may result in the ultimate capture of Van Ka Doo, but without the full and active support of the native authorities these efforts are to a great extent handicapped.

The number of thefts from the Hongkew wharves, especially of scrap iron, formed the subject of several complaints, and the question of policing these wharves was mooted. It should be explained that up till the past year the police have been rigidly excluded from all authority over this long line of water front, and that it has been guarded by a small body of Indian and native watchmen. The Council sanctioned the request of the foreign shipping companies to place foreign detectives on special duty in this neighbourhood, but owing to the shortness of foreign police this has not as yet been carried into effect. The detectives, however, have vigorously attacked all scrap-iron thieves and second-hand dealers in this cargo, and have been instrumental, by their prosecution and conviction, in greatly reducing the number of thefts.

Lekin Collection.—A most important discovery was made in the early part of June, as the result of an anonymous letter received, that a species of lekin was being collected from all Chinese merchants by an office known as the Chou Fang Chū, situated in the Tientsin Road. The premises were raided on 13th June and a number of account books, receipts, and other documents found, showing that the annual receipts

of the office averaged about Tls. 70,000. The manager was found to be a Mr. Wei, formerly magistrate at the French Mixed Court. The matter was referred to the Consular Body.

On 1st November a runner belonging to the Lekin station on the Chinese Bund was arrested and charged with attempting to collect lekin from various indigo dye shops within Settlement limits. He was sentenced to three months imprisonment.

Illegal Arrests.—On 22nd January a Mixed Court runner named Tsang Nyoeoh Foh was arrested and charged with illegally executing a warrant without the assistance of the Police. He was cautioned.

On 9th September four Japanese arrested a shop-keeper living at No. 245 Kiangse Road and forcibly detained him at No. 6 Tong Ge Bae Ka, where he was tied up and detained until the following day, when he was released by the police. The reason for this action was said to be on account of a debt which the shop-keeper failed to settle. The case was brought before the Japanese Court, and a sentence of 1½ years deportation given against the principal. One man was ordered to give security for his future good behaviour and the other two were acquitted.

Miscellaneous.—The Annual Inspection of the Police Force took place in the Town Hall on 14th April 1904.

The Muzzling Regulations have been rigidly enforced, 1,195 unmuzzled dogs having been captured and 437 shot. At the beginning of the year rabies was reported by the Veterinary Surgeons to be on the increase, and as a result the strictest vigilance was maintained.

Notices were conveyed to all tipaos within the Settlement directing them to impress upon Chinese dog-owners the necessity for obedience of the muzzling regulations, and proclamations were posted on the outskirts of the Settlement warning Chinese of the Regulations.

These precautions, and the maintenance of the system of shooting all unmuzzled native "wonks," have resulted in rabies being practically stamped out for the time being.

A. M. BOISRAGON, *Capt.*,
Captain-Superintendent of Police.

I.—RETURN OF THE STRENGTH OF THE FORCE.

	at 31st December 1903.	Dismissed.	Resigned.	Invalided.	Died.	Enlisted.	at 31st December 1904.
Foreigners ...	94	4	6	...	2	13	95
Indians ...	186	4	11	4	...	21	188
Chinese ...	675	45	15	11	10	129	723
Total ...	955	53	32	15	12	163	1,006

II.—WEEKLY RETURN OF PRISONERS CONFINED IN THE CELLS.

Year 1904.		Foreign- ers.	Chinese.	Total.	Year 1904.		Foreign- ers.	Chinese.	Total.
					<i>Brought forward</i>		51	4,829	4,880
January	7	1	149	150	July	7	1	240	241
"	14	4	148	152	"	14	2	250	252
"	21	2	141	143	"	21	2	249	251
"	28	...	174	174	"	28	...	267	267
February	4	...	199	199	August	4	2	272	274
"	11	1	198	199	"	11	1	272	273
"	18	1	189	190	"	18	...	269	269
"	25	1	180	181	"	25	3	276	279
March	3	3	186	189	September	1	1	252	253
"	10	1	158	159	"	8	4	225	229
"	17	1	186	187	"	15	1	231	232
"	24	1	166	167	"	22	1	225	226
"	31	1	181	182	"	29	1	203	204
April	7	3	199	202	October	6	1	174	175
"	14	3	180	183	"	13	3	151	154
"	21	2	199	201	"	20	...	155	155
"	28	1	197	198	"	27	2	145	147
May	5	2	199	201	November	3	5	147	152
"	12	2	214	216	"	10	1	158	159
"	19	5	231	236	"	17	3	154	157
"	26	1	185	186	"	24	4	142	146
June	2	...	197	197	December	1	1	116	117
"	9	7	188	195	"	8	1	144	145
"	16	4	179	183	"	15	3	116	119
"	23	2	191	193	"	22	3	125	128
"	30	2	215	217	"	29	5	123	128
<i>Forward ...</i>		51	4,829	4,880	<i>Total ...</i>		102	9,907	10,009

III.—MONTHLY RETURN OF CHINESE

MONTHS.	CRIMES AND MISDEMEANORS.																			
	Arson.	Assault.	Burglary and housebreaking.	Coining.	Cruelty to animals.	Cutting and wounding.	Drunkenness.	Embezzlement.	Fighting and creating disturb- ance.	Forgery.	Fraud.	Furious riding or driving.	Gambling.	Kidnapping.	Larceny from person.	Larceny from dwellings, &c.	Larceny by servants.	Loitering.	Manslaughter.	
January	2	31	10	...	2	4	...	...	26	...	8	20	29	9	13	237	...	6	...	
February	...	45	11	...	...	5	...	7	30	...	3	31	25	4	10	195	...	4	1	
March	...	36	14	...	1	4	1	4	22	3	...	18	5	9	8	201	...	6	...	
April	...	26	13	...	1	6	...	2	37	...	4	21	17	7	9	204	...	3	...	
May	5	60	20	...	6	11	...	3	27	...	...	34	6	13	17	207	...	10	...	
June	...	43	19	2	3	4	3	...	23	1	2	25	2	4	15	186	...	10	...	
July	1	66	10	5	2	4	3	1	27	...	6	53	12	14	23	261	...	1	...	
August	...	41	10	8	4	11	...	2	49	1	14	43	7	21	9	266	1	8	...	
September	...	29	5	...	3	5	...	4	34	1	3	14	9	9	5	196	1	3	2	
October	...	31	8	4	1	1	...	2	21	...	3	9	12	10	2	220	...	4	...	
November	...	28	7	...	5	4	...	...	32	...	10	16	1	9	9	218	...	8	...	
December	...	28	6	...	4	2	...	1	30	...	10	6	7	7	15	259	1	8	1	
TOTAL	8	464	133	19	32	61	7	26	358	6	63	290	132	116	135	2650	3	71	4	

PRISONERS APPREHENDED.

Misdemeanor.	Murder.	Nuisance, including firing crackers and burning joss-paper.	Obstruction.	Obtaining goods or money under false pretences.	Property, receiving stolen.	Possession, unlawful.	Returning from deportation.	Rape.	Rioting or destroying property.	Robbery.	Shooting.	Squeezing.	Suicide, attempted.	Uttering.	Vagrancy.	Picsha coolies, dirty or plying for hire with dirty vehicles.	TOTALS.	
																	Grand	Omitting vagrancy and Jinrikshas.
71	...	1,883	968	...	10	16	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	5	2,733	4,697	10,792	3,362
58	...	1,554	944	...	12	10	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	2,712	4,142	9,807	2,953
81	...	1,558	787	...	5	12	1	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	3,289	2,773	8,846	2,784
114	...	1,632	1,223	...	13	12	4	1	2	1	...	6	1	...	3,106	2,728	9,193	3,359
183	...	1,676	1,297	7	3	14	2	...	7	5	...	5	...	6	3,267	2,481	9,372	3,624
192	2	1,580	1,038	1	8	22	1	...	7	...	...	7	1	3	2,702	2,197	8,103	3,204
94	12	1,858	1,742	3	11	23	5	1	1	1	...	9	1	3	2,944	2,630	9,827	4,253
139	2	1,860	1,662	9	13	21	6	...	...	1	...	21	3	2	3,064	3,006	10,304	4,234
198	5	2,057	1,433	4	10	14	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	2	2,881	2,840	9,772	4,051
211	...	2,006	1,249	...	10	9	...	...	2	2	...	8	3	2	2,323	1,537	7,690	3,830
179	...	2,013	1,039	...	8	19	1	...	1	...	...	7	1	3	1,308	1,469	6,395	3,618
174	...	1,852	1,096	...	8	14	...	...	4	...	...	17	...	2	2,153	1,707	7,412	3,552
1694	21	21529	14478	24	111	186	20	2	24	10	...	107	12	28	32482	32,207	107513	42,824

IV.—CONDITION OF CHINESE PRISONERS APPREHENDED.

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OFFENCES.	Neither read nor write.		Read and write well.		Known.		Unknown.		Opium-smokers.		10 and under 20 years.		20 and under 30 years.		30 and under 40 years.		40 years and upwards.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Arson	5	1	2	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	2	...	8
Assault	391	23	50	...	11	...	430	23	17	1	37	2	263	9	99	9	42	3	464
Burglary and House-breaking	128	2	3	...	31	...	100	2	31	...	12	...	72	1	39	1	8	...	133
Coining.....	15	...	4	...	1	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	7	...	4	...	19
Cruelty to Animals.....	31	1	...	...	...	...	31	1	...	...	2	...	18	...	5	...	6	1	32
Cutting and Wounding	56	1	4	...	6	...	54	1	3	...	6	...	33	...	15	...	6	1	61
Drunkenness	3	...	4	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	1	...	7
Embezzlement.....	5	...	21	...	1	...	25	...	1	...	1	...	15	...	8	...	2	...	26
Fighting and creating disturbance...	299	35	24	...	5	...	318	35	4	...	19	4	210	16	78	6	16	9	358
Forgery	2	...	4	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	6
Fraud	27	2	34	...	3	...	58	2	6	...	3	...	25	...	22	1	11	1	63
Furious riding or driving	260	...	30	...	6	...	284	...	4	...	16	...	223	...	43	...	8	...	290
Gambling	112	7	13	...	7	2	118	5	4	...	12	...	65	1	33	2	15	4	132
Kidnapping	71	35	10	...	3	2	78	33	9	...	2	3	27	6	33	7	19	19	116

Larceny from person	132	1	2	...	22	...	112	1	10	...	29	...	84	...	21	1	...	...	135	
" " dwellings, etc...	2,385	114	150	1	257	2	2,278	113	299	2	323	18	1,530	29	504	39	178	29	2,650	
" by servants	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Loitering	66	...	5	...	18	...	53	...	7	...	6	...	45	...	18	...	2	...	71	
Manslaughter	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	4	
Misdemeanor	936	478	280	...	39	4	1,177	474	87	2	60	132	546	215	398	66	212	65	1,694	
Murder	8	1	12	...	3	...	17	1	1	...	...	...	9	1	9	...	2	...	21	
Nuisance, including firing crack- ers and burning joss-paper	583	25	65	...	...	...	648	25	3	...	104	4	284	3	183	5	77	13	673	
Obstruction	14451	1	26	...	6	...	14471	1	5	...	83	1	9,482	...	4606	...	306	...	14,478	
Obtaining goods ^{and} under false pretences.....	15	...	9	...	1	...	23	...	3	...	3	...	12	...	7	...	2	...	24	
Property, receiving stolen	43	9	59	...	...	...	102	9	8	...	3	...	25	2	44	3	30	4	111	
Possession, unlawful	182	...	4	...	28	...	158	...	17	...	23	...	89	...	55	...	19	...	186	
Rape	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	
Returning from deportation ...	17	1	2	...	19	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	14	1	3	...	2	...	20	
Rioting and destroying property	15	6	3	...	...	...	18	6	1	...	5	2	10	4	1	...	2	...	24	
Robbery	9	1	...	...	2	...	7	1	...	...	1	...	4	1	4	...	...	...	10	
Shooting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	
Squeezing	92	3	12	...	17	...	87	3	12	...	5	...	61	1	21	1	17	1	107	
Suicide, attempted	8	2	2	...	...	...	10	2	1	...	1	1	2	...	5	1	2	...	12	
Uttering	17	...	11	...	1	...	27	...	1	...	5	...	13	...	7	...	3	...	28	
Total..	20373	749	845	1	487	11	20731	739	538	5	7	1	167	13186	291	6277	142	994	15	21,968

V.—RETURN OF PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED ON CHINESE PRISONERS APPREHENDED.

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OFFENCES.	BLOWS.			CANGUE.			IMPRISONMENT.				BLOWS.		CAN- GUE.	IMPRISON- MENT.		Fined or to give Security	Referred to City or other authorities.	Deported	Remanded	Cautioned	Discharged	Sent to Refuge or Bimby	Total	
	Under 50	50 and under 100	Upwards of 100	Not exceed. 7 days	7 days not over 1 month	Upwards of 1 month	Not exceed. 7 days	Over 7 days not exceeding 1 month	Over 1 month not exceeding 6 months	Upwards of 6 months	Not exed. 100	Upds. of 100	Not ex. 1 mth.	Upds. 1 mth.	Not exceed. 6 months									Upds. 6 mths.
Arson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	8	
Assault	8	52	50	27	7	...	9	3	4	4	8	60	27	3	34	4	144	13	1	...	49	...	a 464	
Burglary and House-breaking	3	5	6	2	2	...	...	5	14	5	7	72	6	...	50	23	4	3	2	2	...	2	...	b 133
Coining	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	19	
Cruelty to Animals	1	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	1	...	32	
Cutting and Wounding	...	2	5	1	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	22	3	...	10	9	9	6	...	1	10	...	61	
Drunkenness	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	2	...	7	
Embezzlement	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	6	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	4	6	...	...	3	...	26	
Fighting and creating disturb- ance	7	16	9	14	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	5	2	...	3	...	272	16	1	...	2	9	c 358	
Forgery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	6	
Fraud	...	1	6	...	...	...	2	2	6	5	1	10	1	...	6	4	...	19	...	6	...	3	2	63
Furious riding and driving ...	1	2	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	270	...	...	...	5	7	...	290
Gambling	1	3	2	12	2	...	1	2	1	...	6	23	9	...	18	2	76	...	14	...	2	...	1	d 132
Kidnapping	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	31	...	...	9	24	10	56	...	8	...	3	...	e 116
Larceny from person	5	18	19	5	2	...	1	...	3	1	20	44	28	1	31	4	4	...	2	...	5	8	...	f 125
" dwellings, etc...	108	572	437	184	25	...	85	75	65	13	145	637	189	8	533	52	106	48	13	10	20	102	47	g 2650
" by servants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...
Loitering	2	8	3	15	3	...	5	4	8	1	3	5	...	...	6	2	6	...	1	...	1	3	4	h 71

VI.—COMPARATIVE TABLE OF ARRESTS

1895-1904 inclusive.

OFFENCES.	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
Arson	14	6	2	8	21	8	2	8	2	8
Assault	524	488	476	678	785	682	464	428	609	464
Burglary and house-breaking...	96	89	106	119	124	162	186	149	127	133
Coining	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	5	19
Cruelty to animals	25	34	173	155	124	52	62	79	53	32
Cutting and wounding	20	20	38	24	39	58	36	31	42	61
Drunkenness	40	42	44	51	54	43	6	17	9	7
Embezzlement	6	10	13	7	18	15	19	15	32	29
Fighting and creating disturbance.....	532	532	568	799	618	564	419	385	335	358
Forgery	2	5	14	8	24	14	5	14	10	6
Fraud	79	49	35	65	66	79	93	88	99	63
Furious riding or driving	234	355	288	345	302	337	356	406	460	290
Gambling	389	539	165	358	280	317	281	182	269	132
Kidnapping	29	31	36	47	44	83	52	88	117	116
Larceny from person	51	16	32	37	34	96	60	56	59	135
" " dwellings, etc....	1,555	2,060	2,587	3,077	2,770	2,912	2,686	3,033	2,733	2,650
" " by servants	6	12	21	14	5	...	27	9	6	3
Loitering	69	35	22	34	85	49	92	72	73	71
Manslaughter	1	6	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	4
Misdemeanor	1,117	833	959	1,202	1,082	1,851	1,682	2,032	1,709	1,694
Murder	5	28	...	4	7	3	4	3	7	21
Nuisance (including firing crackers and burning joss- paper)	8,781	18,110	17,235	15,874	13,021	12,159	14,010	21,466	19,26	21,529
Obstruction	178	509	222	2,062	3,794	5,559	7,628	12,382	14,11	14,478
Obtaining goods and money under false pretences	10	47	69	40	27	70	1	18	...	24
Piracy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Property, receiving stolen	139	166	125	134	109	115	119	94	110	111
Possession, unlawful	136	211	101	147	131	141	151	162	217	186
Returning from deportation	107	167	160	116	108	99	112	94	51	20
Rioting and destroying property	48	39	32	63	35	73	19	15	16	24
Robbery	4	3	...	...	...	7	3	7	1	10
Rape	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Shooting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Squeezing	66	173	179	240	280	284	172	188	167	107
Suicide, attempted	6	7	8	29	23	28	20	24	28	12
Uttering	21	31	19	26	27	23	21	21	14	28
Totals ...	14,290	24,653	23,731	25,763	24,037	25,221	28,795	41,567	40,748	42,824

VII.—RETURN OF FOREIGNERS AND CHINESE ARRESTED AND NOT CHARGED, ALSO OF
DOGS CAPTURED.

MONTHS.	<i>Absentees.</i>	<i>Assault.</i>	<i>Drunk and Disorderly.</i>	<i>Drunk and Incapable.</i>	<i>Beggars, Hawkers and Raggickers.</i>	<i>Stariska Licenses confiscated or suspended.</i>	<i>Wheelbarrow and Handcart Licenses confiscated or suspended.</i>	<i>Dogs captured.</i>
January	...	...	5	20	2,733	4,697	590	101
February	...	...	2	25	2,712	4,142	404	70
March	...	...	2	26	3,289	2,773	428	75
April	...	...	2	23	3,106	2,728	360	83
May	...	1	3	22	3,267	2,481	442	95
June	...	...	1	36	2,702	2,197	240	100
July	3	...	5	50	2,944	2,630	367	106
August	...	...	4	33	3,064	3,006	374	107
September	...	1	2	21	2,881	2,840	344	128
October	3	...	3	45	2,323	1,537	399	146
November	2	...	1	55	1,808	1,469	341	99
December	...	...	1	29	2,153	1,707	407	85
TOTAL	8	2	31	385	32,482	32,207	4,696	1,195

VIII.—LARCENY REPORTS, ETC. MADE AT THE STATIONS.

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Annual Report of the Shanghai Municipal Council, 1904.

MONTHS.	BURGLARY.	HOUSEBREAKING.	LARCENY.							SHOPLIFTING.	FRAUD.	EMBEZZLEMENT.	ROBBERY.	TOTAL.	LOST.			TOTAL.
			Doors & Windows open.	Servants Suspected.	From Person.	From Opium & Tea Shops.	By Ricksha and Barrow Coolies.	Out of Limits.	Simple Larceny.						Dogs.	Articles.	Persons and Children.	
January	28	16	55	33	11	3	5	1	2	...	...	...	1	155	5	16	33	54
February	33	21	35	22	6	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	123	10	24	30	64
March	34	12	51	31	12	4	...	1	2	...	1	...	1	149	2	23	20	45
April	28	13	43	16	11	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	119	3	16	21	40
May	31	12	40	22	18	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	130	4	7	36	47
June	14	7	39	21	13	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	99	5	17	24	46
July	11	4	36	18	9	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	85	1	9	17	27
August	12	5	34	24	5	1	...	3	...	...	1	...	2	87	3	6	17	26
September	15	3	33	18	8	2	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	85	1	6	17	24
October	21	9	36	27	21	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	121	...	3	28	31
November	24	6	27	32	12	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	108	2	22	26	50
December	22	18	37	24	4	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	111	3	17	27	47
TOTAL ...	273	126	466	288	130	29	13	11	16	4	4	...	12	1,372	39	166	296	501

IX.—RETURN OF ARMS, ACCOUTREMENTS AND AMMUNITION.

POLICE.				MOUNTED POLICE.			
	Issued.	In Stock.	Total.		Issued.	In Stock.	Total.
Officers' Swords	11	2	13	Bridles, complete	12	4	16
Wesley Revolvers	12	4	16	Brushes, Flat	7	5	12
Wesley Revolvers, R.I.C. Model, complete with belts & pouches	39	...	39	Brushes, Dandy	3	2	5
Martini-Metford Carbines ...	240	20	260	Buckets, Lance pairs	11	9	20
Martini-Metford Bayonets ...	240	20	260	Burnishers	13	9	22
Pull-throughs	240	10	250	Belts, Sam Browne	11	6	17
Slings	240	20	260	Belts and Pouches	11	...	11
Frogs	240	24	264	Chaff-cutters	3	...	3
Pouches	240	24	264	Chain Shoulder Straps ...	10	1	11
Lee-Metford Ball Ammunition .	22,578	3,842	26,420	Clippers, Horse	2	...	2
Revolver Ammunition	2,018	...	2,018	Combs, Curry	7	10	17
				Gauntlets pairs	11	1	12
				Lances	10	2	12
				Lances Poles	10	2	12
				Muzzles	2	2	4
				Ropes, Head	11	3	14
				Rugs, Stable	18	1	19
				Saddles, complete	12	4	16
				Stirrup Leathers	...	18	18
				Swords and Knots	10	3	13
				Spurs, Jack	10	6	16

GAOL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

	Boys.	Adults.	Total.
The number of convicts in the Gaol on the 1st January 1904 was	27	429	456
Admitted during the year	26	552	578
Total	53	981	1,034
Discharged, time expired	29	498	527
Released on Doctor's recommendation		12	12
Released by order of Court		2	2
Died	1	40	41
Escaped		2	2
Undergoing operation in Hospital		1	1
Total in Gaol 31st December	23	426	449
Total	53	981	1,034

This year there has been a marked expansion in the industries of the Gaol, notwithstanding that, during nearly four months, only one half of the cells were occupied owing to the floors undergoing repairs and varnishing. During this period the Female Block was completed and used as a Reformatory for Boys.

At date no female prisoners have been admitted into the Gaol, but a proportion of cells will be reserved for them during the ensuing year.

The cost of lighting the Gaol this year has been greatly reduced. By a new distribution of contracts, the expenditure for prisoners' food supplies has been kept well under (while the provisions supplied were well up to the required standard) although there was a necessary increase caused by a new scale of diet adopted on the recommendation of the Health Officer owing to an outbreak of beri-beri among the prisoners.



MUNICIPAL GAOL

Nine prisoners were removed to the Isolation Hospital suffering from this disease, between the 9th of June and 27th July, and were again returned with three station prisoners to the Infirmary, where a ward was set apart for them, on the 11th of August.

As a result of this change and the altered diet, the whole were in a short time cured and discharged from the Infirmary to their ordinary labour, except one who still remains under treatment.

During the winter it was considered that the prisoners were not sufficiently warm. This has been remedied at considerable expense by the addition of another blanket, thus each prisoner has now three blankets.

There were no suicides during the year, and generally the health of the prisoners has been good. Most of the deaths were caused by consumption, the majority of which cases were contracted before admission to Gaol.

The Reformatory seems to have been successful in its purpose. When first instituted, the boys were taught carpentering and tailoring by adult prisoners of good character under the strict supervision of a specially selected warder. Lately a teacher has been engaged (Dr. Wong) under whose tuition the boys have greatly improved both in education and good behaviour. Daily bathing, exercise and careful attention generally has conduced to a healthy improvement in the boys.

In addition to the industries formerly carried on in the Gaol, the making of leather boots and uniform for the Gaol staff was started and proved successful, so that in the future the needs of the Gaol in this direction can be met by Gaol labour.

Summer uniform jackets for the Chinese police were also made satisfactorily by the prisoners. The tinsmith and carpenters department has been engaged making various articles, namely, trestle beds, coal boxes, and buckets for the Municipal Hospital, ordure buckets, refuse tins and wheelbarrow garbage boxes for the Health Department, besides meeting the requirements of the Gaol.

The oakum picking has fallen off, but stone breaking has advanced; 2,070 tons were broken, carried out and dressed on the yard adjacent to the Gaol.

Coir mat making still proves the staple industry of the Gaol; the year's output was 8,171 yards of coir matting and 700 coir door-mats.

The Indian Staff has been fairly satisfactory and only one warder was invalided. Three were dismissed for gross neglect of duty, in allowing prisoners in their charge to escape, and six were dismissed for various breaches of discipline.

The Foreign Staff recruited locally did not prove a success, and steps are now taken to obtain recruits from the home prisons.

M. WATSON, *Major,*
Superintendent of Gaol.

NATIVE TAXATION IN THE SETTLEMENT.

The following correspondence affords a striking instance of the general absence of information amongst foreigners concerning the methods of Chinese officials in the matter of internal levies on trade. The history of the native tax bureau styled "Chou Fang Chū" shows that with organised and well-regulated routine a tax, sanctioned as a special measure during the Taiping Rebellion, has been steadily levied and contentedly paid for forty years, in defiance of all the conventions and agreements whereby the Settlement area is exempt from native taxation, and without the knowledge of the Consular, Customs or Municipal authorities.

Little satisfaction is obtained from the knowledge that the Viceroy of the Province has been requested to prevent such abuses, since no explanation of the facts, no expression of regret, nor any definite assurance for the future has been received in reply; it is clear that only by strict Police vigilance can the immunity of the Settlement from similar levies be maintained.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 30th June 1904.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that, acting upon information received and verified, the Council recently directed the Municipal Police to seize the books, seals and records of a certain native tax office, known as the Chou Fang Chū, which was reported to be functioning at No. 70, Tientsin Road, within the limits of the Settlement. The seizure was duly effected and the documents impounded are now being carefully examined with a view to the compilation of a full report of the case for the information of the Consular Body. The facts as at present elucidated point to persistent and deliberate violation of the agreements frequently recorded and enforced for exemption of the area of the Settlement from lekin and similar forms of native taxation on trade, and the Council trusts

that the Consular Body will in due course avail itself of the present opportunity to obtain an effective and final settlement of this important question.

The present is merely a preliminary communication intended to inform you of the main fact; the full report above referred to will be forwarded with the least possible delay.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. ANDERSON,

Chairman.

J. GOODNOW, Esq.,

Consul-General for the United States
and Senior Consul.

Council Room,

Shanghai, 7th July 1904.

SIR,—In continuation of the communication addressed to you on the 30th June having reference to the levy of illegal taxes in the Settlement by the "Chou Fang Chü," I have now the honour to submit the following information in regard thereto :—

This tax-office was originally styled the "Wei Pang Kung Fei Chü" (衛防公費局) and its establishment was recognised in 1862 by the Consuls for Great Britain and France, who sanctioned a special levy on opium and a general levy of half the Customs tariff duties on native goods in native hands to provide funds for the defence of the Settlement against the Taiping rebels. These war taxes were for a time collected with the assistance of the Customs authorities, but in 1866 (4th year of Tungchih), the rebellion being at an end, the authority of the Treaty Consuls for the existence of the "Wei Pang Kung Fei Chü" was withdrawn and the office thereby abolished. The records, however, show clearly that the taxation thus instituted has nevertheless been continuously enforced ever since, the "Chou Fang Chü" being instituted to take over the business of the disestablished office and to continue its levies as a branch of the Sung-Hu Lekin Bureau. Until 1898 its staff was located in the Customs Bank building in the Szechuen Road, and in that year, owing to rebuilding, the office was removed by order of Tsai Taotai to the premises in the Tientsin Road, where it has since functioned continuously. The information and trade returns necessary for collection of the tax have been regularly supplied by writers in the pay of the Shanghai Taotai, functioning in the general office of the Customs House. That traders should have regularly and readily submitted to this heavy burden of illegal taxation is no doubt due to the fact that the levy was originally sanctioned by competent authority, and its close and unbroken connection with the Maritime

Customs has presumably carried weight with a community of merchants at all times indisposed to question official authority.

The system under which the Chou Fang Chū's revenue has been collected in the Settlement without outward signs of authority, activity or friction, throws useful light on the general question of irregular native taxation. On the one hand it emphasises the fact that the interest of the Chinese Government and officials in the national question of fiscal reform is purely academic; on the other, that without such reform the development of the country's resources is impossible, since the native merchant is without means of resisting the exactions imposed upon him. Local traders, fully aware of their rights as residents in this Settlement, when questioned as to their reasons for paying the illegal taxes levied by the Chou Fang Chū, observe that in the event of their non-compliance the provincial authorities would readily find means to terrorise and probably punish them. Under such conditions, and in the absence of a general reform of inland taxation on trade, the Conventions whereby the area of the Foreign Settlement is exempt from lekin collection are evidently inadequate for the protection of traders. The office of the Chou Fang Chū has been removed beyond Settlement limits, but its revenue, based on the Customs' returns, can evidently be collected from outside either by the present system of accounts rendered to each merchant or at the inland barrier stations.

That the whole procedure of the Chou Fang Chū is contrary to established agreement is practically admitted by the fact that the Shanghai Taotai has now, without protest, removed its office from the Settlement under the instructions of the Nanking Viceroy. If proof of the connection of the Chou Fang Chū with the Lekin Collectorate be needed, it may be found in a despatch from Tseng Taotai to the Senior Consul, dated 2nd July 1899, published (together with the Consular Body's views on the subject) in the Municipal Report for that year. The Chinese authorities have repeatedly admitted the Settlement's right to claim exemption from taxes on trade, especially since the date of the Chefoo Convention, and the fact that they should nevertheless have regularly persisted in collecting a very large revenue annually from native merchants within Municipal limits is a matter which appears to call for serious measures by the representatives of the Treaty Powers. It is essential that, in accordance with established agreements, and to maintain the prosperity and good administration of the Foreign Settlements at Shanghai and elsewhere, the Chinese Government should now be required to give a definite undertaking, and corresponding instructions, that under no circumstances will any form of taxation by the Chinese authorities hereafter be levied within Settlement limits.

The annual revenue of the Chou Fang Chū, as shown by its books, would appear to be about Tls. 70,000, levied partly by tariff and partly in the form of monthly commutations. As the authorised rate is 50 per cent of the Customs duties, the collection is therefore either nominal in certain cases (since 50 per cent

of Customs duties would amount to over Tls. 300,000) or much of the revenue does not figure in the records; statements by native merchants justify the latter hypothesis. The Council is informed that the revenue of the Chou Fang Chū is supposed to be appropriated to the maintenance of the Mixed Courts and "other local purposes," but in this connection it is to be observed that the local Chinese authorities derive from the Settlement in Wharfage Dues, special land-tax and Mixed Court fines, an annual income of about Tls. 65,000, while contributing nothing to the cost of its administration.

In conclusion, I have the honour to state that the Council considered it inexpedient to prosecute the staff of this tax-office at the Mixed Court, because the officer actually in charge of the premises was Mr. Wei, lately Magistrate of the French Mixed Court. The books, seals, and records (together with a sum of Tls. 833, in native orders paid by merchants) were therefore removed and the staff notified that their proceedings would form the subject of an official report. It is the earnest hope of the Council that the Consular Body may regard the matter as of urgent importance, and that steps may be taken to obtain satisfactory guarantees against further infringement of the rights of the Foreign Settlement.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

J. GOODNOW, Esq.,
Consul-General for the United States
and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, 29th July 1904.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your 04/378 of 30th June and 04/390 of 7th July regarding the tax office on Tientsin Road. I have been instructed by the Consular Body to forward copies of same to the Shanghai Taotai for such statement as he may care to make in the matter.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN GOODNOW,
*American Consul-General
and Senior Consul.*

F. ANDERSON, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, 12th October 1904.

SIR,—I am instructed to send you copy of the Taotai's letter of 13th August regarding the Chou-fang tax-office and to request your views thereon.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN GOODNOW,

*American Consul-General
and Senior Consul.*

F. ANDERSON, Esq.,

Chairman, Municipal Council.

*Translation of letter from the Taotai to the Senior Consul,
dated 13th August 1904.*

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 29th July enclosing a copy of a letter from the Municipal Council and from a translation thereof I have noted their contents. I have to state that the "Chou Fang Chu" office has been in existence for many years and its revenue is used for expenses in connection with local important foreign affairs, being quite different from a likin-station. As the Council is of opinion that the existence of this office in the Settlement is contrary to the Municipal Regulations, I have applied for, and obtained permission from H.E. the Viceroy at Nanking, to remove it to outside the Settlement limits, which step agrees with the Council's original intention. We may therefore believe that hereafter there will be no office established, or taxes collected, in the Settlement, and I have hereby the honour to reply to your communication in this matter.

Council Room,

Shanghai, 14th October 1904.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant enclosing a copy of the Taotai's dispatch of the 13th August last on the subject of the native tax-office recently removed beyond Settlement limits.

The Council's views on this document may directly be inferred from my letter to the Consular Body of the 7th July, wherein the opinion was expressed (i) that the presence of the office was an actual breach of the Settlement's constitution, (ii) that its discovery was a matter of considerable importance in relation to the commercial interests of the Port, and (iii) that it was highly desirable to obtain satisfactory assurance that henceforward the Settlement would be free of this and all other similar native levies.

By the immediate removal of the office the Taotai has recognised the charge of illegality, but the concluding paragraph of his letter falls far short of the guarantee which the Council considers is required in regard to the future. The expression of his hope, however confident, that no similar office will be established appears to the Council to bind neither himself nor his successors, and I have therefore the honour to request that the Consular Body will use every possible endeavour to obtain a clear statement of the Settlement's immunity from Chinese taxation on trade from His Excellency the Viceroy at Nanking.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. ANDERSON,

Chairman.

J. GOODNOW, Esq.,

Consul-General for the United States

and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, November 3rd, 1904.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your 04/560 of October 14th with regard to the native tax-office formerly officiating within the limits of the Foreign Settlements.

The Consular Body has referred the matter to the Viceroy at Nanking "to take such steps as are necessary to prevent such institutions, or similar ones, from officiating within the borders of the Foreign Settlements."

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN GOODNOW,

American Consul-General

and Senior Consul.

F. ANDERSON, Esq.,

Chairman, Municipal Council.

CEMETERY ROAD TRAFFIC.

The conditions under which the section of this Municipal road within the new limits of the French Settlement were handed over by the Council for control by the French Council were recorded in 1900, but are not generally known to the native population, and are occasionally lost sight of by the Police authorities concerned.

In October a case was brought to the Council's notice where a jinricsha containing a foreign lady was arrested and taken to a French Police Station for not having a French Municipal license.

The attention of the French Council was drawn to the case, and a reply was evoked to the effect that the arrangement of 1900 was imperfectly understood by the foreign policeman, who had been newly engaged; a further letter from the French Council stated that, in accordance with the Council's request, it had been arranged to place notices in French, English and Chinese on the road recording the immunity of vehicles licensed in this Settlement from further taxation.

The full text of the conditions is as follows :—

- 1.—That the French Council shall light and police the road, maintaining it in good order as a public throughfare;
- 2.—That the Foreign Municipality shall be entitled to send the Police and Volunteers of the Foreign Settlement for duty at funerals when required; and shall enjoy all rights and privileges hitherto existing in regard to this road;
- 3.—That jinricshas and other vehicles licensed in this Settlement shall be allowed to use this road without additional taxation.

GAMBLING BEYOND SETTLEMENT LIMITS.

Early in the year evidence was obtained that public gambling was being carried on at places of public resort on the Jessfield and Siccawei Roads and, with the assistance of the Consul-General for the United States, a successful effort was made to suppress it.

Shanghai, 24th March 1904.

SIR,—Referring to my letter of 13th July 1903 to the Municipal Council, I find that it is common gossip that gambling is again openly carried on at resorts on the suburban roads, some of which are owned by Americans.

In order to aid the Police in obtaining the evidence necessary to convict such disturbers of the public peace, I hand you the enclosed, which I think fully authorises the necessary proceedings so far as Americans are concerned.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. GOODNOW,

Consul-General U.S.A.

F. ANDERSON, Esq.,

Chairman, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, 24th March 1904.

SIR,—You are empowered by this warrant to enter and search any American-owned house of public entertainment on the public roads out of the Shanghai International Settlements where you suspect that public gambling is being carried on; and to seize all gambling apparatus therein, being American-owned; and to arrest and bring for trial any Americans found operating gambling apparatus. This warrant will stand until further notice in writing from me.

I am, your obedient servant,

JOHN GOODNOW,

Consul-General U.S.A.

Capt. A. M. BOISRAGON,

Captain-Superintendent of Police.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 31st March 1904.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant forwarding a general warrant for use by the Municipal Police with a view to the prevention of public gambling in places of public entertainment owned by Americans beyond the limits of the Settlement. The Council's instructions have been issued to the Captain-Superintendent of Police in this matter, and I have now to convey to you the thanks of the Council for your kind co-operation and to express the hope that the assistance thus rendered will produce the desired results.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. ANDERSON,

Chairman.

J. GOODNOW, Esq.,

Consul-General for the United States.

Later, however, it was found that at the Alhambra Hotel, in the latter thoroughfare, the proprietor, having been able to disprove his American nationality, was defying all Police remonstrances, and that public roulette tables were in nightly operation. Thereafter, by a succession of bogus leases and sub-leases of portions of the premises to certain individuals of questionable nationality, this proprietor was enabled to keep the establishment open until the 31st December, when it was finally raided by the Police, acting upon a German Consular warrant, and the gambling apparatus was confiscated.

Compelled to recognise the abortive nature of proceedings instituted in the Spanish Consular Court, and taking them in connection with the admitted principle that public gambling is prejudicial to public morals, and should therefore be vigorously suppressed by constituted authority, the Council's position was one of no little difficulty. The direct and vigorous action which Dr. Knappe, Consul-General for Germany, found himself in a position to take in closing the incident was therefore gratefully appreciated; the published report of his verdict is here reproduced for record.

"His Honour said that the Court found accused guilty, as proprietor of the "Alhambra, a public house, of having allowed gambling to go on on the 9th, 16th, "17th July, 20th and 26th November and the 31st December. For these offences he

"would be fined Marks 500, 600, 700, 1,000, 1,200, 1,500, which had been reduced to one fine of Marks 5,000. The gambling apparatus would be confiscated and destroyed. Accused would also have to pay the costs of these proceedings. The Court came to the conclusion that Brown having been born in Germany, and not having acquired any other nationality, was under its jurisdiction. The Court further came to the conclusion that Brown was responsible for everything going on in the place. Brown made all the contracts and bought and paid for the furniture, he made the contract with the bandmaster, and was present on five different occasions when gambling was going on. Brown was considered by everyone present to be the responsible man and to have everything done on his account. Brown also settled the quarrel between two gambling parties. From this especially it appeared that he was the responsible man. The Court therefore came to the conclusion that everything was done for the account of Brown, and therefore the Court considered that the \$2,000 odd found on the premises should be confiscated and be deducted from the fine."

The following correspondence in this matter relates rather to the details of official procedure than to the condition of affairs which the Council sought to amend, but the notoriety which the affair assumed, and the public interest aroused, justify its inclusion in the Report.

Shanghai, 18th October 1904.

SIR,—It is claimed that on 14th October the Shanghai Municipal Police raided the "Alhambra" (on the Siccawei Road) and seized and removed certain articles and money without any warrant from the Consul concerned. Action of the Consular Body is requested.

In order that we may act intelligently in this matter, I am instructed to ask you to communicate to the Consular Body the facts in the matter, as you see them, and other further statement you may wish to make.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN GOODNOW,

*American Consul-General
and Senior Consul.*

F. ANDERSON, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 20th October 1904.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 18th instant, on the subject of the recent Police raid on the "Alhambra," and to state in reply that the Council, recognising the courtesy of the Consular Body's action in the matter, hastens to furnish the facts of the case with comment thereon, for the consideration of yourself and your colleagues.

This notorious establishment was opened in the spring of the current year, and the Council's attention was drawn thereto in July by reason of the fact that public gambling was of nightly occurrence in the building. Upon a statement by the Police that the manager of the hotel was under Spanish protection, the Consul for Spain, on the 16th July, formally empowered the Captain-Superintendent to enter and search the building and to seize all gambling apparatus therein; Mr. Castillo added the words: "This warrant will stand until further notice in writing from me."

Accordingly the manager, M. Schwartz (a citizen of the Argentine Republic) was prosecuted in the Spanish Consular Court and sentenced on the 29th August in the following terms:—

"Moses Schwartz is hereby ordered to stop at once public gambling in the Alhambra Hotel. All the gambling apparatus in his possession will be confiscated unless he gives proper assurances to this Court that they will not be used for illicit purposes during his residence here in Shanghai.

"The Police are hereby asked to investigate in company with a deputy of this Consulate if public gambling is carried on after this at the Alhambra Hotel. If it is still continued they are ordered to arrest all the Spanish subjects concerned and to confiscate all the gambling apparatus found there."

Subsequent visits by detectives elicited the fact that, while open gambling had been ostensibly discontinued, a public roulette table nevertheless was in operation in an upper room. The place was therefore raided on the 7th September, in the company of a Consular deputy; this step was without result; Schwartz had apparently obtained previous notice of the impending visit, as all traces of gambling apparatus had been removed.

In the sequence of events the Council would here note the successive failures of the adjoining residents, and of the Police, to secure the suppression of the "Alhambra" as a public nuisance, or to effect the deportation of Schwartz as a menace to the good order of the Settlement and a person of notorious ill-repute.

Under date the 28th September a notification was received by the Council from the Consulate that the "Alhambra" had been constituted into a club; yet on the succeeding days, notably on the 1st October when a public dance of a loose character was held, unrestricted gambling was in progress throughout the evening and night.

From evidence given in a case in the U.S. Consular Court on the 3rd October it was inferred that the site of the premises was owned by an American citizen, and, in the face of your authorisation to the Police in respect to public gambling houses, and of your expressed intention to disallow them if in American ownership, it is a matter of regret to the Council that the man Brown was successful in his denial of American nationality.

At its meeting of the 5th October the Council issued directions that a Police raid be carried out on such a day as might be selected after detective enquiry, in order to demonstrate to the Spanish Consular deputy the bogus character of the alleged club and the persistence of open and public gambling. Upon the afternoon of the day selected, Saturday the 8th October, the Spanish Consul addressed two letters to the Council, in the first stating his willingness to send a deputy when asked by the Police, and in the second warning the Police not to enter the premises unaccompanied. On the same evening I personally took the unusual step of countermanding the instructions of the Council under the impression, based upon police opinion, that notice had again been conveyed to Schwartz of the Council's intentions.

The concluding facts of the case are known to you,—the police were instructed to make a surprise visit, to apply for the deputy's services when the plan of the raid was complete, and finally to enter the building, if necessary without assistance. On the 15th instant the necessary evidence was obtained, Mr. Castillo refused to see Captain Boisragon who called in person at the Consulate, and the police thereupon entered the premises and seized the entire gambling paraphernalia found there. The Captain-Superintendent's visit to the Spanish Consulate at 10.30 p.m. was necessarily at an inconvenient hour, having in view the fact that the roulette table in the experience of the householders in the neighbourhood was habitually operative only after 11 o'clock p.m.

The Council's present intention is to make an application for a summons against Schwartz and again to request that the "Alhambra" be closed.

It is undoubtedly the case that for a section of the community the attraction of an institution of this character is great, and its attractiveness is without doubt largely centred in the gambling-table, where sums of money from the smallest amounts upwards are accepted. The evil effect of the gambling habit on society at large is admitted in and by the restrictive provisions against it in the law codes of almost every civilised nationality. The Council in doing its utmost for the suppression of the "Alhambra" is carrying out a policy which has received the unvarying support of the Consular Body and wherein the approval of the better class of this international electorate has been definitely expressed. Were the Alhambra's operations permitted there is no doubt that the outskirts of the Settlement would rapidly be infested with places of a similar character, and the influx into Shanghai of a large number of undesirable characters would inevitably follow. The Consular Body has no doubt observed the growing number of foreigners coming under the notice of the police—a marked feature in the Captain-Superintendent's recent reports—and will concur in the view that it is advisable on general and economic grounds to curtail as far as possible all conditions calculated to attract disorderly persons to Shanghai.

From the foregoing the Council trusts that it will be plain that the action it has taken throughout the case has been actuated wholly by the desire to rid the

Settlement of an actual evil, and by no failure to recognise the proper judicial functions which are exercised by the Treaty Consuls of the port under provision of the Land Regulations.

Finally I have the honour to express the Council's hope that the firm stand made by the Consular Body three years ago, against public lotteries, may find a parallel in a similarly publicly-expressed determination to take every possible step for the extirpation of public gambling in whatever shape it may appear.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. ANDERSON,

Chairman.

J. GOODNOW, Esq.,
Consul-General for the United States
and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, 27th October 1904.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your 04/575 which I have submitted to the Consular Body and to which I am instructed to reply as follows :—

The Council must differentiate between

- 1.—Public gambling in general :
- 2.—The character of the "Alhambra" :
- 3.—The general principle involved in raiding the "Alhambra" without a proper warrant from the authority concerned.

The Consular body is a unit on the desirability of preventing public gambling and minimising the conditions which attract disorderly persons to Shanghai. Efforts in this direction, however, must be carried out by lawful methods and without fear or favour. Lawbreakers must be punished regardless of their nationality or of the nature of the crime committed.

The character of the "Alhambra" is not a matter for the discussion of the Consular Body as such. The character of individual persons or places can only be determined by the responsible authority, which is the lawful authority of the nation of such person or place.

In the consideration of the raid on the "Alhambra" two things are to be taken into account :

- 1.—The "Alhambra" is situate outside the limits of the Foreign Settlement. The authority tacitly delegated to the Police for the maintenance of order ceases at the borders of the Settlements and is only exercised even on the Municipal roads outside of the Settlement by special grant. You will doubtless remember many cases where such special grant has been asked for by the Municipality and obtained for you by the Consular Body ;—notably, in the case of the gamblers in Li-Hongkw.

2.—No one has a right, within the Settlements or without, to enter the dwelling of any one without a proper warrant from the authorities of the nationality concerned. To quote this requires no argument. Any action otherwise is the action of a housebreaker and justifies resistance by force. It was acknowledged by yourselves in this case by asking the Spanish Consul for a warrant; but the fact that he refused to see the Captain-Superintendent of Police at an unseemly hour did not thereby vest the authority of the Spanish Government in the Council or any of its employees. The action of the ones responsible for further action by the Police without a warrant can only be condemned.

The Consular Body would, in fairness to all, suggest such apology and reparation as will satisfy the Spanish Consul.

The Consular Body desires to emphasise the fact that it is a unit in desiring to put down disorder and evil practices; but it is also a unit that all endeavour to accomplish this must be by lawful methods and under the proper judicial functions exercised by the Consuls of this port whose duties and powers are exercised under the Treaties, and in accordance with their several laws.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN GOODNOW,

*American Consul-General
and Senior Consul.*

F. ANDERSON, Esq.,

Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room,

Shanghai, 28th October 1904.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 27th inst. having reference to the "Alhambra" case. From this communication the Council is glad to learn that the Consular Body is unanimously disposed to prevent public gambling and to minimise the conditions which attract disorderly persons to Shanghai. Under these circumstances the Council cannot but regret that the procedure adopted by the Spanish Consulate in regard to the prevention of gambling at the "Alhambra" is not, of its nature, calculated effectively to attain the object in view, and this is the more so as effective steps had been taken in regard to the same matter by the U.S. Consulate-General, in the issue of an unconditional warrant. The Council is now addressing the Spanish Consul in the sense indicated by the Consular Body's letter and, forwarding the money seized on the occasion of the Police raid at the "Alhambra," will apply for a new summons against the proprietor Schwartz.

In reference to certain points raised in your letter under reply the Council would observe that foreigners, by treaty extra-territorialised, in China are subject

only to the jurisdiction of their own Consular authorities, whether resident within or without Treaty Port limits. By virtue of the Land Regulations, the Municipal Police are charged with the executive duty of effecting arrests under Consular authority within the limits of the Foreign Settlement; strictly speaking, those executive functions in relation to foreigners cease at the Settlement's boundaries, but it is nevertheless the frequent practice of the Consulates to avail themselves of the services of the Police rather than to make application to the Chinese authorities for the arrest of their nationals beyond Settlement limits.

As regards the Council's right to maintain order and to apply the local traffic and other regulations on Municipal roads outside Settlement limits, that right has been constantly enforced, and it has been consistently upheld by the Consular Body. In the rare cases where raids or special arrests of Chinese subjects have been required in districts adjacent to the Settlement but remote from Municipal roads, a special warrant of the local Chinese authorities has been applied for, but under no circumstances is any special "grant" required for the exercise of control on Municipal roads. The authority to purchase and construct these roads is contained in Land Regulation VI, and the Council's right to protect the interests and property of foreigners resident in these localities has invariably been recognised and supported. In this connection it may be observed that until the recent extension of the Settlement the Municipal Police were established and functioned regularly in the present western district at the Carter Road.

As regards the "Alhambra" and the entrance by the Police into this building, there would appear to be a misunderstanding as to the facts. The Council duly obtained and holds the Spanish Consul's warrant (copy herewith enclosed) without which no steps could have been taken. It is true that the procedure for executing this warrant may be said to have been modified by the condition named by the Spanish Court on the 29th August, whereby the presence of a Consular deputy was required before any search could be made. On the occasion of the raid the Captain-Superintendent endeavoured to obtain the services of this deputy in such manner as to make the efforts of the Police effective, but, failing in this, he acted under his instructions so as to attain the object named in the Spanish Consul's warrant; and this course seemed to the Council expedient and right inasmuch as there was reason to believe that those objects were actually defeated by the delay in asking for and obtaining the deputy's services.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,
F. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

JOHN GOODNOW, Esq.,
Consul-General for the United States
and Senior Consul.

Enclosure.

Consulate for Spain,
Shanghai, 16th July 1904.

SIR,—You are empowered by this warrant to enter and search any Spanish-owned house of public entertainment on the roads out of the Shanghai International Settlements where you suspect that public gambling is being carried on; and to seize all gambling apparatus therein, being Spanish owned; and to arrest and bring for trial any Spanish subject found operating gambling apparatus.

This warrant will stand until further notice in writing from me.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
H. G. DEL CASTILLO,
Consul.

To the Captain-Superintendent of Police.

Shanghai, 8th November 1904.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your 04/595 of 28th October, 1904, having reference to the Alhambra case; and to say that the fact that we do not now controvert the propositions laid down in your letter must not be construed to mean that we admit their correctness.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
JOHN GOODNOW,
*American Consul-General
and Senior Consul.*

F. ANDERSON, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 9th November 1904.

MY DEAR MR. GOODNOW,—With reference to the "Alhambra" case and to the recent correspondence on the subject, the Council has been informed that the Consular Body's decision and opinion in this case have been to a very considerable extent formed upon a statement submitted to each member of the Consular Body by the Spanish Consul under date 24th October; I think it will be admitted that such a document, especially as it is understood to contain statements vitally affecting the whole question on points of fact, should have been communicated to the Council for its information. As matters stand, the question appears to hinge chiefly on the point whether the Spanish Consul's warrant of the 16th July had, or had not, been formally withdrawn at the time of the Police visit to the "Alhambra" premises. I understand that on this point the statement

submitted to the Consular Body is definite and that it contains matter entirely at variance with the Police reports in the Council's possession. Under the circumstances and with a view to the proper discussion of this public question, I would ask you to be good enough to supply me with a copy of the Spanish Consul's memorandum to the Consular Body, if possible in time for to-day's meeting of Council.

Yours truly,

F. ANDERSON.

Chairman.

This letter remained without acknowledgment.

Shanghai, 8th October 1904.

SIR,—Mr. Musso on behalf of the lessee and the manager of the Alhambra has reported to me, that on the 3rd instant two officers of the S. M. P., viz., Inspector McDowell and Sergeant Burnside without having first obtained a warrant so to do from this Consulate, have entered the Alhambra, which is under Spanish protection, and searched the whole premises.

I have to ask you to investigate if such facts had occurred and to instruct the Police that they cannot enter the premises of the Alhambra, without asking this Consulate for a warrant and a deputy to accompany them as by the decision given by this Consular Court on the 29th August 1904.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

H. G. DEL CASTILLO,

Consul.

F. ANDERSON, Esq.,

Chairman, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, 18th October 1904.

SIR,—On the 15th instant in answer to mine of that day I received a letter from Capt.-Supt. S. M. P. requesting me to apply to you for the effects, money, etc., unlawfully seized by the Police on Friday night at the Alhambra.

I have now to ask you to send them without delay.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

H. G. DEL CASTILLO,

Consul.

The Secretary,

The Municipal Council.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 20th October 1904.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant on the subject of the raid on the "Alhambra" premises carried out by the Police in the execution of their duty on the 15th idem.

In reply thereto I am directed to state that it is the Council's intention to enter a charge against M. Schwartz in the Spanish Consular Court as the manager of a public gambling institution and to pay into Court the sums of money seized on the occasion of the raid. Pending these proceedings, and since the case has been placed before the Consular Body, whose action in the matter has been requested, I am directed to inform you that the Council is forwarding a statement of the facts of the case with comment thereon to the Senior Consul for the consideration of himself and his colleagues, and it is hoped to secure the end which the Council has in view, that is, the suppression of public gambling in whatever shape it may appear, without further litigation.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. E. LEVESON,
Assistant Secretary.

H. G. DEL CASTILLO, Esq.,
Consul for Spain.

Shanghai, 24th October 1904.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of the letter 04/576 of the 20th inst. of the Assistant Secretary of the Municipal Council.

In reply thereto, I have to point out that you have mixed up the two cases, (1) of the raid on the Alhambra carried out by the Police on the 14th inst., and (2) the suppression of public gambling alleged to be carried on in that establishment.

Referring to the 1st—raid on the Alhambra—I have already brought it to the notice of the Consular Body, as it is a matter of great importance involving the Consular jurisdiction, in which the Consuls of the various nations here are interested.

Regarding the 2nd—suppression of public gambling—I must tell you that being jealous of my prerogatives and of my Consular authority, I will not entertain any proceedings taken by the Municipal Council or by the Police against any Spanish subject or protégé connected with the Alhambra, until ample apologies be made to this Consulate for the unlawful and impolite way in which the Municipal Council and their servants have acted in this matter: until they

deliver to me the money and all the effects seized by the Police on the night of the 14th inst. under order from the Municipal Council but not in the execution of their duty: and finally, until it be formally acknowledged by the Municipal Council that neither the Municipal Council nor the Police have any jurisdiction whatever over Spanish subjects and protégés residing both within or outside of the Settlement, but that may be at any time given to them by this Consulate.

After full satisfaction has been given to this Consulate by the Municipal Council for their wrongful action in this deplorable matter, so sincerely condemned by the impartial public opinion of Shanghai, this Consulate will be only too pleased to give its assistance for the suppression of public gambling both within and outside of the Settlement, carried on by Spanish subjects or protégés, and if it is proved that public gambling is carried on in the Alhambra, I will severely punish the guilty parties and, if necessary, deport them.

I have hitherto afforded the Police every support and aid in the suppression of the public gambling they alleged to be carried on in the Alhambra. It is therefore not for the want of exertion on the part of this Consulate if the alleged public gambling is still unsuppressed.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

H. G. DEL CASTILLO,

Consul.

The Chairman,
The Municipal Council.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 28th October 1904.

SIR,—Having reference to the matter of public gambling at the "Alhambra" and to your letter of the 24th instant on the subject, the Council is now in receipt of a dispatch from the Senior Consul wherein it is stated that the Consular Body is unanimously disposed "to prevent public gambling and to minimise the conditions which attract disorderly persons to Shanghai." Under these circumstances the Council, while handing into Court the sum of \$428 seized by the Police at the "Alhambra" on the night of the 14th instant, desire to make formal application:

(1) for a summons on the charge of conducting a public gambling place against Schwartz, the proprietor of this establishment and

(2) for the withdrawal of the condition made by your Consulate on 29th August in regard to execution of the general warrant given by you on the 16th July.

The Council makes the latter request because it has been demonstrated in practice that the maintenance of this condition has defeated the objects which the warrant is intended to effect.

In conclusion, I have the honour to express to you the Council's sincere regret that the circumstances of this case and the important public interests involved have occasioned action involving a partial breach of the special procedure laid down by your Court for the execution of this warrant.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. ANDERSON,

Chairman.

H. G. DEL CASTILLO, Esq.,

Consul for Spain.

Shanghai, 29th October 1904.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 28th inst. and the parcel said to contain \$428, seized by the Police at the "Alhambra" on the night of the 14th inst.

In reply, I have to refer you to my letter dated the 24th inst., the contents of which I still have to insist upon.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. DEL CASTILLO,

Consul for Spain.

The Chairman,

The Municipal Council.

A settlement of this matter was arranged at a meeting held, at the request of the Senior Consul, on the 10th November between the Consuls-General for Germany, Great Britain and the United States, the Consul for Spain, and the Chairman. After full discussion it was agreed that the action of the Council in raiding the Alhambra on 14th October had arisen owing to a misunderstanding. The Consuls present regarded the Spanish Consul's letter of 8th October as tantamount to a withdrawal of his open search warrant of the 16th July. The view held by the Council was that the warrant was valid; according to the Police report, an application to cancel the warrant had been made in the Spanish Court on 21st July, on which occasion the Police handed the warrant to Mr. Castillo, who returned it, refused the application,

and instructed the Police not to use it whilst the case was under remand.

The Council was in possession of the warrant in question when the Police raiding party called at the Consulate on their way to the Alhambra and asked for the services of a deputy to accompany them.

Council Room,

Shanghai, 28th November 1904.

SIR,—With reference to our interview of the 10th instant, at which were present the Consuls-General for Great Britain, Germany and the United States, and in accordance with the understanding arrived at on that occasion, I have the honour to inform you that the Council regrets that its action of 14th October, in directing the Municipal Police to enter the premises of the "Alhambra," was taken under the impression that your warrant of the 14th July was still valid.

The Council fully recognises the principle that an entry should not be made into any unlicensed premises without a proper warrant from the authorities of the nationality concerned.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. ANDERSON,

Chairman.

H. G. DEL CASTILLO, Esq.,

Consul for Spain.

Shanghai, 30th November 1904.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th instant conveying to me the Council's apology in satisfaction of the request of this Consulate, which I note.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. DEL CASTILLO,

Consul for Spain.

The Chairman,

The Municipal Council.

On the 6th December the Legal Adviser attended at the Spanish Court but was informed by the Consul that there was no case, because the upper storey of the building had been sublet to an Italian subject, and that he had thus no jurisdiction.

After further delay proceedings in the Italian Court were set down for hearing on the 6th January, but, as the result of information obtained by the Police, a letter was addressed to the Consul-General for Germany with the result above mentioned.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 29th December 1904.

SIR,—The Council has received information, which has been verbally communicated to yourself, that public gambling has continued up to the present and without cessation at the "Alhambra" premises on the Siccawei Road. Under these circumstances, and in view of the understanding arrived at at the meeting held on the 10th November, I have the honour to request that you may be good enough to issue a warrant and generally to sanction action by the Municipal Police calculated to put a stop to what has become a public scandal. It is understood that the real owner of the "Alhambra" premises is subject to the jurisdiction of your Court, and the Council trusts that on this ground you may be prepared to issue the necessary authority for entry on the premises and the discontinuance of public gambling.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. ANDERSON,

Chairman.

Dr. KNAPPE,
Consul-General for Germany
and Senior Consul.

FOREIGN BROTHELS.

The following correspondence records the result of efforts made by the Council to deal with a question which, especially in Hongkew, has given rise to justifiable criticism and complaint. Thanks to the support extended to these efforts by many of the Consulates concerned and to the activity of the Police, persistent under discouraging conditions, a certain improvement has been effected. In dealing with these houses the Council's position has been clearly defined, excluding questions of morality but insisting on the maintenance of decency, law and order. The conditions under which Shanghai has grown to be a cosmopolitan seaport, now close to the seat of war, render it inevitable that this form of social evil should present itself conspicuously in the Settlement: it was also to be expected, following upon the political events of the country since 1900, that the lower class of brothel owners and inmates should make their way to the Far East. The difficulties thus created are by no means settled; under existing conditions of local administration they are always liable to recur. Steps are however being taken gradually to confine these houses, as far as may be possible, to one locality, and thus, while ensuring their more effective supervision, to relieve the main thoroughfares of the Settlement of their presence and its resultant evils.

Council Room,

Shanghai, 4th August 1904.

SIR,—The numerous recent prosecutions of prostitutes for disorderly conduct before the Consular Courts have attracted much public criticism and comment, and the Council, in addressing the Consular Body in the matter, is actuated by the desire to redress a state of affairs prejudicial to the good order of the Settlement, which in many quarters is stigmatised as a public scandal.

That the Police have done everything in their power to bring offenders before the proper authorities for punishment is borne out by the press reports of the proceedings; that the Council's powers under the Land Regulations to deal with the matter are confined and limited to that of licensing brothels, and that such

a step would assuredly meet with popular disapproval,—these are fundamental facts; it has therefore seemed desirable to my colleagues and myself to appeal to the Consular Body for general co-operation in the work of ridding the Settlement of a most undesirable class of residents whose behaviour forms the subject of continual complaints.

I enclose, for the information of the Consular Body, a list of some recent prosecutions in which may be observed the lenient attitude adopted by the Courts concerned. Trifling fines imposed in some cases, in others an order to close the house (which order is easily evaded by a nominal transfer of the lease); cautions, reprimands, and short terms of imprisonment; such sentences have proved entirely futile as deterrents. The cases cited have been selected at random from a very large number of similar prosecutions during the past year, full accounts of which have been published.

The Council will be glad to learn the Consular Body's views on this question, and to be informed that effectual steps will for the future be taken, by deportation or otherwise, to bring about the desired result.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,
F. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

J. GOODNOW, Esq.,
Consul-General for the United States
and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, 5th August 1904.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your No. 04/447 regarding prosecution of prostitutes.

I am instructed to reply, that as the Treaties guarantee to each defendant trial before the Courts and under the laws of his own nationality, it is not a function of the Consular Body, as such, to interfere with the work of individual Courts.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
JOHN GOODNOW,
Consul-General U.S.A.
and Senior Consul.

F. ANDERSON, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 12th August 1904.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, replying to mine of the previous day, having reference to the prosecution of prostitutes in the Consular Courts of Shanghai.

The Council is aware of the fact that all foreigners prosecuted in China are subject to the jurisdiction and laws of their respective nationalities; nevertheless the maintenance of good order and the well-being of the Foreign Settlement are matters wherein it seemed to the Council that the Consular Body has direct interest and local responsibility, in its collective capacity, as distinct from the particular and national functions of each Consular representative. For this reason, and because the question appeared to be one of urgent importance, I was requested by my colleagues to address you in the matter, in the hope that the Consular Body, regarding it in the same light, might take it into immediate and special consideration. The Council under the circumstances believed, moreover, that this procedure was not only justifiable but necessary for the introduction of effective remedial measures, since only by a consensus of opinion and concerted action can radical improvement be obtained. It is therefore with regret that the Council notes the Consular Body's reply.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,
F. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

J. GOODNOW, Esq.,
Consul-General for the United States
and Senior Consul.

CASE OF MA TEH-FONG.

A considerable amount of correspondence passed in August and September between the Council and the French authorities in regard to this case. The letters are too long, and their immediate subject of insufficient interest to justify reproduction in this Report; they were recorded at the time in the weekly minutes of the Council. The facts may be summarised as follows. Ma Teh-fong, a well known bad character, held in custody, pending trial, at Louza Station, was released as the result of an application of Inspector Mascarelli of the French Police and upon the security of a native shopkeeper obtained by this inspector and a native detective of the French force. Thereafter, Ma Teh-fong having absconded, the security-man became liable for his guarantee and was sentenced at the Mixed Court to two years imprisonment. After a special enquiry into the case, from which it appeared that the bondsman Chou Mae-ching had acted in good faith upon the representations made to him by Inspector Mascarelli (Ma Teh-fong's brother-in-law) the French Council was requested to examine into the matter and to deal with the Police Officers concerned as the nature of the case might require. The Chairman of the French Municipality stated however in reply that his Council had no authority in the matter, the Municipal Police being under the control of the Consul-General for France; and as the latter was absent from Shanghai, a month elapsed before any information on the subject was forthcoming. As the result of a verbal enquiry instituted by Monsieur Ratard, the Council was eventually informed that the action taken by Inspector Mascarelli was taken in "his private capacity" and "appeared to be perfectly legal and unactionable under any article of the French Civil Code." Unable to prosecute a French citizen on behalf of a Chinese subject, the Council replied that "its duty was limited to stating the facts for the information of the French authorities, and to requesting, in the interests of local administration, that justice be done."

By an order of the Mixed Court, and as the result of numerous petitions on the subject, Chou Mae-ching was subsequently released. The immediate results of the case have been firstly to produce stricter instructions to the Police of this Settlement in regard to the release of prisoners on security, and secondly to draw attention to the conditions and authority under which the French Municipal Police function.

RUSSIAN WARSHIPS' INTERNED CREWS.

In December the Council had occasion to address the Russian Consul-General in regard to the danger of local disturbances arising from the presence in port of the crews of the Russian warships Askold, Grozovoi and Mandjour. The correspondence was as follows :—

Council Room,
Shanghai, 1st December 1904.

SIR,—The Council's attention has been drawn by the Captain-Superintendent of Police to the possibility of serious disturbances occurring in the Settlement from the presence ashore of large numbers of Russian sailors on leave from the ships of war now in harbour. He reports that it not infrequently occurs that these men when on leave become violent under the influence of liquor, and when allowed on shore in large numbers at one time their presence, under existing conditions, becomes a source of danger to the community. Under these circumstances, the Council ventures to request your good offices with a view to some arrangement being made by the naval authorities concerned so that the number of men on shore-leave may be limited in such manner as to remove this source of possible disturbance of the public peace.

No serious complaints have been received in regard to misconduct by Russian sailors, and I have the honour to state that the present representations are made simply with a view to maintaining good order in the Settlement and in recognition of the existence of conditions admittedly unusual which call for unusual precautions.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

C. KLEIMENOW, Esq.,
Consul-General for Russia.

Shanghai, 16th December 1904.

SIR,—In answer to your letter No. 04/645, I have the honour to inform you that the landing ashore of sailors on leave from the Russian ships of war is a matter which was arranged between H.E. the Taotai of Shanghai and myself.

It was agreed that a certain number of men for shore leave will be designated by the captains of the ships, that a picket has to be sent with an officer to look after them. This was verbally explained by me to the Superintendent of Police.

To that I can only add that the number of men on shore leave is ordinarily about 25 men, and the picket under the control of one officer consists of five men.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. KLEIMENOW,

Consul-General for Russia.

F. ANDERSON, Esq.,

Chairman, Municipal Council.

The peculiar situation created by the responsibilities of China as a neutral power on the one hand and the extraterritorial rights enjoyed by Russian subjects on the other, was strikingly illustrated by a case which occurred two weeks later, when a Chinese resident was inadvertently killed on the Bund by an intoxicated sailor. The incident led to revision by the Chinese authorities of the conditions under which the crews of these vessels were permitted to enjoy the protection of the neutral port, to the exclusion of the sailors from shore-leave in the Settlement, and to their closer supervision on board the ships.

The victim of this tragic occurrence was a native of Ningpo, and the incident, together with the subsequent arrangements for the trial of the sailors concerned, created considerable excitement amongst the large Ningpo community. The powerful influence of the Ningpo Guilds at Shanghai and elsewhere was used to bring pressure to bear on the Government at Peking and on the Nanking Viceroy, so that the matter rapidly assumed an international character and became the subject of negotiation between the Governments concerned. Public opinion, however, generally regarded the attitude maintained by the Russian authorities as conciliatory and correct; their action in making the trial a public one (to which the Chinese authorities were invited to send a representative

official), in pronouncing what was regarded as an adequate sentence and in imprisoning the offender ashore, was considered sufficient to remove all reasonable grounds for complaint or demands for further reparation. It appeared therefore to be matter for regret that the Chinese authorities and the Ningpo Guild should have considered it necessary to prolong the situation by adopting an uncompromising attitude in regard to the procedure of the trial after its conclusion. With the political aspects of the case the Municipality was not concerned, but when the local Guilds endeavoured to gain support for their views by intimating the possibility of local disturbances, the Council was compelled to express disapproval of so misguided a policy. The following letters passed :—

Translation of communication from the Committees of the local Chinese Guilds to the Council, 14th January 1905.

GENTLEMEN,—We hasten to inform you that, by reason of the Russian Consul-General's failure to comply with the repeated requests of the Shanghai Taotai in reference to the procedure to be adopted in the case of Chou Sêng-yu, the Ningpo community has become greatly disturbed in mind. While taking all possible steps to reassure them the Committees of the several Guilds fear that their efforts may not be successful, and as the matter is one which concerns the peace and good order of the Settlement we respectfully now lay the facts before you and remain

etc., etc.,

CHENG SUNG-CHAO	} Committee of the Native Bankers' Guild.
YUEN LIEN-CHING	
HSIA HUN-HUI	
YANG SING-TSE	} Committee of the Silk Guild.
SZE TSE-YING	
WOO SAO-CHING	

and the Committee of the Tea, Piece Goods, Canton, Fokien and Chaochow, Shang-yah, Hui-pio, Iron, Coal, Pawn-brokers, Shipping, Brass, and Cotton Guilds.

Municipal Council,
Shanghai, 18th January 1905.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 14th instant having reference to the case of Chou Sheng-yu. In reply the Council directs me to state :—

1.—That inasmuch as the constitution and procedure of the Court in this case are matters which have formed, and still form, the subject of negotiations

between the Governments concerned—those of Russia and China—they do not immediately concern the local authorities at Shanghai. The Treaty rights involved and the special conditions arising out of the presence of Russian warships in the neutral port are questions for settlement at St. Petersburg or Peking ;

2.—That, looking at the broad facts of the case as established by evidence, it would appear that the Russian authorities have taken proper and reasonable measures to ensure the satisfactory administration of justice ; moreover, that the judgment given by the Court, after public trial of the case, is in conformity with general European usage ;

3.—That any steps taken by the Ningpo community locally, intending to imply non-acceptance of the judgment of the Court, might prejudice the position and interests of China as a neutral power, and produce other serious results. The Council hopes that the Ningpo community and the local Guilds will recognise the importance of avoiding any action which might aggravate the present political situation ;

4.—That any measures of a retaliatory kind adopted by the Ningpo community in reference to this case, if of a nature to disturb the peace and good order of the Settlement, would be promptly and firmly dealt with and that the Council in such case would hold the local Guilds responsible for the consequences of any such measures.

In conclusion I am instructed to state that the Council confidently relies on the members of the Guilds' Committees to use the powerful influence which they undoubtedly possess to induce in the members of the Ningpo community a proper appreciation of the facts of this case and to prevent all possibility of its being made the excuse for any popular demonstration or disturbance.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. O. P. BLAND,

Secretary.

To the Committees of

The Local Guilds,

c/o Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

At the end of January the matter was still under discussion between the Chinese and Russian authorities.

MIXED COURT.

Throughout the past year the Council's attention has been continually directed to the urgent need for revision and reform of the Mixed Court's constitution and procedure. So notorious are the abuses, so frequent the complaints, connected with the ever increasing number of purely Chinese cases dealt with by this tribunal that the Council, admitting the right of native residents within Municipal limits to protection from injustice and recognising that the existing state of affairs is distinctly prejudicial to the interests of the Foreign Settlement, regards this matter as one of immediate and vital importance. Since the appointment of the present Magistrate, Mr. Huang Hsüan, the reputation of the Court for illegal exactions and irregularities has become a matter of public notoriety, so much so that, as the result of petitions through native channels, his removal was ordered towards the close of the year by the Acting Viceroy of Nanking, Tuan Fang. For reasons with which the Council is not concerned this order was subsequently rescinded and matters remain *in statu quo*.

It is to be observed that the existing situation is by no means of recent creation. Already in 1876 the condition of the Mixed Court was admittedly defective, and in the Chefoo Convention of that year it was agreed "that the Chinese Government should consider with the Foreign representatives the more effective administration of justice at Shanghai," an agreement which remains a dead letter. In 1898, when the personality of the Magistrate and the abuses emanating from the Court produced conditions similar to those now existing, the Council energetically renewed the efforts of its predecessors to secure certain necessary reforms. The reports and correspondence published at the close of 1898 are worthy of attention, for they indicate clearly the nature of the abuses complained of and their remedies. In October of that year a special Committee drew up a Memorandum containing suggestions for the revision of the Court's procedure, which was forwarded to the Consulates having Assessors and to Peking. The proposals therein submitted were not favourably entertained: subsequently, however, an amended Code of Rules for the Court was

drafted by the British Assessor, which Code, after discussion and amendment, was approved in 1902 by the members of the Diplomatic Body with the exception of the French Minister. A deadlock thereupon ensued. Since that time the question has frequently been brought to Their Excellencies' attention and further amendments of the proposed new Code have been discussed. The Council understands that a final draft of amendments to the Rules of 1869 has now been agreed upon by the Diplomatic Body and forwarded for the approval of the Wai Wu Pu. These amendments, however, while providing satisfactorily for the more effective handling of cases wherein foreign interests are concerned, make little or no provision for the better administration of justice in cases affecting the persons and property of native residents—an omission which the Council regards as highly regrettable.

The rights of foreign litigants at the Mixed Court are sufficiently protected by the Consular authorities interested; with these therefore the Council is not immediately concerned. On the other hand, so vitally does the Court affect the well-being of the native community that the Ratepayers' representatives recognise it an essential part of their duty, by continued efforts, to endeavour to remedy its existing evils. The Council is unable to endorse the view, which has never been that of the Foreign Community of Shanghai, that the rights and liberties of native residents concern only the Chinese authorities. On the contrary, the Council firmly maintains the established principle, upon which the possibility of the Foreign Settlement's good government depends, that within the area set aside for foreign residence and administered under the Land Regulations, the jurisdiction of the Chinese authorities over Chinese subjects is necessarily of a special and limited character, inevitably affected by the necessities of the Foreign control which the Chinese Government has recognised within Municipal limits. This principle has been consistently upheld since the earliest days of the Settlement, when Chinese subjects were first permitted to live within its boundaries, and its maintenance is inseparable from the view that native residents are entitled to reasonable assistance and protection in the administration of justice. In 1898 this opinion was expressed in a despatch to the Senior Consul as follows:—

“The necessity for a clear recognition of the position and
“for the prevention of the recurrence of such proceedings as

“those which form the subject of the present communication, is
 “obvious; for should the Chinese authorities be permitted to deal
 “as they may think fit with native residents, it is evident that
 “the maintenance of law and order within the Settlement must
 “become impossible, since the control would inevitably pass from
 “the hands of the Municipal Council. The principle involved is
 “one of vital importance, affecting the very foundations of the
 “good government, vested interests and prosperity of the
 “Settlement, and, regarding it in this light, the Council trusts
 “that the Consular Body may take energetic and immediate
 “steps to prevent any repetition of the present or similar
 “cases.”

The principal abuses from which native residents suffer under the present administration are referred to in the following report forwarded for the Council's information by the Captain-Superintendent of Police in October last.

Police Memorandum re Mixed Court Irregularities.

Runners, the unnecessary appendages to the Magistrate's Yamen, are used as the means of communication between the Magistrate and the public. All petitions, summonses and warrants pass through their hands, and where the matter is one which concerns a private person opportunity is taken by the runners to make illegal exactions before granting assistance.

In the case of petitions, the documents must be presented in person through the runners. A fee, or “squeeze,” is charged for placing the document before the Magistrate.

The following extract from a report by the Detective Inspector explains this particular point:—

“It appears to be an established rule at the Court that not a single petition
 “reaches the hands of the Magistrate until the petitioner first gives a ‘squeeze’
 “(and in most cases a very substantial ‘squeeze’) to the clerks or runners, and it is
 “said that the present Magistrate is well aware that this rule exists, and that he
 “profits by it. Several natives have informed me that they have paid money to
 “the runners in connection with petitions, but not one of them would be willing
 “to go to Court and give evidence to that effect, as from a native standpoint the
 “Mixed Court Officials are a strong party to contend against. I know one
 “man who quite recently paid one of the runners \$24 in connection with a petition
 “which he sent in *re* his father, who was detained at the Mixed Court for some
 “offence concerning the paying of Customs dues at Soochow; and Native P.C. 381

"tells me that he has paid \$12 to a clerk named Tsung at the Court in connection with a petition which he presented *re* his wife, who absconded with another man some months ago; and a few days ago two Ningpomen paid \$2 to the same man Tsung for a petition which they sent in connection with some sort of a marriage contract; but in each of the foregoing cases the money was paid in the Mixed Court (clerks' office), and if the Police prosecute the runners in question I fear we would not secure a conviction, as no doubt the runners would deny the charge, and especially as I am sure the Magistrate would stand by his runners. I beg to point out that there is great difficulty in dealing with the Mixed Court runners for this reason. If the Police apply for a summons or warrant against a runner the charge must be very clear and of a very serious nature, otherwise the Magistrate will not issue the same, and the Police cannot arrest an official in the Mixed Court."

The issue of summonses and warrants is a matter which lies in the hands of the Magistrate, who performs this work under recommendations from his assistants. In cases where the Police are concerned or in which influential people have interests involved, there is no difficulty in obtaining prompt assistance from the Court, but the same difficulties which apply to the acceptance of petitions would seem to hold good in the case of the issue of summonses to persons of small standing. The fear of the Mixed Court's power is still deep-rooted in the minds of the native residents, so that definite complaints to the Police are not forthcoming.

In the case of warrants, there is no doubt that on many occasions the runners, whose duty it is to pass the documents to the Municipal Police to be executed after being properly "viséd" by the Senior Consul, have "held up" the warrant for a brief period in order to warn the person required or make such capital from this information as he may consider advisable.

It is strongly suspected by the Police that under certain circumstances the Magistrate issues summonses and even warrants for the arrest of defendants in civil and other cases and has them secretly served by his runners in order that enquiries may be carried out without the knowledge of the Police, and for the purpose of blackmail. Many cases of illegal arrests by Yamen runners have come under the notice of the Police, and it is perfectly reasonable to suppose that there are others remaining unrevealed.

Another serious cause of grievance lies in the continual delays of the Court in trying cases (litigants paying for precedence) and in the failure to enforce judgments—such failure entailing the trouble and expense of presenting a new petition. It is unnecessary to multiply general statements as to the abuses commonly practised at the Court; on the other hand it is almost impossible to induce individuals to come

forward with formal complaints and witnesses; weight of public opinion and common report must be held to afford evidence sufficient of an unsatisfactory condition of affairs. From a further report by the Captain-Superintendent of Police the following passage is taken:—"In cases where the Magistrate himself or his underlings are interested, it becomes almost an impossibility to obtain justice. Either he refuses to issue warrants or summonses, or else information is conveyed to the persons against whom warrants are issued warning them to disappear, or else, when the case is before the Court, the Magistrate obstructs matters to the best of his ability."

The remedies which, pending complete reorganisation and reform of this important tribunal, appear to be most feasible and urgently required are as follows:—

1.—Appointment for a fixed term of a specially selected Magistrate of substantive Prefect rank together with a capable assistant magistrate;

2.—Reduction of the runners staff to a maximum of three; these men to receive adequate salaries and their duties to be clearly defined;

3.—Introduction of a schedule of fees payable by litigants in civil suits; such fees to be regularly accounted for and not to be appropriated for the expenses of the Court;

4.—Authority to be given to the Municipal Police to present petitions in open Court on behalf of any native litigant who may claim to have been unable to obtain access to the Court or in whose case judgment has been given and not carried into effect; such cases to be tried, after enquiry by the Court, in the presence of a Consular Assessor.

While all these measures are important, the last is of urgent necessity. Its introduction is moreover entirely justifiable on the ground that the failure or miscarriage of justice is evidently a matter of direct concern to the established authorities of the Foreign Settlement. The adoption of this procedure would, *ipso facto*, render the initial proceedings in purely Chinese cases more regular and the execution of judgments less hazardous; it would prevent the preliminary "squeezes" payable to clerks

and runners and would ensure to the native community that which they now lack, *viz.* opportunity of appeal against injustice or oppression.

The imposition of moderate fees in civil suits is highly desirable, firstly, in that it would provide legitimate revenue for the Court officials, which might in case of need be supplemented from Police case fines, and, secondly, that it would discourage trivial litigation.

The outgoing Council earnestly hopes that during the coming year its successors in office may obtain the necessary assistance of the Consular and Diplomatic authorities for the immediate introduction of Mixed Court reform.

DETENTION OF CIVIL SUIT DEFENDANTS.

In correspondence, which is here reproduced, the Council drew the Consular Body's attention in March last to the necessity for remedial measures in the procedure for the arrest and detention of native defendants, the existing condition of affairs resulting in the infliction of undesirable indignities on respectable residents. It is hoped that the proposals herein made for dealing with this matter may eventually be realised: as yet the Council has received no communication in regard to the special report referred to in the Senior Consul's reply. In the meanwhile the Committee of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce has again expressed its opinion, in a letter dated the 3rd October, that "as reforms are so urgently needed the preliminary discussion of them should be as little protracted as possible."

Council Room,
Shanghai, 29th March 1904.

SIR,—The question of providing proper accommodation, supervision and maintenance for Chinese defendants in civil suits held in custody by order of the Mixed Court has for some time past engaged the Council's attention, and it is the Council's opinion, resulting from careful consideration of this matter, that certain reforms in local procedure and administration are urgently required. To this question the Council desires to draw the attention of the Consular Body.

With the growth of the Settlement and its trade an inevitable increase has of late years taken place in the number of civil suits both between foreigners and Chinese and between native litigants; in such cases, failing prompt settlement of the Court's judgment, it frequently follows, in conformity with recognised procedure, that the defendant is ordered to be held in custody. The average number of such prisoners under ordinary conditions has been estimated by the Captain-Superintendent of Police at fifty, of whom about one-fourth would usually be defendants in cases where foreign interests are involved. As a general rule these defendants are ordered to be held in custody at the Mixed Court, but it has frequently occurred of late in foreign suits that the Assessor concerned, for greater security and effect, has directed that the prisoner be handed over to the charge of the Municipal Police.

In the summer of last year it was represented to the Council, at the instance of the native Guilds and others, that the status and rights of civil suit defendants justified a claim that their detention in custody should be effected under conditions precluding the infliction upon them of any indignity or harsh treatment, a view in which the Council fully concurs. Instructions were accordingly given, and arrangements made, to provide accommodation at the Central Station for a limited number of such prisoners; these arrangements are however necessarily of a tentative and temporary character, as the Council is strongly of opinion that the cost of the accommodation and maintenance of civil suit defendants is a charge which cannot properly be met out of the public funds, but is a matter for the Court, to be defrayed by fees paid by the litigants concerned.

In this connection I have the honour to refer you to certain proposals submitted to the Consular authorities in October 1898, having for their object the revision and amendment of Mixed Court procedure. Attached to these proposals, which were drafted by a special committee with the assistance of the local Bar, was a schedule of fees in civil suits and a recommendation that "the keep of persons imprisoned on civil process shall be paid by or recoverable from the plaintiffs in such cases, but in any such case it shall be in the discretion of the Court to order that any such expenses may be recovered by the plaintiff from the defendant." The Council ventures again to place this recommendation before the Consular Body and to express the hope that immediate steps may be taken to give effect thereto. The temporary accommodation at present provided at the Central Police Station does not permit of the Council's holding more than six or seven prisoners, but if the proposed civil suit fee system were introduced the Council would be prepared to erect, maintain and supervise suitable places of detention for civil suit defendants.

In the meanwhile, and pending decision by the Consular Body in the above matter, the Council suggests, as a measure of general expediency calculated to facilitate and improve local administration, that civil suit defendants in custody should continue to be held at the Mixed Court and that their detention, maintenance, etc. should be under the supervision of the Municipal Police. By this means not only would the proper treatment of such prisoners become a matter of direct responsibility and concern to the community and to the Council, but the general administration of the Foreign Settlement would benefit by the prevention of such irregularities as recently occurred in the case of Chou Fu-seng. The Council is convinced from the facts of that case [*vide* my predecessor's letter of 5th ultimo] that without Police supervision of the Mixed Court prisoners and cells, the local Regulations adopted by the Consular Body in 1902 can never be effectively enforced; nor is there any apparent justification for the conditions now existing whereby different and independent methods of procedure and

punishment are applied to civil suit defendants resident within the limits of the Foreign Settlement.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. ANDERSON,

Chairman.

JOHN GOODNOW, Esq.,

Consul-General for the United States
and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, 15th April 1904.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your 04/176 of 29th March which has been referred by the Consular Body to the Senior Consul and the Consuls-General for Germany and Great Britain to make a report on the Mixed Court in its relations to foreigners.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN GOODNOW,

Consul-General U.S.A.

and Senior Consul.

F. ANDERSON, Esq.,

Chairman, Municipal Council.

CASE OF CHOU FU-SENG.

This case, referred to in the preceding correspondence, is placed on record because of the instructive light which it throws on native methods of administration, and because it points forcibly to the necessity for vigilance in maintaining the established rights of residents in the Foreign Settlement.

Shanghai, 2nd February 1904.

SIR,—We, the undersigned committee of the native banks, residents, and ratepayers in the Settlement, beg to bring to your notice the following in connection with the case of Chou Fu-seng.

We have been given to understand that owing to our recent petition, through the Chamber of Commerce, to the Taotai to instruct the City Magistrate to have Chou Fu-seng taken from the Mixed Court to his (the City Magistrate's) Court and to compel him to declare and surrender his other properties for discharging his liabilities in a more satisfactory manner, the Consular and Municipal Bodies have considered this as a breach of regulation and have communicated with the Taotai that this man should be taken out to the Mixed Court again, and that if such is the case, we beg respectfully to submit that it will tend to destroy trade.

We therefore most respectfully state the full particulars of the case and request that the Municipal Body will take the matter into consideration on next meeting.

As Chou Fu-seng is a native merchant and failed some time ago with liabilities to foreign and native creditors to the amount of over Tls. 110,000, out of which he owed Tls. 20,000 to foreign creditors, Messrs. Carlowitz & Co. and others, who sued him in the International Mixed Court, and he owed over Tls. 95,000 to our native bankers, and we joined in suit, and after several hearings it was decided by the Magistrate and Assessors concerned that the assets of the firm of Tung Fah-chang, of which Chou is proprietor, be handed over by the defendant to liquidate his liabilities, and the said assets realised about Tls. 10,000 only, that is about one-tenth of his whole indebtedness. The foreign creditors who did not know that Chou had other properties were, and had to be, satisfied with the judgment rendered, therefore the case in the Mixed Court, as far as the foreign creditors are concerned, was settled, but our native bankers knew that Chou had goods conveyed to others as soon as he had failed in business and he had interests in firms in Canton, Chinkiang, Hankow and other ports, therefore we are obliged to petition to Taotai for the above practice. Should we be able to get anything more out of Chou through the City Magistrate we are quite willing that the foreign creditors concerned should have a fair share.

Now our object in wishing to have Chou taken before the City Magistrate is because the City Magistrate has more efficient means than the Mixed Court Magistrate in compelling the debtor to discharge his liabilities to his creditors, as he could have the official rank of the debtor cancelled or have him punished while under detention and he could deliver Chou's property from the other ports, while, as you are aware, Sir, the criminal power of the Mixed Court Magistrate is limited, and he could not efficiently force a debtor to pay what he can pay.

For the above reason, we beg most respectfully to bring to your notice that if Chou should be allowed to have his ways approved and backed up by the Consular and Municipal Bodies by making them believe that the City officials have over-stepped their authority in having him taken to the City without the concurrence of the assessors, it would be almost impossible for our native bankers to carry on business safely in the future if all their debtors could thus evade their liabilities. The payment will be made in an indefinite period and we shall be utterly ruined. While Chou, who failed in payment, has his firms in other ports he can have comfortable time himself. We hope that this is not the true intention or desire of foreigners.

Moreover we sued the case to Taotai after the settlement with the foreign creditors by Mixed Court. It is also a purely mercantile case and has nothing to do with politics.

For the sake of the business importance therefore we trust your leniency, justification and influence that should there be a little breach in the Settlement Regulations we must beg your excuse, Chou Fu-seng the dishonest merchant not to be protected, and Consular Body to be requested not to communicate any further with Taotai on the case. We are sure that by leaving Chou in the custody of the City Magistrate, both the foreign and Chinese creditors would have a better chance of getting payment.

As we are residents and ratepayers of the Settlement we trust that this application will meet with your favourable consideration.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servants,

HSIA LUN-HUA,

YUAN LIEN-CHING,

*For the Committee of Native
Bankers' Guild.*

The Chairman,
Municipal Council.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 5th February 1904.

SIR,—Your letter of the 2nd instant, referring to the case of Chou Fu-seng, has received the attention of the Council and, in reply, I am directed to state that the Council takes the strongest exception to the procedure for which you claim consideration and is addressing the Consular Body, requesting that the defendant Chou Fu-seng be returned to the Foreign Settlement without delay. The Mixed Court is entirely competent to deal with a civil suit of this kind in a regular and effective manner, and the Council cannot but regret that native merchants, of high standing, such as your Guild represents, should have taken action for the furtherance of their own interests in direct violation of the rules established for the better order, security and administration of the Settlement.

The Council trusts that you will take all steps in your power to obtain the immediate return of the defendant and his proper prosecution at the Mixed Court, since his continued detention in the Shanghai Hsien's Yamén is entirely inadmissible.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. O. P. BLAND,
Secretary.

To the Chairman of the Committee
of the Native Bankers' Guild.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 5th February 1904.

SIR,—I have the honour to draw your attention and that of the Consular body to a serious breach of the Local Regulations for the administration of the Foreign Settlement which were approved by the Diplomatic Body on the 28th of June 1902, and to request that such action may forthwith be taken as shall ensure the return of the native concerned to the Foreign Settlement, and the further prosecution of his case under conditions which shall secure to him justice and fair treatment. The nature of the case and its principal facts are set forth with sufficient accuracy in a letter addressed by the Committee of the Native Bankers' Guild to the Chairman of the Council under date of 2nd instant, a copy of which document I have the honour to enclose, published with the minutes of the meeting of the 10th ultimo. The Bankers' Guild were plaintiffs in the original suit against the native merchant Chou Fu-seng, who is now held in custody by the Shanghai City Magistrate, having been removed from the Mixed Court without formal order of the Court or consent of the Assessor, and upon civil proceedings.

It will be observed that in this document the Native Bankers admit that in this case, and with a view to furtherance of their own interests, the Local

Regulations for the administration of the Settlement have been deliberately ignored, and under these circumstances it is scarcely necessary for me to say more than that the Council confidently relies on the Consular Body to take such steps as may not only produce a satisfactory settlement of the present case but render it improbable that such proceedings should be resorted to in future. The "more efficient means" employed by the Shanghai Hsien's yamên to compel a defendant to pay are well known, and the Council is convinced that the Consular Body will energetically oppose their application to any native merchant resident in the Foreign Settlement.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. GEO. BAYNE,

Chairman.

C. KLEIMENOW, Esq.,
Consul-General for Russia
and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, 18th March 1904.

SIR,—In answer to your letter dated 5th of February, I have the honour to let you know that H.E. the Taotai in a letter dated the 29th of February writes us that he has given instructions to return the native Chou Fu-seng to the Mixed Court of the International Settlement. H.E. further adds in his letter that the said Chou Fu-seng should be sent back to the Shanghai magistrate as soon as his examination in the Mixed Court is over.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN GOODNOW,

Consul-General U.S.A.

F. ANDERSON, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

WOMEN CONVICTS.

Attention having been drawn to the unsatisfactory conditions under which female prisoners are held in custody in the Mixed Court cells, the Council directed that, after enquiry and personal investigation, a Police report should be submitted on the subject. From the report compiled under these instructions the following extract is taken :—

“The Female Ward is situated in a separate part of the Court premises, and has two cells, of 18 by 14 by 12 feet dimensions. The first cell contained 15 women and the second 13 women and children. The ventilation was bad and the cells in a dirty condition showing that whitewash and disinfectants were much required. There did not seem to be any discrimination in separating serious cases from other cases. Four women sentenced to long terms of imprisonment for kidnapping were found in the same cell with stray children. These cells are undoubtedly a necessity. All women arrested by the Police are handed over at once to the custody of the Court. Sentenced female prisoners are all confined here. The need is thus apparent and increasing for a female ward in the Municipal Gaol, where proper supervision and isolation can be enforced in all cases.”

The Council, regarding provision of sanitary and suitable accommodation for this class of prisoners as a matter of public importance, affecting the general administration of the Settlement, completed the erection of a women's ward at the Municipal Gaol and appointed a Matron in charge. This accommodation having been provided, an intimation of the fact was conveyed to the Mixed Court; it was then ascertained, however, that the Magistrate, acting under instructions of the Taotai, was opposed to sending female convicts to the Municipal Gaol, and insisted on retaining them at the Mixed Court. No reason for this action has been given beyond the fact that no women had heretofore been imprisoned on Municipal premises.

The Council does not regard the immediate question as one of urgency inasmuch as the number of women convicted at the Mixed Court

is comparatively small, but the principle involved in the refusal of Chinese authorities to send prisoners for custody to the Municipal Gaol is of no little importance. Chinese reside in the Settlement by tacit consent of the foreign community, and it is obviously to the interests of that community that the custody of prisoners should be conducted under proper conditions and with well-defined disciplinary routine, a matter unobtainable in native hands. The Council accordingly referred this matter to the Consular Body in the following letter, and the question remains under consideration by the authorities concerned.

Council Room,

Shanghai, 13th January 1905.

SIR,—I have the honour to draw the attention of the Consular Body to a matter which has recently formed the subject of communication between the Council and the Mixed Court Magistrate, namely, the imprisonment of female prisoners, after conviction at the Mixed Court, in the Municipal Gaol. On several occasions in recent years public attention has been drawn to the want of proper accommodation for such prisoners in the Mixed Court cells, and the Council therefore gladly complied with a suggestion made by the British Assessor last year that suitable accommodation should be provided for female convicts by erecting a special ward in the Municipal Gaol. This ward is separate from the rest of the building, under the supervision of female warders, and maintained under conditions more generally suitable than those obtainable under native administration. For reasons with which the Council is unacquainted however, the Shanghai Taotai has recently directed the Magistrate to decline to consent to the imprisonment of female convicts at the Municipal Gaol, and as the question is one which affects the general administration of the Settlement, I have the honour to request that the Consular Body may communicate with the Taotai on the subject and ascertain what are the reasons which have led to his action in this matter. The Consular Body will no doubt concur in the view that uniformity in the treatment of prisoners is desirable, and gaol accommodation having now been provided in accordance with the recommendation of a Consular Assessor, it should be availed of without further delay.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

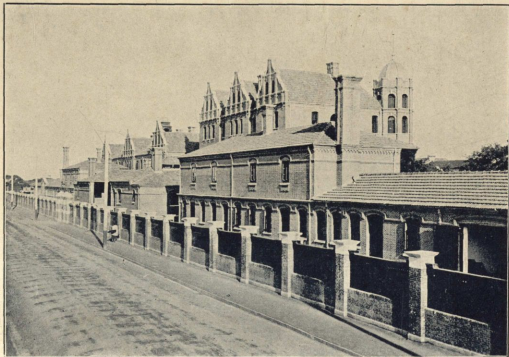
Your obedient servant,

F. ANDERSON,

Chairman.

Dr. KNAPPE,

Consul-General for Germany
and Senior Consul.



MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL (North Front)

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

The buildings at the east end of Range Road, opened during the year, have completed, with the exception of the much needed wards for dangerous cases of mental disease, the fabric of sanitary administration which has been built up during the past seven years. These buildings comprise the Municipal Hospital for infectious disease, the Disinfection Station, the Public Mortuary and quarters for the Assistant Health Officer and Sanitary Inspectors. Outwardly the work of Public Health organisation would appear complete, but much is still required to render the sanitary service truly efficient. Many years will be wanted for the attainment of the sanitary ideal, even should it be possible to graft efficient Public Health legislation on a local government whose regulations are so variously interpreted. Regarding the Chinese population the high requirements of sanitation cannot be met without skilled medical attendance in place of the present quackery. The detection of individual cases of infectious disease must of necessity be in the hands of the family physician, and without his intelligent co-operation the work of limiting infectious disease by isolation and disinfection would be difficult. This co-operation comes at present from the foreign physician only, and to him the thanks of the community are justly due. Among the Chinese most cases of infectious disease remain undetected, as far as sanitary administration is concerned, unless they are fatal, when their detection is effected by the rough method now employed for the registration of native deaths. There is no doubt that, were it possible to adopt the Hongkong method of requiring post-mortem examination in all cases where a proper certificate of death is not forthcoming, sanitary work would be greatly assisted and the pursuit of scientific medicine among the Chinese encouraged.

One of the Municipal institutions to which the term "model" might perhaps with truth be applied is the Municipal Laboratory. Little known as it is to the general public, more is done by the Municipal Laboratory

to promote the Public Health than by any other means. For not only is the cause of disease, met with in Shanghai, investigated, but the diagnosis of many cases is confirmed with a certainty impossible at the bedside of a patient. Moreover preventive remedies against disease are prepared and distributed in Shanghai and throughout China. And in this respect the assistance rendered beyond this Settlement is not at the expense of the Municipality, but rather reacts favourably by enhancing the quality of the preparations through amplification of work. With regard to such preventive remedies as Small-pox vaccine and Diphtheria antitoxin the preparation of larger quantity ensures higher quality. The same applies to the Pasteur treatment against Rabies, which is sought far more frequently by persons outside Shanghai, and by more frequent preparation a higher degree of efficiency is maintained. In this way Shanghai benefits itself through benefiting others. When it is remembered that upwards of 34,000 tubes of vaccine were sent out from the Municipal Laboratory during the year—an equivalent of 170,000 persons protected against Small-pox—the potential benefit may be roughly estimated. The word bacteria is becoming almost synonymous with disease, and sanitary authorities are recognising that their primary duty is to deal with bacteria, most of the regulations for preserving Public Health being directed towards the destruction of these organisms.

"Hongkew whiskey" is often sent to the Laboratory for analysis with the object of determining the presence of poisons, other than alcohol, which may lead the consumers to madness or murder. In many cases the contents of the bottle have not corresponded with the label—one labelled "Scotch Whiskey Dublin" was obviously spurious—but in none has any poison, other than usually occurs in alcoholic liquors, been found nor could the presence of any such reasonably be presumed. These liquors consist of almost pure alcohol and water, artificially flavoured, and are mostly strong and cheap. Crime and disease would be diminished by making these spirits dearer through the imposition of a larger license fee on drink-shops. A special license might be imposed on the sale of spirits, beer and wines being much less harmful. Those who attribute specially harmful qualities, in addition to the poisonous effects of pure alcohol, to liquors of the "Hongkew poison"

type may note that the death of fourteen foreigners was caused by alcohol during the year, the majority of whom were persons in comfortable circumstances and presumably consumers of good quality drinks. An occasional orgy of "Hongkew poison" does not produce such physical and mental degradation as the regular consumption of large quantities of the best quality of alcoholic liquors.

The recently opened Municipal Hospital for infectious disease has been designed for the benefit not only of the patients admitted but of the community generally. Admission both to this and the Chinese Hospital for infectious disease is voluntary. Every endeavour is being made to have the arrangements as comfortable as possible and the surroundings as pleasant as is consistent with the site; while the fees are arranged so that in no case may the question of payment of fees prevent anyone from taking advantage of the Hospital. Wherever possible the patients or their friends arrange for medical attendance. In the Chinese Hospital patients may be attended by their own native doctors if they so desire. Ambulances are provided free of charge for conveyance of infectious cases to the Hospital, except in the case of horse ambulances, when a small charge is made.

The new Disinfection Station adjoins the Municipal Hospital. The general method of disinfecting in a private house after a case of infectious disease is firstly to remove to the station everything that can be disinfected by steam; then to wash walls, floors, fittings and furniture with disinfecting solution (saponified cresol). Fragile and delicate ware, such as bonnets, furs, books and photographs, are disinfected by formalin. In many cases, such as after Typhoid fever or Diphtheria, disinfection of walls, etc. is not considered always necessary, so that in these cases the washing with disinfectant is limited to articles that have been actually in contact with infected material. For each disinfection each disinfecter dons a sterile overall. After every disinfection, painting or colour-washing of walls and ceiling is advised to be done by occupier before the room is again occupied, without which no responsibility can be accepted by the Health Department.

In some respects the construction of dwellings cannot be regulated by Building Rules, and such is the case with regard to the arrangement of kitchens. Bowel disorders are the only ones in Shanghai to be specially

feared by the foreign resident, and are probably in every case derived from infected food. It becomes necessary, therefore, for the careful housewife to jealously guard the preparation of food. Simple rules will be found in the Public Health Notice which is obtainable on application at the Health Office, 1 Honan Road. As regards house construction, three separate rooms should, if possible, be provided for the preparation of food :--

The Larder, kept strictly for storing uncooked food from the local market. It should have a north window fitted with fine wire gauze and a door opening into the open air and not into the hot kitchen.

The Kitchen with kitchen sink, etc.

The Serving-room, communicating with the dining-room, and containing the Berkefeld filter, ice-chest, the table utensils and washing-up sink. Here should be stored all drinks, boiled milk, bread and butter, cooked and prepared foods and such fresh fruits and vegetables as can be safely eaten.

The main point is to keep everything that goes on the table quite separate from the uncooked food that comes from the market. Cooking or boiling destroy infection.

During the year there has been a desire to install waterclosets among architects unacquainted with local conditions and by those contemplating the erection of large public buildings. The Building Rules, which were drawn out with the object of preventing the use of waterclosets, have been evaded to some extent by interposing a cesspool between the watercloset and the sewer for the reception of the drainage. Cesspools have for many years been condemned as insanitary, and it would be inadvisable to introduce them into Shanghai at the present stage of its sanitary salvation. Wherever possible, not only here but elsewhere, the method of dealing with ordure, by which it is returned to the soil for natural purification and the sustenance of agriculture, is the best. Should watercloset drainage become general it would be necessary for the effectual protection of the water supply to install a new system of drainage and a sewage works, the cost of which would probably exceed two million taels. And with this expenditure the sanitary condition as regards drainage would probably not be better than under

the existing system. Were the Settlement on the sea-coast, or the water supply not derived from the river, it would perhaps be advisable to permit waterclosets in certain cases. It is impossible to compare the conditions of European cities with those of Shanghai in this respect.

PUBLIC HEALTH NOTICE.

The following measures are recommended for the purpose of preventing those diseases which by means of individual careful living and by public sanitation are preventable, such as Typhoid Fever, Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea and other bowel disorders, Small-pox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Tuberculosis, Plague and Malaria.

Public Measures.

Sanitary Inspection of houses will be carried out free of charge by the Health Department on application to the Health Officer.

Nuisances dangerous to health should be reported to the Health Officer.

Disinfection of premises after Infectious Disease will be carried out by the Health Department free of charge on application to the Health Officer.

Isolation of cases of dangerous infectious disease is provided at the Municipal Hospital, Range Road. The fee for the wards is Tls. 2 a day and for private rooms Tls. 6 a day. Free beds are available for poor people.

Individual Measures.

Kitchen supervision should be thorough because the preventable diseases specially prevalent in Shanghai are mostly caused by infected food. Every house should if possible have a separate larder (place for storing uncooked food), kitchen, and serving-room. The serving-room should contain the Berkefeld filter, ice-chest, table utensils, washing sink, boiled milk, drinks, bread, butter, fruit and other cooked or prepared foods. Cooking or boiling destroy infection.

Vegetables, and fruit grown near the ground, are specially liable to be infected with the germs of Typhoid fever, Cholera, Dysentery and other bowel diseases, and should before cooking be strictly kept out of the serving-room and from contact with cooked or prepared food.

Milk should be thoroughly boiled immediately it is received and placed in the serving-room.

Water for drinking purposes should either be boiled or filtered through a Berkefeld filter.

Mosquitoes and Flies carry disease, hence fly-covers should be used over cooked food. As mosquito bites may carry Malaria, the mosquito net should not be neglected, especially up country. A small quantity of paraffin oil thrown into stagnant water will prevent the development of mosquitoes; but no stagnant water should be allowed to accumulate.

Refuse should not be allowed to accumulate, and a proper easily lifted galvanised iron receptacle should be provided. Nightsoil buckets should be kept securely closed, including those in the servants' latrines. Proper receptacles for these purposes may be obtained at the Health Office.

Yards and Drains can be best disinfected by keeping them in a good state of repair and flushing freely with water.

Vaccination should be repeated every three years.

1.—METEOROLOGY OF SHANGHAI.

—		FIRST QUARTER	SECOND QUARTER	THIRD QUARTER	FOURTH QUARTER	YEAR 1904
BAROMETER	MEAN INCHES	30.24	29.88	29.77	30.24	30.03
	DEPARTURE FROM AVERAGE	-0.02	+0.01	+0.01	+0.02	0.00
TEMPERATURE	MEAN DEGREE	42.3	65.0	76.8	51.2	58.8
	DEPARTURE FROM AVERAGE	+1.4	-0.0	-1.0	-1.2	-0.2
DAILY RANGE OF TEMPERATURE	MEAN DEGREE	14.6	15.4	15.3	18.2	15.9
	DEPARTURE FROM AVERAGE	+1.3	-1.2	-0.6	+1.8	+0.3
DEGREE OF HUMIDITY	MEAN (SATURATION-100)	75	82	83	76	79
	DEPARTURE FROM AVERAGE	-3	+4	+3	-1	+1
RAINFALL	AMOUNT IN INCHES	6.35	14.41	12.72	6.77	40.25
	DEPARTURE FROM AVERAGE	-1.33	+0.45	-3.00	+0.67	-3.21

The above figures have been kindly furnished for this report by Father Froc,
Director of the Zi-ka-wei Observatory.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

SITUATION: Latitude $31^{\circ} 15' N.$; Longitude $121^{\circ} 29' E.$

ELEVATION: Approximately sea-level.

AREA WITHIN MUNICIPAL LIMITS: 5,618 acres or $8\frac{2}{3}$ sq. miles.

DENSITY OF POPULATION: 71 persons per acre.

NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Foreign } 2,128 \\ \text{Native } 43,216 \end{array} \right.$

POPULATION: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Foreign } 9,000 \\ \text{Native } 385,000 \end{array} \right.$

DEATH-RATE: Foreign $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Recorded } 12.9 \text{ per } 1,000 \\ \text{Zymotic } 2.9 \text{ per } 1,000 \end{array} \right.$
Native 19.2 per 1,000

TOTAL RAINFALL: 40.25 inches.

II.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.

The Foreign Population of the Settlement North of the Yang-king-pang, including the outside roads and Pootung, at the Census taken on the 26th May 1900, was 6,774, and consisted of 3,181 men, 1,776 women and 1,817 children. The foreign shipping population, which numbered 1,253, is not included. The foreign population for the middle of 1904 is calculated at 9,000. The Census of the foreign population taken at each quinquennial period since 1870 shows the following expansion: 1,666, 1,673, 2,197, 3,673, 3,821, 4,684, 6,774.

The Native Population on the 26th May 1900 was 345,276 and consisted of 173,424 men, 87,894 women and 83,958 children. The Chinese population for the middle of 1904 is calculated at 385,000. The Census of the Chinese population taken at each quinquennial period since 1870 shows roughly the following expansion: 75,000, 96,000, 108,000, 126,000, 168,000, 241,000, 345,000.

Deaths.

Death-rate among the Resident Foreign Population.—During the year 1904 the total corrected number of deaths registered among foreigners, including non-Chinese Asiatics, was 194; of this number 116 occurred among the resident population.

Six months spent continuously in Shanghai is taken to constitute residence as in former reports. As the non-resident population is a variable and indeterminate factor, the deaths in this category are eliminated in the calculation of the death-rate. The death-rate per thousand per annum, therefore, calculated from 116 deaths occurring amongst the resident foreign population of 9,000, is 12.9, as against 15.9 in 1903. The deaths of 40 children (persons under 15) have been registered, as against 46 last year; of the deaths among adults 62 were men and 15 women; of children 21 were boys and 18 girls. The mean age at death among the adult resident population was 43.3.

The year has been the most healthy on record.

Small-pox, the most obviously preventable of all diseases, still kills in that section of the foreign community which neglects vaccination. During the last month of the year the prevalence of this disease assumed almost epidemic proportions.

Cholera, after being prevalent for two consecutive summers, did not reappear.

Typhoid fever shows a decrease on last year's figures.

The reduction in the mortality from Diphtheria may be accounted for by the early and more general treatment by Antitoxin, which is now produced in the Laboratory of the Municipality.

Scarlet fever, which killed so many in 1902, appears likely to linger among the community.

Tuberculosis heads the list of fatal diseases both among foreigners and natives and calls attention to the overcrowding which is so apparent in the Settlement.

Alcohol has been responsible for the death of fourteen foreigners during the year.

Lobar Pneumonia, which three years ago assumed almost epidemic proportions, caused six deaths.

Dysentery and Malaria continue of mild type.

Plague has been kept at bay.

There were two suicides among foreign residents during the year.

The zymotic death-rate was but 2.9, as against 3.2 and 6.8 of the two previous years and 2.19 of England.

Among the non-resident population the chief causes of death were Small-pox, Typhoid fever, Tuberculosis and Drowning.

Death-rate among the Native Population.—7,380 deaths amongst the Chinese have been reported, compared with 7,956 and 10,801 in the two previous years.

The death-rate per thousand per annum is 19.2, as against 21.2 last year. There were 759 deaths from Small-pox and 1,827 from Tuberculosis, as against 241 and 1,978 respectively last year. Of the deaths 4,489 were male and 2,891 female. The deaths of 2,477 children (persons under 15) have been registered; of these, 1,380 were boys and 1,097 girls.

**DEATHS REGISTERED AMONG THE RESIDENT FOREIGN
COMMUNITY DURING 1904.**

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Small-pox	1	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	11
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Typhoid Fever	3	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	7
Diphtheria	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	3
Measles	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Tuberculosis	1	1	2	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	11
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lobar Pneumonia	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6
Hydrophobia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Beri-beri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Syphilis	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Dysentery	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	6
Sprue	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Acute Diarrhoea	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	8
Chronic Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Abscess of Liver	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Alcoholism	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	1	...	2	9
Cancer	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sarcoma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Cardio-vascular Diseases	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	6
Bronchitis	1	1	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	8
Diseases of Kidney	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sunstroke	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Drowning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2
All other causes	...	1	3	2	2	3	4	...	2	...	2	1	20
Total.....	12	8	18	8	9	8	13	12	4	4	8	12	116

**DEATHS REGISTERED AMONG CHILDREN OF THE
RESIDENT FOREIGN COMMUNITY DURING 1904.**

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Small-pox				3	1						1		5
Cholera													0
Typhoid Fever						1							1
Diphtheria			2										2
Scarlet Fever							1	1			1		3
Measles			2										2
Whooping Cough													0
Influenza													0
Tuberculosis		1				1		1	1				4
Malaria							1						1
Lobar Pneumonia													0
Hydrophobia													0
Beri-beri													0
Syphilis													0
Plague													0
Typhus Fever													0
Dysentery													0
Acute Diarrhoea		1			2			4	1				8
Chronic Diarrhoea													0
Abscess of Liver													0
Sarcoma													0
Cardio-vascular Diseases													0
Bronchitis		1	1		1			1		1			5
Diseases of Kidney				1									1
Sunstroke							1						1
Drowning													0
All other causes			1	1	2		1				1	1	7
Total	2	1	6	5	6	2	4	7	2	1	2	2	40

**TOTAL FOREIGN DEATHS REGISTERED
DURING 1904.**

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Small-pox	2	1	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	8	16
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Typhoid Fever	3	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	3	4	16
Diphtheria	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	5
Measles	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Tuberculosis	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	16
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lobar Pneumonia	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	8
Hydrophobia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Beri-beri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Syphilis	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Dysentery	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	2	9
Sprue	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
Acute Diarrhoea	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	10
Chronic Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Abscess of Liver	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Alcoholism	1	...	...	...	2	1	2	2	1	2	...	3	14
Cancer	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	4
Sarcoma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Cardio-vascular Diseases	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	2	2	1	13
Bronchitis	1	1	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	8
Diseases of Kidney	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	5
Sunstroke	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Drowning	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	1	1	7
Suicide	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	4
All other causes	2	2	4	2	8	4	7	3	3	...	3	2	40
TOTAL ...	18	12	20	13	17	11	20	20	11	8	17	27	194

Nationality of Deaths among Foreign Residents.				
British	...	...	...	51
Portuguese	...	...	...	25
American	...	...	...	12
German	...	...	...	8
Philippino	...	...	...	5
Japanese	...	...	...	3
Spanish	...	...	...	2
Austro-Hungarian	...	...	...	2
Swiss	...	...	...	1
Russian	...	...	...	1
Italian	...	...	...	1
Scandinavian	...	...	...	3
French	...	...	...	2

Ages at Death of Foreign Residents.			
One year and under	...	...	23
Over one year and up to ten	...	...	14
Ten to twenty	...	...	3
Twenty to thirty	...	...	18
Thirty to forty	...	...	17
Forty to fifty	...	...	14
Fifty to sixty	...	...	15
Sixty to seventy	...	...	11
Seventy to eighty	...	...	1
Mean age at death	...	...	29.1
Mean age at death of adults	...	...	43.3

DEATH-RATE SINCE 1880.

Year.	FOREIGNERS.						NATIVES. Death- Rate of Chinese Popula- tion.
	Residents.					Non-Res- idents.	
	Adults.	Children	Total Deaths.	Popula- tion.	Death- Rate of Resident Popula- tion.	Total Deaths.	
1880	48	7	55	2,195	25	23	
1881	47	13	60	2,492	24	51	
1882	36	23	59	2,789	21.2	37	
1883	56	17	73	3,082	23.7	55	
1884	27	22	49	3,377	14.5	37	
1885	51	20	71	3,673	19.3	32	
1886	51	18	69	3,702	18.6	51	
1887	64	20	84	3,731	22.5	46	
1888	52	23	75	3,760	19.9	33	
1889	39	28	67	3,789	17.7	25	
1890	60	31	91	3,821	23.8	35	
1891	61	38	98	3,980	24.6	45	
1892	52	18	70	4,140	16.9	32	
1893	45	21	66	4,310	15.3	31	
1894	47	40	87	4,500	19.3	37	
1895	45	35	80	4,684	17.1	44	
1896	59	29	88	4,834	18.2	47	
1897	42	27	69	4,909	14.5	32	
1898	61	24	85	5,240	16.2	17	
1899	75	29	104	5,510	18.9	28	
1900	81	16	97	6,774	14.3	60	
1901	91	37	128	7,000	18.3	91	
1902	81	57	138	7,600	18.1	125	30.9
1903	86	46	132	8,300	15.9	82	21.2
1904	76	40	116	9,000	12.9	78	19.2

RETURN OF CHINESE DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1904.

Month.	Small-Pox	Cholera,	Tuberculosis,	All causes.
January	74	0	193	599
February	50	0	136	520
March	49	0	142	578
April	50	0	135	548
May	34	0	157	616
June	25	0	192	633
July	20	0	142	627
August	7	0	153	643
September	6	0	143	622
October	20	0	133	600
November... ..	109	0	148	617
December... ..	315	0	153	777
TOTAL ...	759	0	1,827	7,380
Calculated Chinese Population				385,000
Death-rate among Chinese				19.2

III.—INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Notification.

In the absence of legal obligation to notify a contract has been made between the Municipal Council and the qualified medical practitioners of Shanghai requiring notification of Infectious Disease for the facilitation of preventive measures and in consideration of the use of the resources of the Public Health Laboratory for the purposes of bacteriological diagnosis and of the payment of a fee of one tael for each case. The notifiable diseases are Small-pox, Cholera, Typhoid fever, Typhus fever, Diphtheria, Scarlet fever, Tuberculosis, Plague, Anthrax, Glanders, Leprosy and Hydrophobia. Tls. 317 was paid for notification fees, as against Tls. 286 and 357 in the two previous years.

The new system of notification, so far as it goes, has worked well, and the best thanks of the Community are due to the doctors for their co-operation.

During the year 95 Bills of Health for ships and cargoes were issued, as against 119 in the previous year.

Isolation.

The new Hospital for Infectious Disease was opened for the reception of cases early in December, the accommodation for Small-pox being soon fully occupied. The hospital is situate at the east end of Range Road, faces south and consists of an administration building, isolated from the wards, containing matron's office and stores, visitors' room, dining and sitting room and other accommodation for fifteen nurses, part of which will be used for Diphtheria cases until the construction of the west ward

pavilion is undertaken; a ward pavilion of two stories, completely isolated from each other, with men's and women's wards and nine private rooms on each storey; and an observation block consisting of three small rooms for the observation of cases where the diagnosis requires time to be established. On the north aspect of the main building, and isolated from it, are quarters for the Chinese staff, with kitchens, laundry, stores, stable and ambulance house. It is proposed, when occasion requires, to add another ward pavilion on the west side, there being ample space for extension to meet future needs both for foreigners and Chinese.

These hospitals will be known as the Municipal Hospital and Municipal Hospital for Chinese respectively.

The Chinese Hospital, though on the same site, is separated from the foreign one by a large plot of ground, which it is proposed to lay out for the exclusive use of foreign convalescents.

Admission to either hospital is voluntary and the institutions are for the benefit not only of the patients admitted but of the community generally. Every endeavour is being made to have the arrangements as comfortable as possible and the surroundings as pleasant as is consistent with the site; while the fees are arranged so that in no case may the question of payment of fees prevent anyone from taking advantage of the hospital. The fees for admission to the foreign hospital are Tls. 6 a day for private rooms and Tls. 2 a day for wards wherein free beds are available for poor people. Wherever possible the patients or their friends arrange for medical attendance. The fees for admission to the Chinese hospital are Tls. 1 to 4 a day for private rooms while the wards are free. In the Chinese Hospital patients may be attended by their own native doctors if they so desire.

Ambulances are provided for the carriage of patients suffering from infectious disease to the Municipal Hospitals. The charge for the use of the horse ambulance is \$3, but comfortable hand ambulances are available free of charge. Other vehicles used for conveyance of cases of infectious disease to the hospital are detained at the hospital until disinfected.

Cases in Municipal Hospital, 1904.

Disease.	Admitted.	Died.
Small-pox	58	14
Cholera	0	0
Scarlet fever	11	2
Beri-beri	15	0
Typhoid fever	1	1
Dysentery	0	0
Measles	3	0
Diphtheria	29	0
Tuberculosis	0	0
Dengue	2	0
Leprosy	2	1
Syphilis	16	0
Chancroid	82	0
Gonorrhoea	447	0
Other diseases	21	0
Total	687	18

Disinfection.

714 rooms were disinfected, as against 152 and 707 in the two preceding years. 13,486 articles have been disinfected by steam, compared with 11,352 and 28,046 in the two preceding years.

The new Distinfection Station adjoins the Municipal Hospital. A Thresh's steam disinfector has been installed of a special shape capable of disinfecting the largest articles met with locally. On one side of this apparatus is a room for infected and on the other for disinfected materials. Adjoining is a store for disinfectants, apparatus and disinfectors' uniform.

For each disinfection each disinfector dons a sterile overall. The general method of disinfecting in a house after a case of infectious disease is firstly to remove to the Station everything that can be disinfected by steam; then to wash walls, floors, fittings and furniture with disinfecting solution (saponified cresol). Fragile and delicate ware, such as bonnets, furs, books and photographs are disinfected by formalin. In many

cases, such as after Typhoid fever or Diphtheria, disinfection of walls, etc. is not considered always necessary, the washing with disinfectant being then limited to articles that have been actually in contact with infected material. After every disinfection painting or colour-washing of walls and ceiling is advised to be done by the occupier before the room is again occupied, without which no responsibility can be accepted by the Health Department.

**INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED AMONG THE RESIDENT
FOREIGN COMMUNITY DURING 1904.**

Disease.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	No. of Fatal Cases.	Percentage Case Fatality.
Small-pox ...	2	4	8	6	2	0	1	0	1	1	5	22	52	11	21.1
Cholera ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Typhoid Fever ...	5	6	9	6	4	9	4	10	5	10	8	6	82	7	8.5
Diphtheria ...	1	3	8	2	0	3	2	0	1	3	13	17	53	2	3.8
Scarlet Fever ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	9	3	15	3	20.0
Tuberculosis ...	3	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	11	11	
Hydrophobia ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	
Total ...	12	13	26	14	8	12	9	13	7	14	36	51	215	36	

**DEATHS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASE AMONG
THE RESIDENT POPULATION DURING TWENTY YEARS.**

Year.	Small-pox.		Cholera.		Typhoid Fever.		Diph- theria.		Scarlet Fever.		Tuberculosis.	
	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.
1884	...	...	2	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	6	...
1885	...	...	25	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	11	...
1886	...	...	23	...	2	...	0	...	...	...	12	...
1887	7	...	18	...	8	...	0	...	...	...	9	...
1888	2	...	5	...	4	...	0	...	...	...	9	...
1889	1	...	1	...	4	...	0	...	...	...	10	...
1890	4	79	32	...	4	...	0	...	...	...	8	...
1891	3	223	23	...	7	...	3	...	...	...	11	...
1892	5	78	0	...	7	...	2	...	0	...	18	...
1893	11	184	0	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	6	...
1894	9	125	0	...	5	...	3	...	0	...	7	...
1895	7	138	20	...	0	...	5	...	0	...	4	...
1896	19	316	10	...	8	...	1	...	0	...	9	...
1897	2	92	0	...	6	...	1	...	0	...	9	...
1898	2	65	0	...	7	...	1	...	0	...	9	...
1899	7	183	0	...	6	...	0	...	0	...	10	...
1900	0	54	0	...	4	...	2	...	2	...	14	...
1901	1	31	0	...	6	...	3	...	11	...	17	...
1902	3	434	8	1,500	6	...	8	...	27	1,500	7	2,000
1903	7	241	3	162	13	...	3	...	1	2	26	1,976
1904	11	759	1	0	7	...	2	...	3	...	11	1,827

Small-pox.

There were 52 cases notified and 11 deaths registered among the resident foreign population during 1904. Among the Chinese there were 759 deaths. Most of these cases occurred during December, in which, month the prevalence and severity of the disease increased very rapidly, assuming almost epidemic proportions. These periodic variations in the incidence of Small-pox, though often observed, have not been traced to their cause.

Vaccination is done free for all Chinese and indigent foreigners applying at the Health Office. Vaccine is also supplied free to the Chinese hospitals in Shanghai. 380 vaccinations have been done at the Health Office during the year.

There is no doubt that vaccination repeated until it no longer takes always prevents Small-pox. The criterion of efficient vaccination is inability to be vaccinated. In Shanghai there exists so much Small-pox infection that vaccination should be repeated at least every five years.

Cholera.

No reerudescence of cholera occurred in the Shanghai district during 1904.

Typhoid Fever.

There were 82 cases of Typhoid fever notified among the resident foreign population during the year, 7 of which were fatal. The type of this disease occurring locally is so mild as to suggest the possibility of some of the cases returned as Typhoid fever being in reality Malta fever, a disease often indistinguishable clinically in the early stages and one with a very low mortality. The great frequency of relapse in the cases of Typhoid fever locally would also be explained by some of these being cases of Malta fever. Moreover, examination in the Laboratory of the blood of some obscure cases of fever, occurring both locally and up river, have indicated with some degree of probability the occurrence of Malta fever, a disease hitherto unrecognised in this district.

The infection of Typhoid fever may be conveyed by vegetables and oysters which have been contaminated with infected ordure, by water, by

milk contaminated with infected water, through the air by means of infected dust, and directly from persons suffering from the disease. Typhoid fever is an essentially preventable disease, and its prevention is largely a matter of individual care in the observance of the rules set forth in the Public Health Notice which has been issued to all applicants at the Health Office.

The cause of Typhoid fever is practically always taken into the body with infected food, and the foods most commonly infected are vegetables by reason of the manner in which they are grown. Especial stress should be laid on the fact that vegetables are frequently the source of infection with Typhoid fever, Cholera, Dysentery and other forms of Diarrhoea, and particular care should be given to their thorough cooking and separation before cooking from the rest of the food. The larder or room for storing uncooked food should be separated from the pantry or serving-room where table utensils, ice chest, bread, milk, filtered water and cooked food are kept.

Diphtheria.

53 cases have been notified and 2 deaths registered from this disease among the foreign population. The case fatality is extremely small and is probably due to a more general use of Antitoxin, which is now one of the staple products of the Laboratory. Diphtheria Antitoxin has been used in most cases notified, and to some extent contacts with those infected have received prophylactic injections. It is supplied free to indigent patients on the recommendation of any local physician.

In any case of suspected Diphtheria, Antitoxin should be given at once without waiting for the result of the bacteriological diagnosis. The dose for curative purposes is 2,000 units upwards and that for prophylaxis from 200 to 1,000 units.

Scarlet Fever.

Although Scarlet fever has failed to establish itself firmly in any part of Asia except Asia Minor and is practically unknown in the tropics it appears to have come to Shanghai to stay. Among the Chinese there has been no repetition of the decimation of two years ago, but among foreign residents 15 cases have been notified, 3 of which were fatal.

Tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis has caused 11 deaths among the resident foreign population, as against 26 last year. The disease is very prevalent among the Chinese, being responsible for 1,827 deaths, or one in four of all deaths. This enormous death-rate is significant of local conditions of overcrowding against which there is at present no legislation. Tuberculosis bears little relation to climate but is common wherever man closely aggregates. Spitting and diminished air space are the chief causes of consumption. The spit of consumptives, being infectious, should only be received into receptacles which can be burnt or boiled or the contents destroyed by strong antiseptics or boiling water.

Plague.

Plague still threatens Shanghai, and the legislation necessary for isolating the first cases as they may be discovered is conspicuously absent. Once Plague has obtained a hold, there are no known sanitary measures capable of coping with it, as is shown by the sanitary history of Hongkong and Bombay ; while the importance of isolating the first cases is demonstrated by the success with which Plague was recently stamped out in Sydney and Glasgow.

Inasmuch as Plague follows the routes of sea-traffic and establishes itself in the sea-ports, while its spread inland only takes place very slowly, it is necessary, for the protection of Shanghai, to maintain the Port Sanitary Station of the Imperial Maritime Customs in a condition of active efficiency throughout the year as long as Plague exists in ports having direct communication with Shanghai. A number of Plague cases from the shipping have been intercepted at Woosung.

At the recent International Congress of Hygiene at Brussels it was agreed that the dissemination of Plague by ships could be combated by the institution of sanitary services on board ships and by general international measures against the means by which Plague is spread, including the extermination of rats likely to be infected. Measures aiming at the restriction of export of Plague infected rats cannot be effectual unless they are universally and constantly taken. Ships

can be kept free from rats by the judicious use of sulphur fumes at suitable intervals. This need entail neither great trouble nor expense nor important interference with the course of trade. Simultaneous fumigation of hold and cabin spaces with sulphur is a matter of twelve hours only. It would be an effective and simple policy were it to be generally agreed, in view of the grave danger to clean ports of ship-borne rat infection, that all merchant vessels should be periodically fumigated to destroy rats. If shipowners can, at little inconvenience and small cost, rid their ships of rats, and, by exercise of due vigilance when unloading at infected ports, do much to prevent infected vermin from gaining access to their ships, they should undoubtedly be under an obligation to do so.

A supply of Haffkine's Plague prophylactic prepared in the Laboratory has been kept ready for use and some has been sent to North China.

Malaria.

One death only from Malaria was registered among the foreign population during the year. There is, however, a considerable amount of Malarial fever, mostly of the benign tertian type, contracted in and around Shanghai.

Throughout the year a weekly examination has been made of mosquitoes collected from each of the eight sanitary districts into which the Settlement is divided; and out of a total of 3,000 mosquitoes but seven were found of the variety of malarial mosquito met with locally—the *Anopheles Sinensis*. An examination of the mosquitoes in the district around the Municipal Quarry at Ping Chiao near Hangchow revealed the presence of a large proportion of *Anopheles Sinensis* and Malaria appears very prevalent there.

The prophylaxis of Malaria resolves itself into (1) Suppression of mosquitoes, (2) Prevention of infection of mosquitoes, (3) Prevention of infection of man by mosquitoes.

Every effort should be made by householders to do away with all receptacles of stagnant water, where mosquitoes breed, such as ponds, water-plants, aquaria, drains out of repair, abandoned tubs, pots, tins and what not. The mosquito net should be assiduously used wherever

there are mosquitoes and especially in up-country houseboat trips. It is doubly necessary to surround a person suffering from Malaria with mosquito netting to prevent mosquitoes being infected and acting as carriers of infection.

Beri-beri.

The incidence of Beri-beri among the municipal prisoners is becoming less and the type milder. During 1904 there were admitted into the Isolation Hospital 15 cases, none of which were fatal, as against 46 and 6, 52 and 10, 281 and 47, and 117 and 23 during the four previous years respectively. The Gaol has been comparatively free from the disease throughout the year. Although the clinical material has become small the cause of this disease remains under close observation, though up to the present wrapped in obscurity.

Dysentery.

There were 6 deaths from Dysentery and one from abscess of the liver among foreign residents. Though diarrhoea of dysenteric type is very common in Shanghai it has a trifling mortality when compared with the Dysentery of Japan and the tropics. The cause of the chronic diarrhoeas common in Shanghai is under investigation in the Laboratory.

Acute Lobar Pneumonia.

This disease, which was very rare prior to 1898, has in subsequent years caused 2, 8, 0, 8, 2, 2 and 6 deaths among resident foreigners.

Rabies.

Notwithstanding the muzzling order and the licensing of dogs, cases of rabies among dogs still occur. In six of these the diagnosis was established by examination in the Laboratory. One foreign resident was bitten by a rabid dog within the Settlement during the year. The virus of rabies in the Shanghai dogs is of an exceptionally intense character, the period of incubation being much shorter than the rabies met with in dogs in Europe. 22 persons underwent the Pasteur treatment in the

Municipal Laboratory during the year, most of the cases coming from outside Shanghai. An account of the work of the Pasteur Institute will be found under that heading.

Dengue.

Met with chiefly in the tropics, this very infectious but not contagious disease was prevalent during August and September, being probably introduced from Hongkong. Though not fatal, a large section of the community were incapacitated from work.

IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY.

Inasmuch as the study of the life history of pathogenic organisms must precede all adequate measures for preventing the diseases which they cause, no pains have been spared to develop the resources of the Municipal Laboratory. It is the centre of work of the Health Department. Its purposes have been the investigation of diseases met with in Shanghai, the bacteriological diagnosis of infective disease, the preparation of preventive and curative remedies against these diseases, and the analysis of products bearing on the Public Health. The matters which have been under investigation have been the causes of variation in virulence of Small-pox Vaccine, Cholera Antitoxic Serum, the natural filtration of water through alluvium, the suitability of fruits and vegetables as media for the growth of certain pathogenic organisms, preventive inoculation against Cattle-Plague, the causation of Beri-beri, the incubation period of rabies in China and the prevalence of Malta fever.

Bacteriological Diagnosis.

The bacteriological diagnostic service, which is in the charge of Dr. Moore, Assistant Health Officer, is being more and more utilised not only by local medical practitioners but by those in the outports. 601 specimens were examined, as against 530 last year. Of 248 specimens of blood from suspected cases of Typhoid fever 83 gave the Widal reaction, while of 9 from suspected cases of Malta fever 7 gave the Widal reaction with the Malta fever organism. Of 147 specimens from suspected cases of Diphtheria 34 yielded the bacillus. Of 30 specimens of blood 3 showed the Malarial parasite. Of 4 cases suspected of Plague 1 yielded the bacillus.

Analyses.

The analyses done during the year included 12 samples of drinking water and 263 of milk. Analyses were also made for poisons, liquors, etc.

Vaccines.

The supply of glycerinated Small-pox vaccine has been widely distributed throughout the Far East. 34,000 tubes were sent out from the Laboratory during the year—the equivalent of 170,000 persons protected against Small-pox. The number of tubes of vaccine issued from the Laboratory in successive years since 1898 has been 5,000, 6,000, 22,500, 13,000, 12,000 and 34,000 respectively. The strain of lymph has been still further improved. The vaccine is sent out in tubes sufficing for five vaccinations, each tube bearing a label marked "SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL LABORATORY," the date of issue from the Laboratory and the number of the calf yielding the vaccine, so that any fault can be traced to the source. The vaccine is guaranteed to produce successful results for one month after the date marked on the tube.

As light and heat destroy the vaccine virus it is advisable to keep it in the dark and during high temperatures in an ice-chest and to use it as fresh as possible. The vaccine is glycerinated and kept in the Laboratory before issue with the object of eliminating extraneous organisms. It is obtained from calves proved healthy by post-mortem examination, and is tested as regards purity and activity before issue.

642 doses of Haffkine's Plague prophylactic have been sent out from the Laboratory, also small quantities of Mallein and Tuberculin.

Antitoxins.

Two horses are kept for the production of Diphtheria Antitoxin and a good degree of immunity has been established, using Park's Diphtheria bacillus for the production of the toxin. 500,000 units have been sent out from the Laboratory to meet the needs of Shanghai and the outports.

Anti-Rabic Treatment of Pasteur.

Since the opening of the Shanghai Pasteur Institute in 1899 157 persons have received the treatment. During the past year 22 persons were treated. 4 were treated for possible infection by patients suffering from Hydrophobia, whilst 1 was an accidental inoculation with

the virus in the Laboratory. Of the cases the result of dog bites, the animal was proved rabid by inoculation in 6; certified rabid by a competent clinical examination in 1 case; 6 were strongly suspected of rabies, while in 4 no data could be obtained.

The treatment was in all cases successful. In one case a Chinese and a foreign child were both bitten by the same dog; the former was not sent to Shanghai for treatment and died about a month later of Hydrophobia; the latter however was at once sent up for treatment and has shown no signs of the disease during the six months which have elapsed since the bite.

The incubation period of Rabies in rabbits inoculated with the brain of dogs sent to the Laboratory for examination varied from 11 days to 17 days, the average being 13 days. That the virus of Rabies met with locally is of an exceptionally intense character may be concluded by comparing the above incubation period with that met with in Europe, which varies from 14 to 21 days.

V.—SANITATION.

Sanitary inspection.—Though the work of the Sanitary Inspectors has been further organised there is still room for improvement in the higher and more technical aspect of sanitary inspection, the chief object of which is the suppression of infectious disease. Inspector Hill has been specially employed with experiments in the collection of house refuse which show signs of being very successful; Inspector Kilner has done good work in organising the disinfecting staff; while the recently appointed Inspector Bland had special charge of the Municipal Cemeteries and Crematorium until the return of Inspector Johnstone from long leave.

Chinese dwellings.—The Chinese Building Rules are improving the sanitation of new Chinese houses and their surroundings. The great want however is legislation against overcrowding, without which other sanitary measures are of little avail.

Chinese alleys.—Considerable attention has been given to the methods of collection of garbage. Practically all the alleys in the Settlement are swept daily by Municipal coolies under the control of the Assistant Sanitary Inspectors. It may be held that as these alleys are private property and perform the function of front yards to the houses abutting on them it is wrong in principle that they should be swept at the public expense, the Municipality performing gratuitously a duty which should devolve upon the occupiers of the houses. The present system, as it were, encourages dirt, the occupiers thinking, as they must, that no matter how indiscriminate their disposal of house refuse the Municipal coolie will come and sweep it up. There is no doubt that most of the garbage could and should be burnt in the cook-house fireplace, which is the best of all refuse destructors. Little beside ashes should be required to be removed from the alleys. This could be taken to a movable garbage tin, at the road end of each alley, and directly emptied into the scavenging carts without the necessity of dumping the refuse on the roads with its attendant dust and unsightliness. This could not, however, be done with the garbage as at present composed; the amount must be reduced by elimination of combustible matter. The keynote of the idea is destruction by burning of combustible garbage in the kitchen fires of the

producer. Were the refuse to consist of ashes only it would command a ready sale and would form an excellent material for the raising of sites. The present method of sweeping up alley garbage and dumping it on the roads has been demonstrated to be both insanitary and wanting in economy, entailing more labour and supervision than the direct transference of the stuff from the alley to the garbage shoot. An experiment has been made and is being extended in the Western district in which galvanised iron receptacles fastened to Chinese wheelbarrows are used to collect the garbage in the alleys and to wheel it direct to the shoots. So far the experiment has proved successful and warrants further extension.

In the Central district another experiment has been made, using large bamboo carrying baskets for collecting the garbage and carrying direct to the road-carts. Dumping on the roads is by these means to a large extent prevented, but as no economy has been effected it cannot be considered so successful as the Chinese wheelbarrow method.

Drainage and paving.—It has been considered a duty not only to point out sanitary defects in the ordinary course of sanitary inspection, but also to provide the means whereby these defects can be best remedied and to supervise the work to completion. As a result of sanitary inspection and service of intimation notices concerning unhealthy conditions, sanitary improvements on private property have been effected to the extent of Tls. 36,058, as against Tls. 54,540, Tls. 40,916 and Tls. 20,254 in the three preceding years, by supervision of the estimates and work of the native contractors employed. In this way the native contractors have been taught the proper way of laying drains, forming cement channels, paving yards and other sanitary work. 393 contracts were thus supervised, as compared with 742 last year.

5,542 native houses have been provided with proper drains and paving, and 76 pork, bean-curd and other native food shops, besides 24 stables, have been cleansed, drained and provided with cement floors. This does not represent the whole of the sanitary work done, for many property owners have employed other contractors to do sanitary work on lines suggested by the Health Department, while in several cases property owners have demolished their insanitary property rather than comply with the terms of the Intimation served.

Creeks.—Regarding these important natural tide-flushed drains the object has been the abolition of stagnant water and the maintenance of tidal channels open, clean and clear.

Laundries.—All the laundries within the Settlement are now licensed. For infringing Laundry Regulations 7 prosecutions were made at the Mixed Court.

Lime-washing.—During the year all the Licensed Laundries, Dairies and shops were twice cleansed and lime-washed by the occupiers.

Public Latrines and Urinals.—Public latrines have been erected in Haining Road and Thorne Road, while those in the North Chekiang and Hanbury Roads have been reconstructed. The old Buntoongloong latrine requires reconstruction.

Ordure removal.—Complaints from the public regarding the ordure contractor's work have been more numerous than in recent years. The present contract expired at the end of the year.

Waterclosets.—Wherever possible the use of waterclosets has been discouraged.

Insanitary Areas.—Good progress has been made with the improvement of Sinza and Li Hongkew. 84 stagnant ditches and ponds have been rendered healthy either by being filled in or put in communication with tidal creeks. 30 beggar-boats and reed hovels have been removed and 298 exposed coffins have been removed or buried. With the rapid increase of the Settlement the insanitary areas just outside the boundary, such as that approached by the Sinza Stone Bridge and that immediately beyond Range Road, become more evident and, being hotbeds of disease and crime, react evilly on dwellers within the boundary and indicate a further Settlement extension in these directions for the preservation of Public Health.

The culverting of the Pokchuenhong pang having been completed there are now no creeks left in the Northern District. Extensive building operations have greatly reduced the number of small creeks in the Western District. A large number of ponds and large areas of low-lying ground in the Eastern and Western Districts have been filled up, and in this direction little remains to be done except in the outlying parts of the Settlement.

Cemeteries and Crematorium.—The control of the Municipal Cemeteries and Crematorium was taken over from the Engineer's Department on the 1st May. The following regulations were promulgated with a view to the efficient and orderly disposal of the dead.

Regulations for Cemeteries and Crematorium.

- 1.—Application for grave spaces or cremation may be made to an undertaker, the Municipal Sexton or the Health Officer.
- 2.—A register of Burials and Cremations and plans of the cemetery are kept at the Cemetery which are open to inspection.
- 3.—No burial or cremation will be permitted without presentation of a certificate of death approved by the Health Officer.
- 4.—No grave shall be reopened without permission.
- 5.—No memorial shall be erected or removed without a permit which will be issued by the Health Officer on application.
- 6.—The following shall be the Municipal charges :—

<i>Cremation, including ordinary urn and niche to place it in.</i>	1st Class	Tls. 50.00
	2nd "	(To be arranged later).
<i>Grave spaces</i>	1st Class	Tls. 20.00
	2nd "	10.00
For reserving grave space		10.00
<i>Grave making :</i>	Plain grave	5.00
	Vault	25.00
	Vault (half size)	12.50

There were 194 burials and 7 cremations during the year.

Considerable attention has been given to the subject of improving and cheapening the process of cremation. The present crematorium, which is on the old Woking pattern, is held to be slow and wasteful for intermittent cremation. Experiments have been made, using coal gas as fuel, and it would appear that a simpler furnace could be used which would take five hours for the complete process with an expenditure of \$12 worth of gas, as against 24 hours and \$40 worth of fuel with the present furnace. It is doubtful however whether the pressure of the local gas supply is sufficient, without mechanical reinforcement, to work the gas furnace properly. An alternative is the adoption of a crematory on the Japanese system, which would take somewhat longer than the gas furnace but would be still more economical as regards fuel.

Licensed Laundries.

Laundry.	Situation.
Shanghai Washing Co.	34 Carter Road
Yung Shing Washing Co.	302 Chungking Road
Shz Sung Washing Co.	104, 105 Wei-hai-wei Road
Dong Foo Washing Co.	15 Yates Road
Lee Zing Washing Co.	501, 502 N. Honan Road
Van Woo	507 "
Quin Yuen	510 "
Ying Yet Lee	516 "
Yah Kee	517, 518 "
Zing Zung Kee	519, 520 "
Union	434 "
Wong Zing Chong	Haining Road
International	512/519 Purdon Road
Yah Sing	846 Woosung Road
Ching Kee	1113 "
Jeu Kong Jao	"
Chapoo Road	402, 402B Chapoo Road
Miller Road	308 Miller Road
N. Y. K.	N. Szechuen Road
Jim	1858 Seward Road
Wo Yue	1859 "
Yu Shing	1860 "
D. Tsung Foo	1861 "
Mer Shing	1862 "
Ah Leon	1863 "
George	1864 "
Jim	1139 Singkiepang Road
Sze Zung Kee	200/202 Tongshan Road
Charlie	203, 204 "
Ah Fong,	205, 206 "
Ah Kee	222 "
Yung Woo	222A "
Ah Wire	465, 466 Dent Road
Ah Kiang	467 "
Old Ah Foo	469/471 "
Jackson	472/473 "
Big Sam	59/61 "
Japanese	297 Scott Road

Sanitary Work, 1904.

Complaints of insanitary conditions received—									
From the Public ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	275
From Officers of the Health Department ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	659
Written intimations issued for Sanitary Amendments ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173
Notices of intention to proceed served ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Summonses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Rooms disinfected after infectious diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	714
Articles of clothing, bedding, etc. disinfected by steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,486
Rooms limewashed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	725
Defective drainage amended ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	386
Insanitary latrines and urinals rendered healthy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Insanitary ditches, ponds and creeks rendered healthy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
Ordure pits and kongs abolished ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115
Exposed coffins removed and buried ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	298
Smoke nuisances suppressed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Beggar-boats and reed huts removed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Offensive trade processes amended ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Other unhealthy conditions amended ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52

VI.—FOOD.

Water Supply.

The periodic analyses of water supplied by the Shanghai Waterworks Co. show that filtration is carefully done.

The watercloset question is one that chiefly concerns the purity of the water supply and is therefore of fundamental importance to the community.

Analysis of Shanghai Waterworks Water, 1904.

Month.	Solids.		Hardness.	Chlorine.	Nitrates.	Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Bacteria per c.c.
	Total.	Volatile.						
January	12.8	4.8	8	1.6	0.101	0.002	0.025	170
February	16.8	9.2	12	1.8	0.101	nil	0.02	250
March	16.8	9.2	11	2.1	0.1	nil	0.02	155
April	16.8	9.2	10	3.0	0.1	nil	0.02	60
May	16.8	9.2	11	2.7	0.1	nil	0.025	65
June	16.8	9.2	11	2.6	0.1	nil	0.02	76
July	16.8	9.2	11	1.5	0.01	nil	0.02	70
August	16.8	9.2	10	2.7	0.12	nil	0.012	203
September	15.0	7.0	12	2.5	0.041	nil	0.013	200
October	15.0	7.0	12	2.7	0.04	nil	0.012	80
November	15.0	7.0	9.5	2.7	0.04	0.018	0.03	120
December	24	12.0	9.5	3.0	0.04	0.018	0.03	160

Milk Supply.

Five new dairy licenses have been issued and three withdrawn. The total number of cattle in the dairies was 951, as against 771 last year. There has been little loss from Cattle Plague this year. The cattle in most of the native dairies have received prophylactic injections of glycerinated Cattle Plague gall.

As local butter is both poor in quality and expensive, and cannot be sterilised, the public are urged to use imported butter, which, when washed with filtered water, is very like fresh butter and a much safer article of food than the local product.

Results of Analyses of Milk, 1904.			
Very good quality	...	...	18
Good quality	...	...	96
Moderate quality	...	...	42
Poor quality	...	...	45
Adulterated	...	...	25
Total samples examined	...		226

Licensed Dairies.

Name of Owner.	Situation.	Number of Cattle.	Sanitary Condition.
R. W. Shaw ...	The Farm ...	170	Very good
F. G. Keeling...	St. George's Farm ...	3	"
Mrs. Robinson ...	Swiss Farm ...	64	"
Mrs. Flood ...	Farfield Dairy...	17	"
Mrs. Grandon ...	Yangtsepoo Farm ...	31	"
T. G. Rowland ...	Home Farm ...	6	"
D. W. Crawford	Sicawei Road ...	7	"
A. Culty ...	French Camp ...	32	"
E. L. Collingwood	Paoshan Dairy ...	9	"
Hung Fei ...	Bubbling Well Road ...	33	"
Sing Kee ...	" " " ...	22	Fair
Yuen Sung ...	" " " ...	21	Good
Yah Kee ...	Sinza Road ...	20	"
Yet Hing ...	" ...	42	"
Kong Kee ...	" ...	50	"
Zun Chee ...	" ...	22	"
Hop Shing ...	" ...	30	Very good
Zee Butler ...	Burkill Road ...	46	"
Yah Loong Shing	Avenue Road ...	14	Good
Tai Woo ...	French Creek ...	54	Very good
Dong Hing ...	Li Hongkew ...	22	Fair
Mo Hung Sing ...	" ...	44	Good
Kong Zung ...	North Szechuen Road ...	23	"
Ah Kwai ...	Shanghai Dairy ...	70	Very good
Yong Shu Fong	Haining Road ...	8	Fair
Chin Chung ...	Yangtsepoo Dairy ...	29	Good
Yat Sing ...	Woosung Road ...	32	"
Sing Shing ...	Markham Road ...	30	Very good
		951	

Meat Supply.

The examination of cattle and carcasses at the Municipal Slaughter-house, which is under the immediate supervision of Mr. Hugall, the Market Inspector, affords efficient protection of the meat supply. 290 animals were rejected as being unfit for food, against 205 last year.

No animal was rejected on account of Tuberculosis, showing how small is the prevalence of Tuberculosis among local cattle. 66 cattle were rejected from Cattle Plague. The prevalence of Cattle Plague is not likely to have much effect on the local meat supply inasmuch as the cattle are derived from districts in which there are no large herds. The disease chiefly worries those who are engaged in collecting cattle for the purpose of export.

Good meat is stamped with a circular stamp for beef and a triangular stamp for mutton, pork and veal, with the words "KILLED MUNICIPAL SLAUGHTER-HOUSE" and the date of slaughter. Meat inferior in quality, but free from disease, passed for sale on stalls only, is marked "2ND QUALITY." No meat is allowed to be sold from any shop or brought into the Settlement unless it bear a Municipal stamp.

4,319 lbs. of meat were seized for breach of regulations and being unfit for food.

The native pork-shops have been brought into line with the other dealers in fresh food-stuffs and licensed without fee after fulfilling the requirements of Public Health.

Such grease-shops as are situate within the Settlement are under constant inspection, so that no nuisance or danger to Public Health is caused by them. 1,791 oxen, 3,020 buffaloes, 237 sheep, 225 ponies and 150 dairy cattle were dealt with at these places.

Markets.

The Hongkew Market has been overcrowded and the Maloo Market well filled. It is proposed to utilize the powers given by Bye-law XXXIV annexed to the Land Regulations and to permit those markets only to exist which have received Municipal license and to collect a fee

from all stall-holders in markets. Three new markets were opened during the year—the Sinza, Elgin and Wayside Markets—and the attendance of dealers has been as large as anticipated. Many dealers still love the snug alleyway, but the proposed licensing of markets should bring them within the sanitary fold.

Fresh Food Shops.

The licensed butchers, poultry, game and vegetable shops have been kept in good sanitary condition. It is essential for Public Health that bakeries, fruit, fish and other food-stuff shops, ice-houses, and aerated water factories be licensed, but existing legislation does not extend thus far.

7,080 lbs. of unsound fruit was seized as a special measure during the year. The native ice-cream and cool drink dealer have received the attention of the Food Inspectors. Where the danger of their wares was quite obvious they were confiscated and destroyed. In every case the vendors were given the option of prosecution at the Mixed Court or confiscation, but without exception they chose the latter.

Licensed Butchers, Poultry, Game and Vegetable Dealers,

Butchers,	Situation.	Vegetable and Game Dealers.	Situation.
Yeh Tai ...	Maloo Market	Yun Mow ...	Maloo Market
Tsin Tai ...	" "	Shun Mow ...	" "
Hong Kee ...	" "	Yak Foong ...	" "
Hop Foong ...	" "	Zung Mow ...	" "
Kong Kee ...	" "	Ching Kee ...	" "
L. Hopkins ...	Ningpo Road	Yak Yuen ...	" "
Yue Shing ...	Tiendong Road	Nie Mau ...	" "
Tsin Tsiang ...	" "	Tai Mow ...	" "
Yun Cheong ...	" "	Chen Kee ...	" "
Chang Kee ...	Seward Road	Han Mow ...	Tiendong Road
Yhung Kee ...	Market Road	Quine Kee ...	" "
Man Woo ...	" "	Cheng Kee ...	Market Road
S. Abraham ...	" "		
General Supply Co.	Broadway		
W. Fütterer ...	" "		
Fook Loong ...	Woosung Road		
R. Neumann ...	Astor Road		
Fuh Zung ...	Miller Road		

Slaughter-house Returns.

	Slaughtered.	Rejected.	Passed for Export from Cattle-sheds.
Oxen ...	18,892	194	14
Sheep ...	29,455	82	848
Calves ...	4,202	8	8
Pigs ...	2,251	6	0

Prosecutions 1904.

Name.	Address.	Penalty.	Offence.
Cheu Wen Sz ...	North Honan Road.	Fined \$1 ...	Squirting fluid from the mouth on clothes.
Sz Yung Si ...	Jeu Kong Jau	" \$1 ...	" "
Cheu Cheu Yang	N. Szechuen Road.	" \$1 ...	" "
Wong Ah Say ...	Haining Road	" \$20 ...	Washerman wearing clothes sent to be washed and keeping premises in insanitary condition.
Sing Jing Lih ...	Tongshan Rd.	" \$10 ...	Washing clothes in a creek.
Wo Hang Sun ...	Dent Road ...	Allowed by the Court 2 weeks to remove to suitable premises.	Keeping unlicensed laundry.
Chang Sie Lie ...	Jeu Kong Jau	Fined \$10 ...	Keeping laundry dirty and allowing workers to sleep in laundry.
Kau Dzang Sung	S. Li Hongkew	Case withdrawn. Owners agreed to carry out necessary work.	Refusing to amend insanitary conditions.
Tsak Ah Keu ...	"	"	" "
Sing Kee ...	B. Well Road	Fined \$40 ...	Adulteration.
Wong Ah Doo ...	Avenue Road	200 blows and one month cangue.	"
Tsung Yue Dong	Pootung ...	One month imprisonment.	Selling milk without a license.
Chin Chung ...	Thorburn Rd.	Fined \$20 ...	Adulteration.
Hung Fei ...	B. Well Road	" \$20 ...	"
Tai Woo ...	French Creek	One month imprisonment.	"
Zee Ah Tsang ...	French Town	Fined \$5 ...	Selling milk without a license.
Yuen Sung ...	B. Well Road	" \$100 ...	Adulteration.
Sing Kee ...	"	" \$80 ...	"
War Sie Yuen ...	Sinza Road ...	One month imprisonment.	"
Zun Chee ...	"	Fined \$30 ...	"
Tsa Tsih Yeh ...	"	" \$90 ...	"
Yah Long Shing	Avenue Road	" \$50 ...	"
Yuen Shing ...	Markham Road	" \$50 ...	"
Tsa Tsih Yeh ...	Sinza Road ...	Fined \$50 and two months imprisonment.	"
Chun Mai Tsu ...	Foochow Road	Fined \$20 ...	Selling pheasants in close season.
Chun Sing Yue .	"	" \$20 ...	" "
Kwai Chie Foo .	"	" \$20 ...	" "
Tsang Ah Sung .	Pootung ...	" \$10 ...	Selling milk without a license.

VII.—VICTORIA NURSING HOME.

Work of Victoria Nursing Home.

	INDOOR.			OUTDOOR.		
	1904.	1903.	1902.	1904.	1903.	1902.
Medical cases	139	166	89	18	21	9
Surgical cases	45	66	35	3	3	4
Infectious cases	4	7	49	8	4	17
Mental cases	9	13	3	4	2	0
Midwifery cases	10	8	3	23	14	9
Massage cases	1	2	0	4	2	5
Total	208	262	179	60	46	44
FEES Tls.	16,490	12,895	9,850	3,106	3,175	3,405

During 1904 the beds in the Home have been well occupied and the staff very busy. Five new nurses have joined the staff during the year, while two left the service at the termination of agreement. One probationer left the Home, having obtained a certificate of proficiency in nursing. There are vacancies for more probationers. It is proposed to still further enlarge the staff of trained nurses. The Dispensary also will be enlarged, as with the opening of the Municipal Hospital for infectious disease it becomes advisable to have a general dispensary with an experienced dispenser. This dispensary will be an amplification of the Municipal Dispensary which was started four years ago with the object of dispensing for the Municipal Staff. It

is also proposed to make every possible provision for the comfort of the patients using the Home by fixing an electric bell to each bed in the wards as well as in the private rooms, by increasing the hot water supply, by using larger beds, by fitting proper earthenware lavatory fittings and especially by improving, as far as possible, the food supply.

The advance of surgery during recent years, by the application of bacteriological methods for the prevention of wound infection, has rendered it necessary to reorganise the operation-room and to fit appliances for sterilising dressings, instruments, utensils and surgeons' and nurses' operating overalls. It is hoped during the coming year to make the operating-room at the Nursing Home as perfect in this respect as is possible for so small an institution.

The object of the Victoria Nursing Home being the provision of skilled nursing for the sick of all classes of the foreign community, the 25 beds within the Home are divided into 12 first-class in private rooms at Tls. 4 and Tls. 6 a day and 13 second-class in wards at Tls. 2 a day among which are four free beds for charity cases; while nurses are sent to cases outside the Home at the rate of Tls. 4 a day for ordinary cases Tls. 5 a day for midwifery cases and 50 cents for visits not exceeding half-an-hour in duration. Massage is also done. The actual cost of a patient of the second-class is about double the fee paid. The free beds have been frequently utilised throughout the year.

The working expenditure for the year was Tls. 20,611, as against Tls. 17,552 last year, while the receipts from fees were Tls. 19,596, against Tls. 16,071 last year.

ARTHUR STANLEY,
Health Officer.



MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL (South Front)

PORT HEALTH WORK.

The Quarantine Station at Woosung has continued operative during the year under the control of the Commissioner of Customs, and a statement of its accounts compiled from the quarterly returns submitted is as follows :—

EXPENDITURE.

Salaries, Foreign Staff	H.K. Tls. 8,199.08
Salaries, Native Staff	6,837.14
Maintenance Account	328.32
Advertisement and Telegram Account	212.41
Coal Account (for s.s. Pootoo)	2,888.00
	H.K. Tls. 18,464.95

RECEIPTS.

Balance from 1903	H.K. Tls. 4,242.51
Disinfectant and Inspection Fees	1,286.97
Council's contribution	8,079.00
French Council's contribution	2,693.00
Taotai's contribution (to November)	10,772.00
Gain by exchange	34.11
	H.K. Tls. 27,107.59

A considerable sum from the balance in hand at the end of the year, which is H.K. Tls. 8,642.64, exclusive of the Taotai's contribution for December, will have to be expended in removing the station building, etc. to a new site at Pheasant Point, since the island of Chungpaosha is now being rapidly washed away.

POOTUNG CATTLE SUPPLY.

The endeavours made by the Council in 1901 to encourage the trade in cattle with Nanhui (Pootung) have proved almost fruitless, and the persistent drain on the local resources due to export continues to affect the price of meat in a marked degree. The shortage of cattle is real, and in no sense is the increased cost due to any arbitrary action on the part of the dealers or to any unwarranted combination. The Taotai, in reply to the Council's application, reiterates the remarks of his predecessor, and little hope exists of securing native co-operation to the desired end.

Council Room,

Shanghai, 22nd April 1904.

SIR,—The Council's attention has been drawn to the recent increase in the retail price of meat sold in the Settlements, and as the result of enquiries instituted it has been ascertained that this increase is justified by the existing conditions of the cattle trade. The price of animals for the Shanghai market has nearly doubled since 1900 owing to increased demand both for export and for local consumption, and the producing districts (Tanyang, etc.), from which most of the supply is drawn, appear to be unable to meet this demand. Under these circumstances I have the honour to draw your attention to the correspondence which passed between the Council and yourself in October 1901 (published in the Municipal Report for that year) and to renew the request then made, *viz.* that, in the interests of the foreign community's food supply and of those neighbouring ports which obtain their cattle from Shanghai, the Chinese authorities may be induced to encourage the production and export of oxen, etc. from the Nanhui (Pootung) district. The Council is informed that for reasons unknown, but which are probably not unconnected with influences exercised by the Tanyang dealers, the Nanhui Magistrate continues to impede rather than to promote the cattle trade within the limits of his authority, and the Council would therefore request that the matter should receive the Consular Body's attention and that enquiry should be made as to the effect of the communication addressed by H.E. Yuan Taotai to Magistrate Wong in 1901.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. ANDERSON,

Chairman.

J. GOODNOW, Esq.,

Consul-General for the United States
and Senior Consul.

The Taotai's reply, forwarded by the Senior Consul under date the 23rd May, was in the following terms:—

*Translation of communication from the Taotai to the Senior Consul,
dated 9th May 1904.*

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter forwarding copy of a letter from the Municipal Council on the subject of the increase in the price of meat sold in the Settlement, and asking that the local native authorities be instructed to take steps to encourage the production and export of cattle. In reply I have to say that I have directed the Prefect of the Sungkiangfu to instruct the magistrates within his jurisdiction to act as therein requested. However I beg to point out that this is just the time when Chinese farmers are busily engaged in their fields, and it is therefore necessary that they should retain their cattle for their own use. I have the honour to request that you will notify the Council accordingly.

MENTAL DISEASE CASES.

The accommodation of lunatics has been recognised by the Council as a public duty, and responsibility therefor is accepted; at the same time no definite proposal for the erection of an asylum is made for next year, since for urgent cases the padded cell at H.M. Consular Gaol is, by the courtesy of the Consul-General, available, and for natives similar padded cells are in course of erection at the Municipal Gaol.

General Hospital,
Shanghai, 29th April 1904.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that, at a meeting of the Governors of the General Hospital, held on the evening of the 27th instant, I was instructed to enquire if the Municipality has made any arrangements for the accommodation of cases of insanity. The ground, on which the padded rooms in the General Hospital stood, being now required for buildings in process of erection, these have been pulled down, and there is no longer any suitable accommodation where violent or insane cases can be cared for, should such present themselves.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. D. THORBURN,
Secretary.

J. O. P. BLAND, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 12th May 1904.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 29th April, wherein the Council is informed that the Governors of the Hospital are no longer able to provide accommodation for serious cases of mental disease, and to inform you that the matter is receiving the attention of the Council with a view to the provision of temporary accommodation of such cases pending the erection of a suitable building when funds and circumstances permit.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. O. P. BLAND,
Secretary.

J. D. THORBURN, Esq.,
Secretary, General Hospital.

H.M. Consulate-General,
Shanghai, 26th May 1904.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 16th instant, with regard to the question of accommodation for lunatics in Shanghai, I beg to inform you that this Consulate-General, unless under order issued by His Majesty's Supreme Court, does not acknowledge responsibility nor provide accommodation for British lunatics in the foreign Settlement.

The padded cell at the Consular Gaol is always at the disposal of the Municipal Council provided that it is vacant. The question of supervision, however, is one for which the Council or the relatives of the lunatic must be held responsible.

I would remind you that the question of accommodation for lunatics in Shanghai has already occupied the attention of the authorities. I take the following extract from a despatch of my predecessor to the Marquess of Lansdowne, dated November 7, 1902: the extract, I understand, was based upon a conversation with yourself :—"I am glad to be able to report that the question of "accommodation for lunatics in Shanghai has been taken up by the Municipal Council and an isolation ward is to be added to the hospital which will contain "accommodation for lunatic patients pending their repatriation. The new ward is "expected to be completed in about eighteen months."

If expectation were realised, this ward would now be ready, and would presumably offer a solution of the question of accommodation.

With regard to lunatics sent as such to Shanghai from outports, I am of opinion that the Municipal Council would be justified in declining to receive them without a guarantee for expenses from the outport authorities responsible for sending them to Shanghai as lunatics.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

PELHAM L. WARREN,
Consul-General.

J. O. P. BLAND, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

DEATH CERTIFICATES.

Hereunder is recorded the arrangement which has been made with the Consular Body in respect to conveying notice of burial permits to the consulates of the nationalities of deceased persons cremated or buried in Municipal cemeteries :—

Shanghai, 9th July 1904.

SIR,—Referring to our several conversations on the subject of Burial Permits, I have again discussed the matter with the Consuls, who have unanimously instructed me to say that their purposes will be served by the following procedure, which I understood you would be satisfactory to the Council :—

In case of a death a Certificate, signed by a duly authorised Medical Practitioner, shall be brought to the Municipal Health Officer, who will visé it and allow the burial to proceed if the cause of death be a natural one, and will send a copy of the Certificate to the Consul concerned (say within 48 hours). If the cause of death shown in the Certificate is not a natural one, then the Health Officer shall withhold his signature and inform the Consul concerned of the facts at once, and not allow the burial to take place until the Consul concerned is satisfied.

I agree with you that this procedure should facilitate the burials and at the same time should give the Consuls concerned information regarding their nationals and their proper jurisdiction in case of suspected crime.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN GOODNOW,
Consul-General U.S.A.
and Senior Consul.

F. ANDERSON, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 15th July 1904.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 9th instant in continuation of previous correspondence having reference to the question of burial permits.

This matter has received the Council's careful consideration, and has been fully discussed with a view to meeting, as far as possible, the requirements of the

Consular Body. There appear, however, to be insuperable objections to the procedure suggested in your letter under reply, it being foreseen that in practice it would give rise to much difficulty and delay, and would entail upon the Health Officer duties and responsibilities which do not properly pertain to his office. For instance, the nationality of persons deceased within Settlement limits is not infrequently a matter of conjecture; to discriminate immediately between Spanish and American Philipinos is almost impossible, and other similar instances would often occur. Moreover, the Health Officer could not always be in a position to inform the Consul concerned of all the facts in any case where it might be his opinion that the cause of death shown in the doctor's certificate was not a natural one. Finally, inasmuch as your letter under reply suggests that copies of death certificates be forwarded within, say, 48 hours, burial would have preceded this communication in most instances, and exhumation would then be necessary in the event of Consular enquiry being called for.

Taking all local conditions into account, and acting upon the information at the Council's disposal, I have therefore the honour to suggest that for the facilitation of burials and to supply the information required by the Consuls concerned, it be arranged that, for the future, the Municipal Council will forward to the Senior Consul a sufficient number of copies of the Health Officer's monthly statement of "foreign" deaths, with all information relating thereto, and that at the same time the Council instruct the Health Officer that in every case where he has reason to believe that the cause of death is not a natural one, he shall communicate at once with the Consul concerned and notify him that, pending Consular enquiry, burial will not be permitted and that the body will be deposited in the Municipal Mortuary, if considered advisable. The Council is of opinion that by these means the object desired by the Consular Body will be fully and effectively attained.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,
OTTO MEUSER,
Vice-Chairman.

J. GOODNOW, Esq.,
Consul-General for the United States
and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, 29th July 1904.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the Council's No. 04/408 of July 15th, with reference to the question of Burial Permits.

I had thought that the matter was settled in a personal conference with you, in which the Consuls had yielded to your suggestions so far as possible.

The various governments make it obligatory on the Consuls to report, and report promptly, the death of any of their nationals in Shanghai. It is also necessary that the various Consuls, in their judicial capacity, be informed promptly of any suspicious circumstances surrounding a death and that they shall also promptly take the necessary steps towards conserving the estate of the deceased national. When Shanghai was smaller the information desired was easily obtained. The great growth of the Settlements now makes it necessary to have some system of getting this information, as far as is practicable.

In its letter of July 9th the Consular Body proposed that the Health Officer send a copy of the Death Certificate to the Consul concerned, within 48 hours of the receipt of such certificate by the Health Officer. In the meantime the burial would be made on the permit of the Health Officer, if the cause of death certified to by the attending physician be a natural one; otherwise, that the burial permit be withheld by the Health Officer until the concerned Consul was satisfied. In your reply you suggest that the Municipal Council forward to the Senior Consul copies of the Health Officer's monthly reports of foreign deaths with all information relating thereto. This is not satisfactory to the Consular Body. If the nationality of a person deceased cannot possibly be known, then a copy of the death certificate should be sent to the Senior Consul; but where the nationality is known, the Consul concerned, for the purposes of his government as specified above, should be informed more promptly than by monthly reports. The plan proposed in our letter of July 9th would not delay burials nor entail additional responsibility upon the Health Officer, and only the extra labour of having copies made of the death certificate and forwarding them to the Consul is necessary.

The Consular Body has considered this matter most carefully and asks that the Council give instructions that the plan talked of between the President of the Council and the Senior Consul, and outlined in the Consular Body's letter of July 9th, be at once put into operation.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN GOODNOW,
Consul-General U.S.A.
and Senior Consul.

F. ANDERSON, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 10th August 1904.

SIR,—Your letter of the 28th ultimo in continuation of correspondence in regard to burial permits has received the Council's attention. In reply I have the honour to inform you that to meet the wishes and convenience of the Consular

Body, instructions have now been issued to the Health Officer for adoption of the procedure outlined in your letter of the 9th idem. Having reference to the concluding paragraph of your letter under reply, I am requested by the Council to point out that the returns for which you have asked are furnished by the Council as a matter of courtesy, with a view to promoting harmonious relations with the Consular Body.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. ANDERSON,

Chairman.

J. GOODNOW, Esq.,

Consul-General for the United States
and Senior Consul.

BAND REPORT.

One musician was invalided and returned to Manila early in the year, and the strength of the Band has been maintained at 34 men, instead of 35 as authorised by the Council.

The new tariff for private engagements was sanctioned by the Council in July and has since been regularly enforced.

The health of the musicians has been generally satisfactory.

As the result of a regular supply of new music from London, I have been able to perform new selections every day both for public and private engagements to the entire satisfaction of the public.

The concerts in the Public Garden have continued as usual. The afternoon performances commenced on the 9th May and were discontinued on the 31st October. The evening concerts were given from the 10th July till the 24th September. The Military Band played 118 times in the Public Garden, 20 times on the Recreation Ground, and 29 times at the Races, Volunteer and Fire Brigade parades, etcetera; the String Band performed 12 times at the Town Hall on Wednesday evenings, thus making a total of 179 performances, as against 188 during 1903. The difference of 9 performances is accounted for by the inclemency of the weather, which frequently prevented the Band from playing in the open air. The private engagements of the String Band during the year amounted to 338, as against 339 during 1903. There would have been a considerable increase in the number of private engagements but for the absence of theatrical companies during December; also, a good many engagements had to be refused during the year on account of the inadequate number of musicians under my command. Should the Council deem it advisable to authorize the strength of the Band to be increased to 40, I should be in a position to divide them into three efficient units, thus giving the Ratepayers ample satisfaction in every way.

The discipline of the bandsmen has been satisfactory, and they have made considerable progress in general efficiency. I trust that the Council and the public appreciate my efforts in this direction, and are assured that I shall always endeavour to deserve their confidence to the best of my ability.

M. A. VALENZA,
Bandmaster.

FIRE COMMISSION REPORT.

The Commission as at present constituted is as follows :—

Messrs. A. McLEOD, *Chairman.*
K. W. CAMPBELL, *Chief Engineer.*
J. O. P. BLAND, *Secretary, Municipal Council.*
G. LAFFERRIÈRE, *Secretary, French Municipal Council.*

The changes to be recorded are : Mr. K. W. CAMPBELL, Chief Engineer *vice* Mr. W. R. KAHLER resigned, and Mr. G. LAFFERRIÈRE, Secretary of the French Municipal Council, *vice* the late Mr. BOTTU.

The Commission desire to record their regret at the death of their late colleague Mr. BOTTU, who took a keen interest in all matters pertaining to the Fire Brigade and rendered valuable assistance at all deliberations of the Board.

Two officers have resigned—Mr. W. R. KAHLER, Chief Engineer, and Mr. A. U. BELYEA, Foreman of the Hongkew (No. 2) Company. To both of these gentlemen thanks are due for valuable services rendered to the Community during many years of active service.

Mr. K. W. CAMPBELL succeeded Mr. KAHLER as Chief Engineer in April. Mr. H. B. EMERSON was elected Foreman of No. 4 Company *vice* Mr. CAMPBELL elected Chief Engineer, and Mr. K. J. McEUEEN Acting Foreman of No. 7 Company during the absence of Mr. R. I. FEARON on leave.

Mr. K. W. CAMPBELL was re-elected Chief Engineer for 1905, by the delegates of the various Companies, on the 20th December.

The long service medal instituted by the Council, on the recommendation of the Chief Engineer, has been much appreciated by the firemen.

The first presentation took place on the 3rd December, the medals being presented by Mrs. F. ANDERSON, who at the same time presented

the annual cups to firemen attending the greatest number of fires during the year. The following is a list of the recipients :—

Gold Medals.

		Year joined.
A. COLOMB,	Le Torrent	1884
H. GUILLABERT,	Le Torrent	1883

Silver Medals and Bar.

K. W. CAMPBELL,	Deluge	1893
G. S. V. BIDWELL,	Mih-ho-loong	1895
P. KREMER,	Le Torrent	1895
J. A. BERTHET,	Le Torrent	1892
L. BOCCHECIAMPE	Le Torrent	1896

Silver Medals.

A. U. BELYEA,	Hongkew	1897
J. E. LEMIERRE,	Le Torrent	1898
R. J. BROAD,	Hongkew	1899
H. D. S. PARKHILL,	Deluge	1898
J. W. CAMERON,	Deluge	1899
J. M. D. THOMAS	Deluge	1899
E. T. BYRNE,	Mih-ho-loong	1898
J. E. DENHAM,	Mih-ho-loong	1897

Cups.

C. C. DUNMAN,	Mih-ho-loong	127 fires.
A. M. SUTHERLAND,	Hongkew	131 fires.
R. I. BRIMER,	Deluge	124 fires.
P. KREMER,	Le Torrent	123 fires.
J. C. BOSUSTOW,	Victoria	105 fires.

The annual shield competition was held on the Recreation Ground on the 24th May and was won by the Deluge Company. All of the companies competed with the exception of Le Torrent.

Ten additional hydrants have been erected in the Northern District and fifteen in the Western District.

The construction of a temporary Fire Station in Sinza has not proved adequate to the requirements of that District, and the Council is

recommended to proceed with the contemplated new building as soon as possible.

Last year it was reported that fires had been exceedingly numerous, but this year's record has unfortunately exceeded the previous one. 110 fires were reported in the Settlement, divided into the following Districts :—

			Houses burnt.	Houses damaged.
Northern	...	24	73	42
Eastern	...	6	19	1
Central	...	65	171	171
Western	...	15	64	31

There were 22 in the French Settlement and 3 in Pootung. The destruction of property has also largely exceeded that of the previous year; as noted above, no less than 327 houses have been burnt and 245 damaged by fire or water. A comparative statement follows showing the months in which fires occurred and the loss sustained :—

	Fires.		Houses Destroyed.		Houses Damaged.	
	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.
January	10	11	13	37	19	19
February	16	3	32	11	28	3
March	7	8	22	25	25	6
April	8	4	16	26	10	11
May	7	6	6	2	15	13
June	14	3	46	3	18	5
July	14	2	39	11	35	2
August	10	2	10	7	23	10
September	12	4	46	12	25	16
October	8	12	51	55	16	29
November	15	7	13	20	12	13
December	14	16	33	18	19	29
	135	78	327	221	245	156

The figures showing houses damaged and destroyed are exclusive of the French Settlement.

The strength of the Brigade and disposal of gear is appended.

Chief Engineer.—

K. W. Campbell.

Departmental Engineer.—H. D. S. Parkhill.

Mih-ho-loong Company.

<i>Foreman</i>	G. S. V. Bidwell,	
<i>1st Assistant</i>	N. B. Ramsay,	
<i>2nd</i>	" G. M. Billings,	
<i>Secretary</i>	C. C. Dunman,	
	and 13 Firemen.	
<i>Native Staff</i>	11	
<i>Gear</i>	Hook and Ladder truck	2
	Fire escapes	2
	Hose reels (horse)	3
	Fire hose	1,500 feet.

Hongkew Company.

<i>Foreman</i>	A. U. Belyea,	
<i>1st Assistant</i>	R. J. Broad,	
<i>2nd</i>	" E. F. Shanstrom,	
<i>Secretary</i>	W. Nagel,	
	and 7 Firemen.	
<i>Native Staff</i>	6	
<i>Gear</i>	Fire Engine	1
	Hose Reels (horse)	2
	Fire hose	1,000 feet.

Deluge Company.

<i>Foreman</i>	H. B. Emerson,	
<i>1st Assistant</i>	J. W. Cameron,	
<i>2nd</i>	" J. A. T. Thomas,	
<i>Secretary</i>	R. T. Brimer,	
	and 15 Firemen.	
<i>Native Staff</i>	8	
<i>Gear</i>	Fire Engine	1
	Hose Reels (horse)	3
	Fire hose	1,500 feet.

Le Torrent Company.

<i>Foreman</i>	J. E. Lemièrre,	
<i>1st Assistant</i>	P. Kremer,	
<i>2nd</i>	" A. Colomb,	
<i>Secretary</i>	H. Maitre,	
	and 16 Firemen.	
<i>Native Staff</i>	6	
<i>Gear</i>	Fire Engine	1
	Hose Reel (horse)	2
	Hose Reel (hand)	1
	Fire hose	1,500 feet.

Victoria Company.

<i>Foreman</i>	R. I. Fearon,	
<i>1st Assistant</i>	K. J. McEuen,	
<i>2nd</i>	" C. J. Scott,	
<i>Secretary</i>	J. C. Bosustow,	
	and 6 Firemen.	
<i>Native Staff</i>	7	
<i>Gear</i>	Fire Engine	1
	Hose Reel (horse)	3
	Fire hose	1,500 feet.

Coolie Corps.

<i>Gear</i>	Hose Reel (hand)	1
	Fire hose	750 feet.

Fire Float.

<i>Native Staff</i>	4	
	Fire hose	1,260 feet.

Workshop.

	Fire Engine	1
	Hose Reel (horse)	1
	Hose Reel (hand)	1
	Fire hose in stock	600 feet.

Native Staff 15

Bell Towers.

Foreign Watchmen	6
------------------	---

Central Fire Station.

Native Watchmen	2
Native Coffee Coolie	1
Coffee Van	1

Total.

Volunteers	78
Paid Staff, Foreign	7
" " Native	60

145 men

<i>Gear</i>	Steam Fire Engines	5
	" " Float	1
	Hook and Ladder Trucks	2
	Fire Escapes	2
	Hose Reels (horse)	14
	" " (hand)	3
	Coffee Van	1
	Fire Hose in use	9,010 feet.
	" " stock	600 feet.

Notwithstanding the increased expenditure consequent on the larger number of fires, the year closes with a surplus of Taels 110.66. In the early part of the year it was considered necessary to apply for a supplementary grant of Taels 3,000 to pay for extra fire hose required, but, owing to the unlooked-for amount of machine shop work done for the Municipality and its resultant profit, it has not been necessary to draw the amount sanctioned.

The expenditure recommended for 1905 is estimated at Tls. 43,200, and, with the exception of the cost of a petrol motor combined engine escape and hose tender, which it is proposed to acquire at a cost of Tls. 8,480, varies only slightly from this year's estimate.

In conclusion the Commission desire to convey to the Chief Engineer, Officers and Firemen of the Brigade their high appreciation of the services they have so cheerfully rendered to the community, and to congratulate them on the splendid record they have achieved during a record year.

Extracts from an interesting report by Chief Engineer Campbell are appended.

The most serious fire occurred on the 11th February when the premises occupied by Messrs. Hall and Holtz were completely gutted and the premises immediately adjoining somewhat damaged by fire and water. This fire proved disastrous owing to the nature of the interior construction of the building and its inflammable contents. All steamers were brought into play together with the fire float. The Brigade was successful in preventing a further spread of fire in face of a strong southeasterly wind and a broken hydraulic connection inside the burning building, which for a time reduced the water supply from the town main.

It is with regret that I have to put on record a serious accident caused through the collapse of a wall and roof which occurred on the 2nd July at a fire in a native theatre in Canton Road and was almost accompanied with fatal results, but for the prompt aid rendered by members in relieving their comrades from their dangerous position. In all five men received injuries, two somewhat serious, and were laid up for some time; however, I am glad to say they have since quite recovered, remaining members of the Brigade, and are as enthusiastic as ever.

11 Chinese lost their lives, having been asphyxiated.

As a result of reports from the Departmental Engineer as to the difficulty of procuring coolies for the damping down process after the Brigade has been dismissed, four extra coolies have been added to the staff who will attend all fires in uniform.

The temporary Fire Station in the Western District was opened on the 20th June last with Sections of No. 4 and No. 7 Companies each having one hose-reel. It has been proved that it is absolutely necessary to have a permanent station erected; 15 fires occurred in that district alone.

Two new hose-reels were added to the equipment, also 5,400 feet of hose was put in use. The greater part of this was to replace that worn out.

On the first alarm, in addition to the hose-reels, a steam fire engine is turned out to all fires, that is, the district engine in which the fire occurs.

During the latter part of the year a fire escape attended all fires in a district where it was considered necessary.

Regular practices have been held with the fire float, each company taking its turn quarterly in rotation.

The water supply, on the whole, throughout the year has been satisfactory both regarding pressure and quantity. Exclusive of the French Settlement there are 570 hydrants available for fire protection.

All the appliances are in thorough working order, and I may here state that the spare fire engine has done good service for the Municipal Engineer's Department for the past 8 months, it being used for pumping operations in connection with that Department's work.

The following additions to the equipment have been approved:—

1 Light Truck for Scaling Ladders, etc.

1 Adjustable Water Tower for Escape, to operate from street.

Complete set of Ladders and Hooks for Steam Fire Float.

Jumping Nets, in addition to the existing jumping sheets.

The Brigade is well disciplined and efficient and has experienced no difficulty in dealing with any case of fire.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure*From 1st January to 31st December 1904.***RECEIPTS.**

<i>Balance from 31st December 1903</i>		Tls.	387.44
Shanghai Municipal Council, Appropriation	Tls. 26,500.00		
French Municipal Council, Appropriation	4,000.00		
Sale of materials	729.56		
Work for Municipality	6,577.07		
			37,806.63
		Tls.	38,194.07

EXPENDITURE.

<i>Pay:—Secretary</i>	600.00		
Departmental Engineer and Superannuation	2,922.50		
Native Engineers, Firemen and Lowdahs	2,261.44		
Watchmen at Bell-Towers and Stations	3,674.09		
Native Staff at Blacksmith's shop	2,458.51		
		Tls.	11,916.54
Rent of Hanbury Road Station			300.00
Uniforms			2,638.54
Fuel and light			2,432.01
Materials for blacksmith's shop			1,913.36
Printing, stationery and advertising			122.68
Refreshments for Firemen at fires			441.36
Cost of ponies	691.34		
Keep of ponies and wages of mafeos	4,157.36		
			4,848.70
Coolies at fires, etc.			256.51
Repairs to plant, and docking fire float			945.80
Fire insurance			142.45
Telephone and street fire alarm service			1,507.40
Medical, hospital and funeral expenses			143.51
Miscellaneous expenses			743.12
		Tls.	28,351.98
<i>Plant.—Delivery hose and couplings, hose-reels boiler tubes, axes, fire-gongs and saddlery</i>			
			9,731.43
			38,083.41
			110.66
		Tls.	38,194.07

Balance carried forward to 1905

Estimate for 1905.**EXPENDITURE.**

<i>Pay :—</i> Secretary	Tls. 600
Departmental Engineer	2,975
Native Engineers, Firemen and Lowdahs	2,500
Watchmen at Bell-Towers and Stations	4,500
Native staff at blacksmith's shop	2,500
	13,075
Superannuation	297
Fuel and light	2,000
Materials for workshop	2,400
Printing, stationery and advertising	250
Refreshments for firemen at fires	400
Keep of ponies and wages of mafoos	4,500
Purchase of ponies	1,000
	5,500
Insurance	200
Telephone and fire alarm service	1,600
Uniforms	1,800
Repairs to plant	1,600
Coolie hire	100
Miscellaneous	508
	29,730
<i>Plant.</i> —Delivery hose, ladder truck, jumping nets, axes, etc.	4,970
	Tls. 34,700

RECEIPTS.

Shanghai Municipal Council, Appropriation	Tls. 25,000
French Municipal Council, "	6,000
Work for Municipality	3,700
	Tls. 34,700

J. A. POND,
Secretary, Fire Commission.

FIRE PREVENTION.

Police enquiries into the causes of fires have been subjected to some criticism during the year, but have been generally speaking pronounced adequate for the Settlement's needs.

Fire Insurance Association,
Shanghai, 6th June 1904.

SIR,—The increasing number of fires in Shanghai has brought forcibly to the attention of my Committee the strong advisability, on wide public grounds, of having an official enquiry into the cause of every outbreak. The machinery for conducting such an enquiry, and the details generally, are matters on which, for the moment, my Committee offer no suggestions; but there can be little doubt that in assisting in bringing convictions of incendiarism, as well as in ascertaining the cause of accidental outbreaks, the results of such an enquiry would be of the greatest public value.

In the French Concession, an enquiry under the jurisdiction of the Mixed Court is held in connection with all fires that occur in premises of native occupation, and fines are inflicted for carelessness; in many other places also, the cause of fires is a subject for official investigation. In this Settlement, however, enquiries are apparently instituted by the Police, only when their suspicion has been aroused, either by their own observation or by information afforded them by the public. In the opinion of my Committee these enquiries have constantly proved abortive, owing to the superficial manner in which they have been conducted, and I am therefore directed to communicate with you in the hope that the Council may see their way to effect an improvement in the direction urged.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
E. C. BELBIN,
Secretary.

The Secretary,
Municipal Council.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 9th June 1904.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant on the subject of enquiries into the cause of outbreak of fires.

In reply thereto, I am directed to say that under the present system Police-enquiries are instituted after every outbreak, and that in the opinion of the

Council these enquiries are in no whit wanting in thoroughness. Cases where there are suspicious circumstances are taken to the Mixed Court, and, as many recent instances show, fines and other punishments have been inflicted for carelessness as well as for incendiarism.

The practice of taking the owners of premises, wherein a fire has broken out, before the Mixed Court is one which does not commend itself to the Council, either on the grounds of equity or expediency, since the loss of "face" inflicted on a possibly innocent house-owner (no small factor, as you are aware, in Chinese opinion) would be considerable.

The Council's attention has been drawn to the fact that in the past, where the Police have had strong cases, the representative of the insurance company concerned has declined to attend the Court and give evidence, stating as his reason that to do so would be to considerably damage his business. It is obvious that evidence as to the value of the property at the time of insurance, as to the amount of insurance, and other kindred matters which can only properly be supplied by the insurance agents, are of importance to the Police, and I am directed to request that your Association may do all in its power to induce the various insurance companies to comply with this reasonable request.

While, therefore, unwilling at present to take the step which your Association desires, the Council is prepared to receive and consider any definite recommendation or proposal which the Association may forward making for a diminution in the increasing number of fires in the Settlement.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. O. P. BLAND,

Secretary.

The Secretary,
Fire Insurance Association.

Fire Insurance Association,
Shanghai, 30th June 1904.

SIR,—Your letter of the 9th instant has received the attention of my Committee, and I am now directed to lay the suggestions that they have to make regarding the future conduct of fire enquiries before the Council.

These are as follows:—

1.—That a fire enquiry or inquest, open to the public, should be conducted after every outbreak.

It would probably be of advantage if such inquests were invariably held in the same place, and it is important that they should be presided over by a thoroughly competent official. In Hongkong, it is understood, the duty of conducting fire enquiries falls upon the Police Magistrate.

2.—At the enquiry, the evidence of the constable on whose beat the fire occurred, or who was first at the scene of the fire; of the occupant of the premises in which the fire originated; of the neighbours; and of the representatives of the insurance companies if any be interested, or of any other witness whom it may be thought desirable to call, be taken.

3.—That a report of the enquiry, which should be directed to obtaining information *inter alia* on the undermentioned points, be delivered to the Municipal Council and published weekly with the Council's minutes.

I.—At what time did the outbreak occur.

II.—What was the cause of the outbreak.

III.—Was any effort made by the inmates to extinguish it.

IV.—Was the occupier on the premises at the time of the fire.

V.—What is the nature and value of the contents.

VI.—Were any of the contents removed by the insured before the fire.

VII.—Was the occupant insured, and if so, for how much.

VIII.—What is the opinion of the neighbours as to the cause of the fire.

4.—That the whole or part of the cost of such enquiry be charged to the occupier of the premises in which the fire originated.

In placing these suggestions before you, I am to point out that from your letter under reply it would appear that some misapprehensions have arisen with respect to my letter of the 6th instant.

It was not intended by my Committee that natives should, on a fire occurring in their premises, be immediately cited before the Mixed Court with the odium attaching to such procedure; neither were my Committee considering fires in Chinese premises only, nor yet only incendiary outbreaks.

It is a matter for regret that publication of the "Summary of Fire Record," that was formerly issued with the Annual Municipal Report, has been discontinued since 1901; but if the one for that year be examined it will be observed that many of the outbreaks are attributed to carelessness, or what may be termed accidental causes, and if some degree of culpability could be made to attach, it might reasonably be hoped that the collection of information, such as should result from the efficient discharge of my Committee's suggestions, might prepare the way for instituting measures of precaution.

In dealing with this point I am directed to quote the text of three resolutions that were passed at the International Fire Prevention Congress that was held in London in the July of last year, the majority of the members of which, I may add, was neither exclusively nor chiefly composed of persons directly interested in fire insurance business.

(a) "The Congress considers that it is of the greatest importance that an official investigation should be made of all fires."

(b) "The Congress considers that in the public interest it is of the utmost importance that on the occurrence of every fire an investigation should be

immediately made by an official, duly qualified and empowered to ascertain the cause and circumstances connected therewith, reporting the result of such investigation to a public department for tabulation and publication."

(c) "The Congress considers that the whole or part of the cost of such inquiry should be charged to the occupier of the premises where the fire occurred, as may appear desirable in the circumstances of each case."

Whilst it is the view of my Committee that an exaggerated importance is implied in your letter as attaching to the evidence that is to be given by the agent of an insurance company, they are at the same time unanimously of the opinion that the agents of the companies should do all in their power to assist the Police, and there is only one instance in which it has come to the knowledge of my Committee that a representative has declined to give evidence. On the other hand complaints have not infrequently been heard that in prosecutions for arson, the Police, whilst nominally the prosecutors, have left the collection of evidence to the agents of the companies concerned, whose province it certainly is not.

Noting the extensive Fire Insurance interest that is represented by the members of the existing Council, my Committee feel sure that the importance of the subject they have raised will not be overlooked; but at the same time I am instructed to take this opportunity of stating that the whole matter is one that does not concern the insurance companies, as is sometimes believed, and as was recently stated in the public Press to be the case. The question of fire waste, generally, which involves life as well as property, insured or uninsured, falls primarily on the public, the insurance companies merely distributing part of the waste over the whole body of premium payers.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. C. BELBIN,

Secretary.

The Secretary,
Municipal Council.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 14th July 1904.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, containing certain suggestions in regard to the enquiries instituted after the occurrence of fires in this Settlement.

In reply thereto, I am to inform you that the desirability of carrying into effect the three resolutions of the International Fire Prevention Congress, which you quote, is fully appreciated by the Council, and that their local application would appear to the members to be a matter of general practical advantage.

There exists, however, in the established constitution of the Settlement as it now stands, an insuperable bar to the adoption of your recommendations, *viz.* the absence of any central authority able to command the attendance of persons concerned for the purposes of enquiry and evidence. Upon sufficient reason being adduced for an enquiry, no difficulty is at present experienced by the Police in obtaining from the local courts concerned the authority or order necessary to secure the attendance of any person whose evidence is required, but to obtain full and general powers whereby this procedure would be made universal and applicable after every outbreak of fire the introduction of special local legislation would be required.

As an alternative measure for attaining the object which your Association desires, the Council suggests that hereafter the insurance companies should insert a clause in all policies whereby the insured would agree to submit to and facilitate official enquiry in the event of fire occurring on his premises. Should this course not commend itself to your Association, the Council can only adhere to the present system of Police enquiry, which has not yet been shown to lack practical efficiency.

In regard to the omission of the Fire Record from recent issues of the Annual Municipal Report, I am directed to state that, while this record is regularly kept and open to the inspection of those concerned, the Council does not consider it of sufficient general interest to justify its inclusion in the already congested report.

In conclusion, I am directed to allude to the final paragraph of your letter, which contains an imputation of interested motives in the membership of the Council, entirely unjustifiable. The Council also notes your statement "that the whole matter is one that does not concern the Insurance Companies," a statement which would appear to render the utility of the present correspondence open to question.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. O. P. BLAND,

Secretary.

The Secretary,
Fire Insurance Association.

Fire Insurance Association,
25th July 1904.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst. from which my Committee regret to learn that there are insuperable obstacles to the adoption of the course they advocate, with which, however, they are glad to find the Council are generally in accord; and my Committee note the alternative measure put forward, to which due consideration will be given.

I regret that in my letter of the 30th ulto. the word "primarily" was clerically omitted from that portion of the sentence quoted by you, which should have read "that the whole matter is one that does not primarily concern the Insurance Companies."

My Committee are surprised that the Council should have so misconstrued the last paragraph of my letter of the 30th ulto. as to discover therein "an imputation of interested motives in the membership of the Council." The suggestion my Committee wished conveyed, was, that the knowledge of Fire Insurance possessed by the present representatives of the Ratepayers would seem to ensure the matter securing the appreciation and attention it so undoubtedly deserves, but which it would not in all probability receive at the hands of a body not so well informed.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
E. C. BELBIN,
Secretary.

The Secretary,
Municipal Council.

LONG SERVICE MEDAL.

The establishment of a medal for long service in the Brigade, to which reference is made in the Commission's report, was effected in March upon terms contained in the following letters :—

Shanghai, 30th January 1904.

DEAR MR. BAYNE,—In accordance with the instructions of the Municipal Council that I should arrange with you the details of the Firemen's Service Medal, I now submit the plan which has been drawn up by the Foremen of Companies and myself, leaving it to the Council to modify it as may be thought fit.

The periods are to be five, eight and twelve years. For the first period a silver medal; for the second, a bar added on the ribbon; and the third, a gold medal, the two medals to be of the same size, thus obviating the necessity of having two separate dies. The medals to be of the same size as the Jubilee medal. (If the die belonging to the latter will not suit, then it does not matter what size the new medal is to be—the idea being to save the cost of cutting a new one.)

On one side are to be the words "Shanghai Volunteer Fire Brigade" round the top, and "Established 1866" round the bottom with the Municipal coat of arms in the middle.

On the opposite side, round the top the words "For Long Service" and round the bottom "We fight the flames." In the middle two crossed axes surmounted by a helmet, this being the pattern on Firemen's buttons. Below the axes a scroll left blank to be engraved later on with the year period, for instance 1891—1896 on the silver medal and 1891—1903 on the gold.

Round the edge the name and rank of the holder.

The bar to be of silver $\frac{3}{8}$ " broad, with the year period, say 1891—1899, engraved on it later on.

The ribbon to be 1" broad, the middle $\frac{3}{4}$ " broad, bright red, the edge $\frac{1}{8}$ " broad each to be white, to be fastened with a silver broach $\frac{1}{8}$ " broad, and the medal to hang from the ribbon by a swivel bar $\frac{1}{8}$ " broad.

Designs are enclosed, for which we are partially indebted to Mr. J. E. Denham, who not only drew them but embodied some of his own suggestions.

To entitle a fireman to a medal and for bar he must be efficient, that is, he must have attended two-thirds of the calls during the period for which the award is granted. If absent for any time during the period, he must make it up, "a

year's service" meaning twelve months' actual service, so that if he misses any time during one year he will have to make it up in the next; consequently his year may extend over say fifteen months.

The medal to be issued to those entitled to it who were on the roll on 1st January 1903. This will allow of one being given to the family of the late Mr. Moore, and to another old fireman who resigned last year.

A fireman who has served long enough to *now* entitle him to the gold medal will also be entitled to the silver medal and bar, though of course he will not wear them, as in the case of decorations, the insignia of the highest rank only being used.

It being impossible to compile the actual service record of firemen with any degree of accuracy for back periods, it will be taken for granted that they are efficient, but from 1st January this year a strict record will be kept.

Up till now there will be required :—

4 gold medals.

17 silver medals.

10 „ bars.

No more gold medals will be required for several years, but several silver medals and bars will be required at the end of the present year or beginning of next.

Yours faithfully,

W. R. KAHLER,

Chief Engineer, Fire Brigade.

Council Room,

Shanghai, 12th February 1904.

SIR,—The Council has carefully considered your letter of the 30th January, wherein you detail certain proposals for the issue of a Long Service Medal to members of the Fire Department. Your recommendations on the whole commend themselves to the Council as reasonable and calculated to be of benefit to the Volunteer Fire Brigade, and I am therefore to inform you that orders will be placed to provide these medals and ribbons, in accordance with the designs submitted, at the earliest possible date.

At the same time I am to inform you that the Council considers that, in issuing the Long Service Medal retrospectively, it is inadvisable to confer two decorations on the same individual simultaneously, and that therefore only the higher decoration earned will be given in each such case. Also, that medals will only be issued retrospectively to the firemen who have earned them by long service and not to the families of firemen deceased.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. O. P. BLAND,

Secretary.

W. R. KAHLER, Esq.,

Chief Engineer, Fire Brigade.

Shanghai, 18th March 1904.

DEAR SIR,—When the Foremen of Companies and myself submitted our ideas on the subject of service medals we suggested that the medal should be instituted to date from 1st January 1903, so as to allow of one being given to the family of the late Chief Engineer, who was at that date on the Roll, and another to Mr. Berthet, since resigned, but then Foreman of The Torrent Company.

The Council replied that they could not grant medals to the families of deceased firemen. I fancy this decision was the result of a misunderstanding, as Mr. Moore was not deceased at the date we proposed the medal should be instituted.

If the Council are still of the same opinion, then, should any of the other twenty-two firemen whose names I sent in last week die before the medals arrive, their relatives will be debarred receiving them. I do not think this is the intention of the Council, for when a government grants a person a medal or decoration it is given to his family should he die before it can reach him.

If you will place the matter before the Council in this light I do not anticipate there will be any difficulty in settling the point as we look at it.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

W. R. KAHLER,

Chief Engineer, Fire Brigade.

A. E. JONES, Esq.,

Acting Secretary, Fire Commission.

Council Room,

Shanghai, 24th March 1904.

SIR,—Your letter of the 18th instant together with your further memo of the 22nd, in regard to the institution of the S.F.D. Long Service Medal, received the Council's attention at yesterday's meeting. It was noted that when the proposals contained in your letter of the 30th January last were considered by the late Council it was the opinion of the members that this decoration should be conferred only upon efficient members of the Fire Brigade whose names were on the roll at the date of the medal's institution, that is to say, on the 1st February 1904. Furthermore, it was the opinion of the Council that to give a special retrospective advantage to long-service members of the Brigade whose names were on the roll on the 1st January 1903, while satisfactory to those concerned, would be inadvisable as marking an invidious distinction between those who resigned during 1903 and members of the Brigade who, after equally long period of service, resigned at earlier dates.

The Council observes that your recommendations have been made in consultation with the Foremen of Companies, but desires, before coming to a final decision on the point immediately under consideration, to be informed that it is the wish of a majority of the members of the Fire Brigade that the Long Service

Medal should be instituted as from the 1st of January 1903. I am therefore directed to request that you will obtain, by convening a meeting or otherwise, an expression of the opinion of the members of the Brigade generally on this point. While holding that the retrospective institution of this decoration is open to objection, the Council regards the matter as one in which the recommendations of the Brigade as a whole are entitled to consideration, and is therefore prepared to give effect to any generally representative opinion on the subject.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
J. O. P. BLAND,
Secretary.

W. R. KAHLER, Esq.,
Chief Engineer, Fire Brigade.

30th March 1904.

DEAR SIR,—Please report to the Municipal Council the result of my enquiries as to the date the Fire Companies wish the medals to be granted from :—

Hongkew Co.—"Should be left in the hands of the Municipal Council, they being the donors." Unanimous vote.

Deluge Co.—"1st February 1904." Fifteen to one.

Torrent Co.—"Leave the matter in the hands of the Municipal Council, but think medals ought to be given only to men on active service."

Victoria Co.—"1st January 1903." Majority vote.

Mi-Ho-Loong Co.—"That while the Company takes the same view as the Council, they are of the opinion that the matter should be left in the donors' hands."

Perhaps a word of explanation from myself may be advisable. The firemen are under the impression that the medal is the spontaneous offer of the Council—and I have made no effort to remove this impression—and so they do not think it good form "to look a gift horse in the mouth." No doubt the Council of their own accord would have given the medal if they had thought about it. As a matter of fact, the initiative came from myself—I asked for it—but under the impression that a thing given without asking is more valued than if it were given after asking, I refrained from imparting this information to the Brigade. I never anticipated that there would be any difficulty in granting the medals to those who served under me, but who for various reasons left the Brigade last year.

It is on their behalf that I make this appeal that the date be made 1st January 1903.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

W. R. KAHLER,
Chief Engineer, Fire Brigade.

J. A. POND, Esq.,
Secretary, Fire Commission.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 31st March 1904.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, which, together with its enclosure, has received the Council's attention. It is noted that the opinion of a majority of the Fire Brigade has been recorded to the effect that the Long Service Medal should be instituted under the conditions which appeared to the Council advisable in the first instance, that is to say, that it should be conferred upon members of the Fire Brigade actually on the rolls at the time of its inauguration. Under these circumstances the Council has therefore recorded the decision that the Long Service Medal shall be instituted as from the 1st of January 1904.

I am to request you to convey to the Chief Engineer of the Brigade an expression of the Council's appreciation of the motives of his personal action in this matter, in which the Council sympathises; at the same time it is the opinion of the members that compliance with Mr. Kahler's suggestion in this matter might entail a certain amount of criticism and general inconvenience which, in view of the expressed opinion of the Brigade as a whole, makes the retrospective institution of this decoration inadvisable.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. O. P. BLAND,
Secretary.

J. A. POND, Esq.,
Secretary, Fire Commission.

Shanghai, 10th October 1904.

DEAR SIR,—A short time ago there was published with the Municipal Minutes a list of names of firemen entitled to Long Service Medals, my name being among them.

So far as I am concerned, the medal is of no value so long as the Council refuse medals to the late Mr. L. Moore, who was for thirty-seven years a fireman; to Mr. Alex. Berfhet, with eighteen years' service, and to several others who left the Brigade in 1903. I have more than once publicly stated that I would refuse the medal as a protest against what I consider an injustice to the above gentlemen, and as a protest against the action of the majority of the firemen who sacrificed the same gentlemen and failed to support me as their chief who got them the medal.

I now confirm this and ask the Council, as they have published the list in their Minutes, to do the same with this letter.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

W. R. KAHLER,

For thirty years a fireman.

J. O. P. BLAND, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

FINANCE MATTERS.

OVERSEER OF TAXES' REPORT.

The revenue during the year under review shows a marked increase over the previous year, the receipts under almost every heading being considerably over the Budget estimate, which anticipated a fair increase.

The total ordinary income collected from all sources produced Taels 1,505,402, against Taels 1,341,570 for the preceding year, showing an increase of Taels 163,832.

Compared with the Budget estimate the revenue shows an increase of Tls. 142,652 or say $10\frac{1}{2}\%$, made up as follows:—

	Budget Estimate.	Amount. Collected.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Land Tax	296,500	299,541	3,041	...
General Municipal Rate, Foreign	208,000	241,542	33,542	...
" " " Native	375,000	427,663	52,663	...
Wharfage Dues	160,000	180,159	20,159	...
License Fees	302,250	337,628	35,378	...
Market Fees	21,000	18,869	...	2,131
	<u>Tls. 1,362,750</u>	<u>1,505,402</u>	<u>144,783</u>	<u>2,131</u>

Land Tax.—During the year 166 new lots, representing an assessment of Tls. 426,824, have been added to the register and taxed. The total collected for the year amounted to Tls. 299,541, against Tls. 277,096 for the previous year, showing an increase of Tls. 22,445.

The following are comparative figures of the amount collected from each district with the number of lots registered in each, against the preceding year :—

		1904.		1903.	
		No. of Lots.	Amount Collected.	No. of Lots.	Amount Collected.
Central District	...	756	Tls. 145,590	753	Tls. 145,238
Northern "	...	751	" 45,235	741	" 39,959
Eastern "	...	872	" 65,297	824	" 54,946
Western "	...	1,195	" 42,105	1,082	" 35,581
Arrears	...	...	" 1,314	...	" 1,372
		3,574	Tls. 299,541	3,400	Tls. 277,096

General Municipal Rate, Foreign.—This source of revenue shows a very large increase, the collection for the year amounting to Tls. 241,542, against Tls. 204,375 for 1903, or an increase of Tls. 37,167. The unprecedented increase in the receipts under this heading is due to the fact that during the year a complete re-assessment has been made of all premises in the occupation of owners and their agents.

As anticipated in last year's report, the rentals in some localities have been reduced, and there still remains a large number of vacant houses. This is, however, only what might reasonably have been expected in view of the number of new houses recently completed and the rapid growth of the suburbs and the adjoining Settlement. During the year 243 new foreign houses have been numbered and assessed, aggregating an assessment of Tls. 266,368, and for the ensuing year there are 99 houses in course of erection. The total number of foreign houses on 31st December was 2,383, against 2,129 on the same date of the preceding year, and of unoccupied houses 200, against 147. The assessment is Tls. 2,768,289, against Tls. 2,189,940.

General Municipal Rate, Native.—The receipts under this heading have greatly exceeded the estimate, notwithstanding the large increase which was allowed for when compiling the Budget. This is chiefly attributable to the increased Native population and to the fact that the old shops in the principal thoroughfares are gradually being replaced by

brick-fronted structures, which command higher rentals with the consequent increased taxes.

The returns on 31st December are as follows :—

		1904.		1903.
Total number of houses	... ..	44,481	against	43,792
Number of houses occupied	... ..	43,655	"	42,882
" " unoccupied	... ..	826	"	910
Assessment	... ..	\$6,287,200	"	\$5,218,894

The amount collected for the year is Tls. 427,663, against Tls. 369,769 for 1903, showing an increase of Tls. 57,894.

Wharfage Dues.—This source of revenue, which necessarily fluctuates with the trade of the Port, is considerably over the estimates. * The fees continue to be collected by the Imperial Maritime Customs, and the following figures give the amounts received by the Council for each quarter as compared with the preceding year :—

		1904.	1903.
March Quarter	... ..	Tls. 40,949	Tls. 38,756
June "	... ..	" 41,668	" 40,243
September "	... ..	" 45,358	" 42,177
December "	... ..	" 52,184	" 41,333
		<u>Tls. 180,159</u>	<u>Tls. 162,509</u>

showing an increase of Tls. 17,650 for 1904.

License Fees.—In almost every instance these fees show an increase over the estimates and over the amounts collected during the previous year. The principal increases appear under Jinricshas, Opium-houses and Pawn-shops. Market fees are slightly below the estimate, which fact is due to the postponement of the collection at the Wayside, Elgin and Sinza markets. These three new markets have been open to vendors free of charge during November and December.

The total of all License Fees collected during the year is Tls. 356,497 (including Market Fees), against Tls. 327,807 for the same class of fees during the previous year, showing an increase of Tls. 28,690 for 1904 and of Tls. 33,247 over the Budget estimates.

Details of the fees collected under the various headings are given in the comparative statement attached to this report.

Liquor-sellers, Foreign and Native.—The following return of each class of house gives the average number licensed per quarter and the amount collected, as compared with the previous year:—

	1904.	1903.
Foreign Hotels and Taverns ...	26, Tls. 4,153,	21, Tls. 3,546
„ Liquor-sellers ...	88, „ 10,146,	83, „ 9,570
„ Restaurants ...	45, „ 3,903,	47, „ 4,067
Native Wine-shops ...	600, „ 6,082,	575, „ 5,944
	<u>Tls. 24,284</u>	<u>Tls. 23,127</u>

showing an increase of Tls. 1,157 for 1904.

For the better control of restaurants, holders of licenses have, since 1st July, been required to deposit fifty dollars as security, which amount is liable to forfeiture in the event of the license conditions being infringed. Applications for new licenses have been repeatedly refused during the year, as a result of the Council's decision to limit the number in Broadway and the vicinity.

Billiard and Bowling Saloons.—The average number of these saloons licensed is 23, against 17 last year, and the fees collected amount to Tls. 454, against Tls. 365.

Carts.—Notwithstanding the fact that all hand-carts have now to be examined by the Police and tested as regards carrying capacity before being licensed, there is no diminution in their number. The comparative figures for each class of carts with the amounts collected are as follows:—

	1904.	1903.
Pony Carts and Waggon	619, Tls. 1,440,	558, Tls. 1,049
Hand-carts ...	7,380, „ 10,919,	7,137, „ 10,563
Trollies ...	1,877, „ 935,	1,090, „ 547
	<u>9,876 Tls. 13,294</u>	<u>8,785 Tls. 12,159</u>

showing an increase of Tls. 1,135.

Cargo-boats, Sampans, etc.—An arrangement was made in June last, in conjunction with the Harbour Authorities, for the better control of sampans, and a small increase is recorded in the fees collected.

The following return shows the number of each class of boat licensed and the amounts received in respect thereto:—

		1904.	1903.
Cargo-boats, Foreign ...	...	890, Tls. 1,895,	818, Tls. 1,795
„ Native ...	...	9,505, „ 3,936,	9,631, „ 4,049
Sampana ...	...	2,364, „ 1,733,	2,045, „ 1,512
Ferry and Passenger Boats ...	...	533, „ 781,	485, „ 721
Native Boats ...	...	16,911, „ 4,424,	16,220, „ 4,363
		<u>Tls. 12,769</u>	<u>Tls. 12,440</u>

showing an increase of Tls. 329.

Dogs.—Although there are still a large number of dogs captured and shot by the Police, the number licensed during the year shows an increase over the previous year, 1,163 licenses having been issued, against 864, and the fees collected amount to Tls. 873, against Tls. 642 in 1903. This increase may be attributed to more careful police supervision during the latter part of the year and to the abolition of the six months age limit, which makes it now compulsory for all dogs to be licensed, irrespective of age.

Livery Stables.—The licensed stables have been visited weekly and the Inspector of Vehicles reports that the carriages and harness have been kept in good repair and the ponies in fair condition. The stable-keepers complain of the increased rentals of their premises and the higher cost of ponies. Two stables have been closed during the year and three new ones opened. For keeping insanitary premises one stable-keeper was prosecuted and fined \$30, while convictions were also obtained at the Mixed Court against two owners for plying for hire with private carriage licenses.

The following comparative return gives the average numbers licensed each month:—

	1904.	1903.
Ponies, etc. ...	784, against 683, an increase of 101	
Carriages ...	632, „ 577, „	55
Stables ...	48, „ 46, „	2

and the fees collected amount to Tls. 29,125, against Tls. 26,628 for the preceding year, showing an increase of Tls. 2,497. Of the above licensed

carriages an average of thirty per month have been allowed to ply for hire at the various street stands.

Private Vehicles, etc.—It has repeatedly been pointed out that a carriage or jinricsha hired by the month does not constitute a private owned vehicle. Nevertheless the distinction between public and private vehicles appears to be very imperfectly understood. A vehicle which is in any way hired should take out a public license.

The average number licensed per quarter and the amount collected from each class are as follows :—

			1904.		1903.	
Ponies, etc. ...	...	...	1,100	\$ 4,348	1,116	\$4,411
Carriages ...	...	...	875	10,435	837	9,888
Motor-cars ...	...	...	19	400	5	115
Jinricshas ...	...	...	4,857	37,355	4,503	35,017
				<u>\$52,538</u>		<u>\$49,431</u>

which amounts, at varying rates of exchange, produced Tls. 38,474, against Tls. 36,602, an increase of Tls. 1,872 for 1904.

It would appear that motor cars have already effected a slight diminution in the number of private owned ponies.

Steam-launches.—There is a small increase in the number of launches licensed during the year, the average per month being 94, against 87 for the previous year, and the fees collected amount to Tls. 1,756, against Tls. 1,721 for 1903, an increase of Tls. 35.

Theatres, Foreign.—Several professional troupes have visited Shanghai during the year with a resultant increase in the fees collected, which amount to Tls. 1,028, against Tls. 926 for 1903.

Theatres, Native.—The number of these establishments remains about the same as last year, the average per month licensed being 21, against 20, and the amount collected is Tls. 1,935, against Tls. 1,868 for 1903.

Jinricshas.—A considerable increase is shown during the year in the number of public jinricshas licensed, and during the latter part of the year two foreign owned jinricsha services have been started, competition which should eventually produce an improvement in the class of native owned vehicles plying for hire. The total number licensed during the

year was 76,136, an average of 6,345 per month, against 63,877, or 5,323 per month for the previous year. The fees collected amount to Tls. 83,675, against Tls. 71,224, an increase of Tls. 12,451 for 1904.

Wheelbarrows.—There is a slight increase in the number of wheelbarrows licensed, the total for the year being 80,287, or an average of 6,691 per month, against 80,159, or 6,680 per month during 1903. The fees collected amount to Tls. 42,470, against Tls. 42,391, showing an increase of Tls. 79 for 1904.

Opium Houses and Shops.—The number of "houses" (in which opium is smoked) licensed during the year is 18,090, while the "shops" (licensed for the sale of the drug, not to be consumed on the premises) number 1,144, together showing an average of 1,603 per month, against 1,567 per month in 1903. The fees produced Tls. 61,203, against Tls. 58,317, an increase of Tls. 2,886 for 1904.

Native Lodging-houses.—There is but a slight difference in the number of these houses licensed for the year as compared with 1903. The average number is 289 per quarter, against 283 for the preceding year, and the fees collected amount to Tls. 4,104, against Tls. 3,962, showing an increase of Tls. 142.

Pawn-shops.—These license fees are collected at the end of every third Chinese moon, and during the past year five native quarterly collections have been made. This occurs every third year and will account for the fees being considerably over last year's figures. The number of shops licensed for each quarter, against the preceding year, is as follows:—

1st Quarter :	193,	against	154	in	1903.
2nd "	197,	"	160	"	
3rd "	198,	"	181	"	
4th "	199,	"	188	"	
5th "	198,	"	—	"	

The fees collected amount to Tls. 17,065, against Tls. 12,014 during 1903, showing an increase of Tls. 5,051.

Tea-shops.—The number of these shops licensed has been 5,233, or an average of 436 per month, against 5,130, or 427 per month, for the preceding year, and the fees collected amount to Tls. 5,109, against Tls. 5,125 for 1903, showing a decrease of Tls. 16.

Slaughter-house Fees.—The fees collected from this source amount to Tls. 14,788, against Tls. 13,193 for the previous year, an increase of Tls. 1,595 for 1904. The number of butchers from whom these fees were collected averages 43, against 42 in 1903.

Markets.—The following comparative summary gives the number of shops, stalls and spaces occupied in the Maloo and Hongkew markets during the year and the fees collected:—

		1904.		1903.	
<i>Maloo Market :</i>					
Shops	...	213	\$1,426.00	187	\$1,293.00
Stalls	...	3,509	8,772.50	3,106	7,765.00
Spaces	...	3,200	1,600.00	2,888	1,444.00
		—6,922—	\$11,798.50—	—6,181—	\$10,502.00
<i>Hongkew Market :</i>					
Stalls	...	4,392	\$10,980.00	4,246	10,615.00
Spaces	...	5,932	2,966.00	5,882	2,941.00
		—10,324—	13,946.00—	—10,128—	13,556.00
		17,246	\$25,744.50	16,309	\$24,058.00

These amounts, at varying rates of exchange, produced Tls. 18,869, against Tls. 17,873 for the preceding year, showing an increase of Tls. 996 for 1904.

(*Police Rate from Residents outside Settlement.*—The amount collected from this source is Tls. 1,084, against Tls. 576 in 1903. There are at present 50 subscribers, against 40 at the close of the previous year. It has happened on several occasions that residents beyond limits refused to subscribe until they had occasion to apply for police services, which of course are only available to subscribers.)

Jinricssha Tickets.—These tickets still appear to be appreciated by the public and they are readily accepted by the jinricssha coolies. Although every effort is made to ensure the coolies receiving the exact face value, they frequently dispose of them at a discount instead of cashing them at the office themselves.

It has been found necessary, on account of the low cash rate prevailing, to reduce the number of tickets in each dollar's worth sold, notwithstanding which a heavy loss is shown on the year's working.

The money turned over during the year on tickets sold and redeemed amounts to \$121,717, and the following are the number of tickets dealt with as compared with the two previous years :—

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Tickets sold	1,587,561	1,366,294	1,398,920
„ redeemed	1,599,568	1,370,792	1,364,063
„ unredeemed on 31st December	54,108	66,115	70,613

A. JOHNSFORD,
Overseer of Taxes.

The following returns are appended to this report :—

Residents outside limits.

Foreign houses of which the assessments have been amended.

New foreign houses assessed.

Summary of Native General Municipal Rate.

Summary of Native Houses and Assessments.

Comparative statement of license fees, etc. for years 1902-4.

RESIDENTS OUTSIDE LIMITS.

The following is a list of the residents outside limits on 31st December 1904 entitled to Police assistance, with the quarterly rate payable by each :—

Boundary Terrace.

Begg, F. D.	\$3
Bell, E.	6
Engel, F.	3
Erskine, C. H.	3
Large, F.	3
Sorensen, S.	3

Haskell Road.

Barclay, Mrs.	\$6
Bergen, E. M. van	6
Bögel, F. N.	3
Borioni, Mrs.	3
Brown, Capt. J. H.	3
Denbigh, A. G.	6
Gray, H. A.	3
Gray, J.	6
Green, J.	6
Hamlyn, Mrs. I. A.	6
Hills, W. D.	3
Kennedy, Rev. E. B.	6
Machado, F. G.	6
Merrilees, A. G.	6
Moule, A. J. H.	6

Jessfield Road.

Allen, W. N. C.	\$6
Cumming, F. A.	6
Hogg, E. J.	15
Jansen, Mrs. E.	15
Puthod, A.	6
Schärff, W.	9
Sin Chong Silk Filature	30
St. John's College	15

North Honan Road Extension.

Harvie, J. A.	\$3
Italian Club	3
Moutrie & Co., Ltd., S.	15
Ollerdessen, H.	3
Wilson, Mrs.	9

North Szechuen Road Extension.

Bahr, A. W.	\$6
Dunn, W.	3
Hinton, J. H.	6
Kamsui, L.	3
Macdonald, T.	3
Rowland, T. J.	6
Souza, J. de	3

Siccawei Road.

Brown, J. H.	\$15
Cope, W.	15
Crawford, D. W.	15
Drummond, W. V.	15
Heffer, F. C.	15
Mandl, H.	15
Shaw, R. W.	15
Tulloch, J.	9
White, A. (Estate)	9

FOREIGN HOUSES OF WHICH THE ASSESSMENTS HAVE BEEN AMENDED.

No. of House.	Road.	Occupant.	Assessment.	Increased to	Reduced to	Remarks.
			Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	
1, 2, 5	Albany	Chinese	270	360	...	each.
7	"	"	600	720		
8	"	"	540	720		
9	"	"	660	1,080		
9A	"	"	300	360		
10	"	"	660	780		
11	"	"	660	720		
12	"	"	720	...	600	
2	The Bund	Various	8,400	9,720		
3	"	Shanghai Club	7,800	11,100		
6	"	Various	12,500	13,000		
9	"	China Merchants S.N. Co.	9,600	10,800		
12	"	Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	10,000	15,100		
14	"	Deutsch-Asiatische Bank	5,400	11,500	...	Including No. 1 Hankow Road
15	"	Russo-Chinese Bank	12,000	14,750		
17A	"	Various	1,800	3,000		
18	"	Chartered Bank of I. A. & China	9,000	11,400		
23 & 23A	"	D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd.	6,000	7,800		
27	"	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	12,000	15,100		
28	"	Siemssen & Co.	7,600	9,000		
part of 29	"	Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	8,000	12,000		
31	"	Yokohama Specie Bank	9,000	10,800		
32	"	H. M. Assistant Judge	1,500	1,800		
33	"	H. M. Consulate-General & Supreme Court	3,500	4,120		
34	"	H. M. Consul-General	1,800	2,000		
1	Canton	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	5,520	10,800	...	add. buildings
4	"	Various	1,980	2,560		
5	"	China Export, I. & Bank Co.	1,800	1,920		
14	"	E. E. Porter & Co.	1,920	2,400		
15	"	Geddes & Co.	2,700	3,000		
16	"	Various	2,400	2,820		
8, 11/14	Chefoo	"	72	90	...	each.
9, 10	"	"	72	98	...	"

**FOREIGN HOUSES OF WHICH THE ASSESSMENTS HAVE
BEEN AMENDED—Continued.**

No. of House.	Road.	Occupant.	Assessment.	Increased to	Reduced to	Remarks.
			Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	
3	Foochow	Various	2,940	3,120		
4	"	Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co.	2,400	4,300		
5	"	Japan Cotton Trading Co.	2,160	2,400		
12	"	Liddell Bros & Co.	2,000	2,400		
14	"	"	5,000	6,000		
15	"	China Land & Finance Co.	720	780		
17 & 18	"	Rizneff Frères	2,880	3,600		
19	"	Holliday, Wise & Co.	6,600	8,600		
25	"	Tung Wen Hu Pao	1,080	1,500		
3	Hankow	Maitland & Co., Ltd.	2,600	3,340		
4	"	Various	2,300	2,560		
6	"	"	1,800	2,700		
6B	"	"	600	900		
7	"	Reiss & Co.	7,500	9,000		
14	"	Various	3,120	3,300		
18	"	Major Brothers, Ltd.	2,400	3,500		
7	Honan	E. Berthel	600	720		
2	Hongkong	L. R. Burkhardt	300	600		
9	"	Dr. E. H. Blanc	840	900		
11	Kiangse	Rex & Co.	900	920		
24	"	Various	3,000	5,900		
25	"	New York & London Dental Co.	1,500	2,040		
36	"	E. Q. Cooper	420	480		
41	"	Various	3,720	4,440		
47	"	"	780	860		
50 & 51	"	"	540	600		
54	"	F. W. Rosenbaum	1,440		960	each.
69	"	Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	1,800	2,000		
70	"	Miss K. Wilbur	1,800	2,400		
2	Kiukiang	A. R. Burkill & Sons	9,000	10,100		
3	"	Wisner & Co.	1,000	1,440		
4	"	Various	8,200	9,960		
5	"	"	7,500	9,100		
6	"	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	5,000	7,000		
8A	"	E. Pabaney	1,800	2,100		
8B	"	Van Laer & Co.	1,560	2,100		
17	"	Isaac Ezra & Co.	1,800	2,400		

**FOREIGN HOUSES OF WHICH THE ASSESSMENTS HAVE
BEEN AMENDED—Continued.**

No. of House.	Road.	Occupant.	Assessment.	Increased to	Reduced to	Remarks.
			Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	
21	Kiukiang ...	Belgian Trading Co.	1,800	2,100		
1	Kweichow ...	F. G. White (Estate)	540	800		
1A	Museum ...	Jardine, Matheson & Co. ...	2,000	3,600		
8	" ...	Lyceum Theatre ...	1,200	2,400		
3	Nanking ...	S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.	3,600	4,200		
5	" ...	Central Stores, Ltd.	3,600	3,900		
6	" ...	Various ...	3,000	3,600		
7	" ...	China Traders Insee. Co., Ltd. ...	3,000	3,600		
11	" ...	Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd. ...	4,200	6,000		
11A, B & C	" ...	Various ...	4,944	8,260	...	rebuilt.
13	" ...	Ward, Probst & Co.	4,800	5,250		
15	" ...	F. Palazzi ...	1,380	1,800		
17	" ...	Robinson Piano Co.	4,000	7,620		
17A	" ...	Singer Manufg. Co.	1,200	1,500		
18	" ...	Various ...	4,500	5,000		
22	" ...	E. G. Wilson ...	1,080	1,500		
23	" ...	C. Ismer & Co. ...	1,200	1,560		
26	" ...	Wilck & Mielenhausen ...	1,200	1,800		
28, 29	" ...	R. Lawrie Smith & Co.	4,980	6,600		
34	" ...	Various ...	2,580	4,320		
35	" ...	" ...	2,520	2,880		
30	" ...	Llewellyn & Co., Ltd.	1,320	2,760		
36	" ...	Various ...	4,200	4,500		
4/5	Ningpo ...	" ...	540	600	...	each.
1	Peking ...	H.M. Vice-Consul ...	900	1,200		
2, 2A, 2B, 2C	" ...	H. M. Consular & Supreme Court Assistants ...	2,500	2,940		
4	" ...	Various ...	3,780	4,800		
6	" ...	Scott, Harding & Co.	3,720	3,900		
6A	" ...	Robt. Anderson & Co.	3,600	3,900		
7	" ...	British Post Office ...	1,800	2,600		
10	" ...	Various ...	900	1,380		
13	" ...	Ommid & Co. ...	720	960		
17	" ...	Various ...	2,400	4,000		
18	" ...	Presbyterian Mission Press ...	1,500	3,000		
2, 3	Shantung ...	Various ...	600	800	...	each.
4, 5	" ...	Rev. E. Box ...	600	800		
4	Soochow ...	Hall & Holtz, Ltd. ...	2,750	4,800		

**FOREIGN HOUSES OF WHICH THE ASSESSMENTS HAVE
BEEN AMENDED—Continued.**

No. of House.	Road.	Occupant.	Assessment.	Increased to	Reduced to	Remarks.
			Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	
1	Sungkiang ...	George McBain ...	2,400	3,600		
5	Szechuen ...	American Trading Co. ...	1,800	3,600		
10 to 12	" ...	H. M. Schultz & Co. ...	4,800	6,600		
12A	" ...	Am. China Developmt. Co. ...	4,000	4,800		
18B	" ...	China & Java Export Co. ...	960	1,200		
21	" ...	Liddell Bros. & Co. ...	3,000	3,600		
22	" ...	Mackenzie & Co. ...	7,760	10,000		
24	" ...	Various ...	1,500	1,800		
25	" ...	The Trading Co. ...	1,500	1,800		
28	" ...	Arnhold, Karberg & Co. ...	3,000	4,100		
29	" ...	Dickeson, Jones & Co. ...	1,800	3,000		
30	" ...	D. W. Crawford ...	1,200	2,400		
32	" ...	Noël, Murray & Co. ...	1,680	1,980		
33	" ...	T. F. W. Mammen ...	840	1,080		
57	" ...	H. Becker ...	600	720		
4	Thibet ...	McTyeire Home & School ...	1,200	1,800		
1	Yuen-ming-yuen ...	Various ...	1,500	1,800		
2	" ...	" ...	5,280	5,580		
5	" ...	" ...	3,600	3,960		
8	" ...	Shewan, Tones & Co. ...	5,700	6,000		
10, 10A	" ...	H. M. Office of Works ...	800	1,200		
10B, 10C	" ...	Various ...	660	720	...	each.
23	" ...	J. Cooper ...	240	300		
24	" ...	H. Wallem ...	960	1,500		
25	" ...	Rev. C. E. Darwent ...	660	900		
2	Yunnan ...	Shanghai District Parsonage ...	540	840		
9	Avenue ...	C. W. Ure ...	960	1,320		
10	" ...	E. de Marteau ...	1,200	1,320		
1	Bubbling Well ...	Geo. Dallas ...	3,600	3,900		
10	" ...	R. W. Shaw ...	600	720		
11, 12	" ...	Various ...	720	840	...	each.
13	" ...	S. Talbot ...	1,200	2,160		
14	" ...	Chinese ...	650	780		
15 to 19	" ...	Vacant ...	600	720	...	each.
20-22, 25	" ...	Various ...	600	...	540	each.
24	" ...	R. H. Gore-Booth ...	540	600		
36	" ...	S'hai Horse Bazaar ...	4,800	6,400		
37	" ...	Chinese ...	1,200	1,500		

**FOREIGN HOUSES OF WHICH THE ASSESSMENTS HAVE
BEEN AMENDED—Continued.**

No. of House.	Road.	Occupant.	Assessment.	Increased to	Reduced to	Remarks.
			Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	
42	Bubbling Well	J. Cooper ...	1,200	1,500		
43, 44, 50	"	Various ...	900	960	...	each.
45	"	R. H. R. Wade ...	960	1,080		
46	"	W. H. Bell ...	720	780		
47	"	R. D. Watt ...	780	840		
49	"	C. Grant ...	960	1,020		
51 to 53	"	Various ...	840	900	...	each.
54	"	Chinese ...	720	1,200		
56, 57, } 61, 62, } 65, 68 }	"	Various ...	660	780	...	each.
64	"	H. H. Read ...	660	900		
66	"	P. A. Schlumberger ...	780	900		
69	"	L. Witt ...	1,020	1,140		
70, 83-86	"	Various ...	1,080	1,140	...	each.
71	"	H. Rumcker ...	1,020	1,140		
73	"	G. Lanning ...	960	1,080		
74	"	Vacant ...	1,152	...	1,140	
81, 82	"	Various ...	1,020	1,080	...	each.
87	"	Chinese ...	540	660		
93	"	Shanghai Race Club ...	4,800	6,100		
94	"	Ewo Stables ...	780	1,050		
97	"	Sir C. J. Dudgeon ...	1,440	1,800		
103	"	Chinese ...	1,500	2,100		
104	"	D. McNeill ...	960	1,560		
105	"	B. A. Clarke ...	1,800	2,600		
106	"	J. M. Dow ...	1,020	1,560		
107	"	Commissioner of Customs ...	1,800	2,600		
109	"	Chinese ...	2,400	2,700		
110/11	"	" ...	1,200	1,350	...	each.
112	"	Italian Consulate-General ...	1,800	3,500	...	add. buildings
116	"	H. von Rücker ...	900	1,500		
117	"	A. Wright ...	1,800	2,300		
120	"	Country Club ...	6,000	7,800		
121, 124	"	Various ...	1,200	1,500	...	each.
122	"	Bureau of Foreign Affairs ...	1,200	2,400		
123	"	W. Bruce Robertson ...	1,200	2,100		
126	"	H. Mandl ...	1,500	3,000		
130	"	Mrs. D. Brand ...	960	1,044		
131, 133	"	Various ...	1,116	1,176	...	each.
134	"	L. C. B. Edmondston ...	1,080	1,140		

**FOREIGN HOUSES OF WHICH THE ASSESSMENTS HAVE
BEEN AMENDED—Continued.**

No. of House.	Road.	Occupant.	Assessment.	Increased to	Reduced to	Remarks.
			Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	
135	Bubbling Well	C. G. Davies ...	1,056	1,140		
135A	"	Vacant ...	720	840		
139	"	J. C. E. Specht-Grijp ...	1,080		900	
141	"	J. Johnston ...	1,500	2,100		
151, 168A	"	Various ...	1,200	1,500		each.
152	"	Vacant ...	900	1,200		
153	"	F. Gove ...	960	1,700		
154, 165	"	Various ...	1,200	1,700		each.
157	"	W. W. Cox ...	1,320	1,880		
167	"	F. Anderson ...	2,100	2,400		
168	"	Mrs. H. W. Papps ...	1,500	1,700		
169	"	S. S. Benjamin ..	2,500	2,800		
172	"	Chinese ...	900	1,080		
173	"	" ...	2,800	3,000		
176	"	G. Mooser ...	840	900		
180	"	H. Wilcockson ...	840	1,200		
182	"	H. J. Craig ...	900	1,400		
190	"	Mrs. J. Robinson ...	600	900		
194	"	Chinese ...	720	800		
195	"	Yue Yuen Gardens	2,000	2,500		
201, 202	"	Various ...	720	780		each.
203	"	Bristol Hotel ...	720	840		
205	"	St. George's Hotel ...	1,000	2,000		
14	Burkill	Chinese ...	600		420	
26	"	Mrs. S. Canning ..	540	600		
35	"	K. Yebara ...	1,500	1,800		
8	Carter	M. Struckmeyer ...	720	780		
10, 11, } 20, 22 }	"	Various ...	840	960		each.
26	"	P. W. Irvine ...	960	1,320		
27	"	Chinese ...	720	840		
28	"	" ...	600	620		
29	"	" ...	1,200		1,020	
33	"	B. L. Simpson ...	1,020		900	
45	"	L. Bouchoux ...	1,200		1,020	
1	Cemetery	George Lindsay ...	420	540		
1	Ferry	Capt. T. Bassett ...	1,200	1,700		
22	"	Shanghai Waste Silk & Boiling Co. ...	1,500	2,100		
1	Gordon	F. Ayscough ...	960	1,320		
1	Jessfield	H. Snethlage ...	1,800	2,300		
4	Love Lane	Captain J. P. Roberts	900	1,200		
11	"	Dr. R. S. Ivy ...	1,320	1,560		

**FOREIGN HOUSES OF WHICH THE ASSESSMENTS HAVE
BEEN AMENDED—Continued.**

No. of House.	Road.	Occupant.	Assessment.	Increased to	Reduced to	Remarks.
			Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	
14	Love Lane ...	W. A. C. Platt ...	1,140	1,800	...	add. buildings
15	" ...	E. P. Hudson ...	900	960		
16	" ...	J. C. Ferguson ...	1,500	1,600		
2	Markham ...	Chinese ...	1,500	2,000		
4	" ...	Shanghai Brewery ...	1,320	1,800		
5	" ...	Sun Zun Filature ...	3,000	4,200		
7	" ...	B. C. T. Gray ...	720	960		
12	" ...	Capt. F. H. Wallace ...	720	...	600	
27	" ...	Tongkidson ...	1,500	1,800		
29	" ...	Woo Dah Filature ...	2,000	2,800		
32	" ...	M. Slevogt ...	1,020	1,200		
33	" ...	W. H. Boyd ...	840	...	780	
34-39, } 41, 42 }	" ...	Various ...	840	...	600	each.
40	" ...	G. Zetterström ...	840	...	540	
43	" ...	Capt. F. H. Wallace ...	900	...	720	
49	" ...	Chinese ...	600	720		
52	" ...	Mrs. J. Tisdall ...	1,200	1,500		
59	" ...	C. Selby Moore ...	900	1,080		
60	" ...	Yue Nuen Cotton Mill ...	9,000	13,200		
1	Medhurst ...	E. M. Thomas ...	780	840		
2	Mohawk ...	Dallas Horse Re- pository ...	2,400	4,500	...	add. buildings
3	" ...	Shanghai Race Club ...	1,800	2,300		
4, 5	" ...	Vacant ...	1,500	1,800	...	each.
6	" ...	A. Puthod ...	1,800	...	1,380	
8 to 12	" ...	Stables ...	420	480	...	each.
14	" ...	H. Morris ...	1,800	2,400		
2	Park ...	Anderson & Krauss ...	720	780		
8	" ...	S'hai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd. ...	2,000	2,600		
2, 3	Seymour ...	Various ...	1,200	1,600	...	each.
4	" ...	M. Odagiri ...	1,620	2,100		
7	" ...	C. S. Barff ...	1,800	2,100		
8	" ...	H. R. Elias ...	1,800	2,200		
9	" ...	A. W. Maitland ...	1,200	1,800		
1	Sinza ...	S'hai Gas Co., Ltd. ...	8,500	12,000		
2	" ...	F. Bornemann ...	4,800	6,000		
3	" ...	Mackenzie & Co. ...	2,400	3,000		
6	" ...	Ewo Silk Filature ...	4,000	6,000		
7 to 9	" ...	D. Beretta ...	1,260	1,500		
11	" ...	E. Bavier & Co. ...	1,800	2,100		
12	" ...	Tai On Filature ...	2,800	3,500		

**FOREIGN HOUSES OF WHICH THE ASSESSMENTS HAVE
BEEN AMENDED—Continued.**

No. of House.	Road.	Occupant.	Assessment.	Increased to	Reduced to	Remarks.
			Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	
16	Sinza	Chinese	720	780		
17	"	"	780	960		
17A	"	"	480	600		
23	"	"	1,080	1,320		
25	"	L. N. Lee	840	960		
26	"	Chinese	780	1,000		
30, 41, } 49, 49A }	"	"	960	1,200	...	each.
37	"	F. Ellis	900	1,200		
39	"	C. Ebbeke	960	1,080		
44	"	F. J. Maitland	600	720		
45	"	Capt. J. Whittle	840	1,200		
48	"	J. L. Scott	1,500	1,920		
48A	"	A. Chazalon	1,080	1,800		
50	"	Mrs. R. M. Campbell	2,100	2,700		
53	"	H. S. Locksmith	900	1,500		
56	"	E. Wheen	900	1,200		
57	"	R. E. Bredon	1,200	1,500		
4	Weihaiwei	N. E. Moller	1,560	...	1,380	
24	"	E. Wilde	1,560	...	1,440	
1A	Yates	A. W. Burkill	180	240		
2	"	J. F. Seaman	2,100	2,400		
5 to 7	Astor	Various	360	420	...	each.
9 to 13	"	Various	900	...	600	each.
14	"	R. Neumann	1,800	2,040		
1A	Boone	Prot. Episcopal Mission	160	230		
11	"	Mrs. Chan Laisun	420	540		
21	"	J. M. d'Oliviera	360	420		
29	"	Customs Outdoor Staff	3,000	3,600		
33, 34	"	Various	840	900	...	each.
36	"	Mrs. A. Pope	600	660		
9	Broadway	Broadway Drapery Stores	500	600		
23, 24, 26	"	S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Ltd.	11,200	16,000		
27	"	Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.	16,500	25,000		
34	"	"	41,120	50,000		
75	"	Godown	5,000	...	4,800	
76	"	Capt. R. G. Paramore	600	720		
90, 92, 93	"	Various	540	660	...	each.

**FOREIGN HOUSES OF WHICH THE ASSESSMENTS HAVE
BEEN AMENDED—Continued.**

No. of House.	Road.	Occupant.	Assessment.	Increased to	Reduced to	Remarks.
			Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	
118, 120	Broadway ...	Various ...	660	...	480	each.
122, 123	" ...	" ...	720	...	480	each.
131	" ...	Jardine, Matheson & Co. ...	19,500	24,000		
3	Chaoufoong	L. Jones ...	480	540		
6	"	M. Jaffer ...	360	420		
9A	"	Capt. G. H. Bowker ...	540	600		
17	"	C. R. Bennett ...	900	1,080		
3	Chapoo	J. M. Botelho ...	190	232		
4	"	F. X. Machado ...	190	216		
5 to 10, 12 to 182, 11	"	Various ...	264	300	...	each.
19 to 24	"	Matsusaki Yoko ...	1,584	...	1,485	
27	"	D. I. Pianos ...	360	...	324	
29, 33 to 37, 39 to 41	"	Various ...	324	...	300	each.
7 6	"	D. Gamble ...	156	...	150	
87 88	"	Various ...	192	204		
101	"	O. Rorden ...	360	480		
112	"	A. Merket ...	330	390		
1	Chusan	C. Wurmbach ...	720	...	660	
15	"	W. Russell ...	540	...	480	
3	Dent	Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.	3,600	4,200		
4 to 24	"	Various ...	224	...	180	each.
1	Dent Lane	J. Minal ...	360	...	276	
8	"	Miss H. Anderson ...	300	420		
1, 2	Fearon	Mrs. A. Sterling ...	3,780	3,900		
5, 6	"	Various ...	600	900	...	each.
19	"	J. Kobayashi ...	360	...	300	
14	Haining	C. J. C. Wittmuss ...	600	720		
17	"	G. D. Poli ...	300	540		
18	"	Cheong Chi Pio ...	420	600		
19	"	Mrs. H. A. Schroers ...	420	540		
40	"	T. W. Laidler ...	180	224		
6	Hanbury	S'hai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd. ...	600	900		
9	Kwenming	P. H. C. Bowen ...	780	...	720	
19	"	Mrs. J. Flood ...	600	660		
21	"	Capt. McCracken ...	420	...	390	
24	"	Y. Hayashi ...	420	450		

**FOREIGN HOUSES OF WHICH THE ASSESSMENTS HAVE
BEEN AMENDED—Continued.**

No. of House.	Road.	Occupant.	Assessment.	Increased to	Reduced to	Remarks.
			Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	
2 to 4	Macgregor	Various	600	...	540	each.
17	Miller	J. S. Prevost	240	360		
21	"	C. Kock	350	...	316	
1, 1A	Minghong	Various	2,340	4,620		
4	"	P. E. Mission U.S.A.	900	1,200		
4A, 4B	"	"	600	800	...	each.
1A	Muirhead	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	8,000	8,800		
1, 2	"	The Aquarius Co.	1,260	3,000		
6	"	Schiller & Co.	540	660		
33	"	J. Blechynden	900	1,080		
9, 11, 12	Nanzing	Various	230	250	...	each.
10	"	E. M. Joseph	220	250		
13	"	Dr. Sesaki	480	500		
15A	"	A. Katayama	225	264		
30A, B, } C, D }	"	Various	264	...	252	each.
16	"	J. M. B. dos Remedios	660	...	600	
21, 22	"	Rev. V. Mouly	190	480		
31	"	J. Rozario	312	...	270	
32	"	R. H. Tennison	264	...	234	
33 to 36	"	Various	264	...	252	each.
44, 45, 47	"	"	360	...	324	each.
46	"	N. Jungmann	312	324		
1	North Honan	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	2,400	3,000		
2	"	Chinese	360	480		
3	"	K. Sasaki	600	840		
17, 19, 20	N. Soochow	Various	600	660	...	each.
26, 31, 41	"	"	960	1,080	...	each.
27	"	P. Komor	960	1,200		
28, 36	"	Various	1,080	1,200	...	each.
32	"	Mrs. Nazer	1,200	1,320		
35	"	Mrs. Niven	900	1,080		
46	"	T. Yoshishima	1,776	1,800		
51	"	Zie Kong Filature	4,500	5,400		
53	"	Shanghai Rice Mill	2,600	3,600		
3, 7, 10	N. Szechuen	Various	525	600	...	each.
9	"	Mrs. H. Goodfellow	600	...	540	
20, 21, } 25, 26 }	"	Various	840	900	...	each.
53, 54	"	"	420	450	...	each.
55	"	F. Viccajee	420	432		
55A	"	A. Steffen	420	480		
64	"	P. M. Costa	224	...	144	

**FOREIGN HOUSES OF WHICH THE ASSESSMENTS HAVE
BEEN AMENDED—Continued.**

No. of House.	Road.	Occupant.	Assessment.	Increased to	Reduced to	Remarks.
			Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	
4	N. Yangtze	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	4,500	6,000		
6	"	"	5,000	7,500		
7	"	Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.	8,000	10,000		
14	Old China St.	Mrs. K. Hamado	264	...	224	
17 to 19	Park Lane	Various	360	420	...	each.
2	Pei-tai-ho Lane	F. F. Earle	330	420		
9	"	J. Hutchison	360	420		
1	Quinsan	Mrs. H.C.V. de Figueiredo	720	900		
18, 19	"	Various	360	424	...	each.
25	"	L. d'Encarnacao	660	720		
34	"	H. A. Pereira	600	660		
2	Quinsan Gardens	Miss Bidwell	840	900		
4	"	Y. Yoshida	900	960		
7, 8	Range	Various	540	672	...	each.
9	"	B. Jones	1,200	...	1,020	
19 to 22	"	Various	660	720	...	each.
24, 25	"	"	720	780	...	each.
38, 42	"	"	780	...	720	
27, 48, 58	"	"	660	780	...	each.
28	"	J. Baillie	780	...	720	
32	"	A. Rugh	660	780		
40	"	A. Saphiere	720	...	660	
45	"	Capt. E. O. Lindström	480	540		
49, 50	"	Various	660	720	...	each.
52	"	Chinese	840	1,500		
53 to 56	"	Various	660	720	...	each.
61	"	Rev. Dr. J. M. W. Farnham	360	900		
62	"	F. Diercks	660	720		
66	"	W. B. Jamieson	540	600		
69	"	Toko & Co.	600	...	480	
85	"	Mrs. E. Brand	360	480		
89	"	Church Missionary Soc.	840	1,200		
127	"	V. Vizenzinovich	480	600		
128	"	G. Gundry	480	720		
129	"	F. J. d'Almeida	600	780		
9	Seward	Various	1,200	1,320		
13	"	Brunner Mond & Co. Ltd.	4,200	4,700		
19	"	W. Thomson	900	1,020		
20	"	A. M. A. Evans	900	1,200		

**FOREIGN HOUSES OF WHICH THE ASSESSMENTS HAVE
BEEN AMENDED—Continued.**

No. of House.	Road.	Occupant.	Assessment.	Increased to	Reduced to	Remarks.
			Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	
21, 22, } 21B, } 22A } 40' 41, 41A } 1	Seward ...	Various ...	224	...	180	each.
2	" ...	Capt. A. E. Flagg ...	1,020	1,200		
3	" ...	T. U. Yeh ...	1,500	1,800		
4	Seou-hong- jao-ka ...	Jin Chong Filature ...	3,000	4,800		
7, 8	" ...	Ziau Zun Filature ...	1,200	2,400		
12, 13, 15	Thorburn ...	J. W. Gande ...	600	750		
1	Thorne ...	Mrs. Wigton ...	480	...	420	
4	" ...	Mrs. J. A. Duncan ...	480	720		
7, 8	Tongshan ...	Various ...	300	...	266	each.
12, 13, 15	Tiendong ...	" ...	224	270	...	each.
1	Ward ...	W. Poignand ...	240	300		
4, 11	" ...	Various ...	540	600	...	each.
25	" ...	A. S. Wilson ...	540	840		
32	" ...	Mrs. G. Howard ...	300	360		
9	West End Lane ...	W. J. Garcia ...	360	420		
10	" ...	B. Roth ...	660	840		
11 to 14	" ...	Various ...	360	420	...	each.
7	Whangpoo ...	" ...	15,500	16,900		
9, 10	" ...	German Consulate- General ...	4,000	6,300		
11	" ...	Dr. M. Kreig ...	1,500	2,400		
18, 19, 25	" ...	Various ...	900	960	...	each.
31	" ...	A. Ebrahim & Co. ...	1,320	1,680		
33	" ...	E. Pabancy ...	1,140	1,680		
5, 6	Winchester ...	Lo Tai Kung Tsu ...	4,000	5,000		
1	Woochang ...	Various ...	1,320	1,704		
2	" ...	" ...	1,320	1,860		
3	" ...	Japanese School ...	420	600		
1	Woosung ...	Chinese ...	900	...	600	
7	" ...	A. H. Best ...	360	420		
9	" ...	China Inland Mission ...	1,800	2,400		
10	" ...	Dr. R. P. Wilson ...	360	480		
10A	" ...	Methodist Publishing House ...	720	...	640	
12	" ...	Capt. A. Walker ...	450	480		
16-18, 31	" ...	Various ...	156	170	...	each.
19 to 21 } 24 to 26 } 28 to 30 } 32 } 22, 23	" ...	" ...	136	170	...	each.
	" ...	" ...	168	170	...	each.

**FOREIGN HOUSES OF WHICH THE ASSESSMENTS HAVE
BEEN AMENDED—Continued.**

No. of House.	Road.	Occupant.	Assessment.	Increased to	Reduced to	Remarks.
			Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	
27	Woosung ...	Various ...	144	170		
33, 34	" ...	" ...	192	222	...	each.
42	" ...	Capt. W. P. Johnston	540	720		
43	" ...	Mrs. Y. S. C. Wigton	360	420		
11	Yangtszepoo	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	720	900		
12, 14, } 15, 17, } 18 }	"	Various ...	504	540	...	each.
26	"	T. Weir ...	1,080	1,500		
29	"	Liddell Bros. & Co.	2,000	3,000		
34 to 36	"	Soy Chee Cotton Mill	9,600	12,000		
37	"	New Engineering & S. B. Works ...	1,320	2,250		
39	"	Mrs. A. T. Friend ...	240	360		
40	"	Laou Kung Mow Cotton Mill ...	7,000	10,500		
46	"	Ewo Cotton Mill ..	10,000	14,700		
47	"	J. Prentice ...	600	1,500		
51	"	Dr. Burge ...	600	1,200		
53	"	S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. ...	4,800	7,200		
62	"	Ewo Silk Spg., Weav- ing & D. Co. ...	5,500	7,800		
66	"	H. Dannberg ...	1,200	1,440		
68	"	Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	6,560	8,000		
69	"	Shanghai Ice, Cold Storage & R. Co. ...	720	1,200		
70, 71	"	Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	3,000	4,000	...	each.
72	"	" "	1,800	2,000		
79	"	Chinese ...	1,800	2,100		
84	"	Rev. J. Ware ...	360	480		
86	"	Dah Tung Oil Mill	3,000	4,000		
87	"	Hua Sheng Cheong Cotton Mill ...	12,000	14,000		
90	"	Ta Sheng Cheong Cotton Mill ...	7,000	8,400		
93	"	F. Pasche ...	480	600		
95	"	China Flour Mill Co., Ltd. ...	3,000	4,500		
2	Yuhang ...	Mrs. Oliffe ...	420	...	360	
4, 6	" ...	Various ...	480	540	...	each.
7	" ...	L. Jones ...	540	600		
11	" ...	Ward, Probst & Co.	600	1,200		
12	" ...	China Printing & Co.	600	1,620		

NEW FOREIGN HOUSES ASSESSED.

No. of House.	Road.	Occupant.	Assessment.	Remarks.
			Tls.	
1	Hankow	Deutsch-Asiatische Bank	...	Included with 14 The Band.
Part of 9	"	Various ...	15,960	
" 9A	"	" ...	16,140	
" 10	"	" ...	9,570	
25A	Kiangse	" ...	20,000	
21	Museum	A. R. Burkill & Sons	9,600	
2	Soochow	Shanghai Rowing Club	50	Nominal. each.
9 & 9A	Szechuen	Chinese ...	1,440	
25A	"	Reiss & Co. ...	4,200	
6	Thibet	Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.	1,800	
9A	Yuen-ming-yuen	Shanghai Electric & Asbestos Co.	5,000	
11, 12	"	Various ...	4,200	each.
14	Avenue	Vacant ...	1,080	
17A	"	Chinese ...	1,440	
40	"	Capt. H. Schellhoss	1,320	
41	"	R. Perez	780	
42	"	F. W. Barff	840	
43	"	Spanish Consulate	960	
192	Bubbling Well	Vacant ...	600	
1 to 4, 6	Burkill	Various ...	540	each. each. each. each. each.
5, 20, 20A	"	" ...	480	
7 to 9, 20B, 21	"	" ...	420	
21A, 21B	"	" ...	540	
23 to 25	"	" ...	720	
21	Ferry	Say Woo Brick & Tile Co.	1,000	
1A	Gordon	Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	2,400	
2	"	S'hai - H'kong, Dyeing & Cleaning Co., Ltd.	2,100	
1	Great Western	R. H. Lundt	1,900	
12 & 13	Love Lane	Various	1,560	each.
11	Markham	J. T. Tyack	780	
12 to 14, 65	"	Various	720	each.
15A	"	Vacant	1,020	
6	Seymour	R. E. Toeg	2,800	
42	Sinza	J. E. Denham	720	
13	Weihaiwei	Vacant	600	
13A, 14, } 14A, 16, } 16A, 17 }	"	" ...	540	each
15	"	" ...	960	

NEW FOREIGN HOUSES ASSESSED—Continued.

No. of House.	Road.	Occupant.	Assessment.	Remarks.
			Tls.	
15A	Wei haiwei	Vacant	900	
17A	"	"	660	
34	"	Pastor P. Kranz	1,800	
38	"	Vacant	2,400	
41	"	"	1,800	
42	"	"	1,500	
15	Yates	C. Rudolph	3,000	
38	Boone	Japanese Club	960	
39/43	"	Various	840	each.
44, 45	"	"	900	each.
46 to 52	"	"	720	each.
16	Broadway	Thos. Hanbury Coffee House, etc.	600	
35, 36	"	Various	720	each.
37	"	Vacant	420	
38 to 42	"	Various	360	each.
43 to 73	"	"	300	each.
1	Chaufoong	Duncan Glass	1,800	
90	Chapoo	Dr. Y. J. Allen	660	
91 to 94	"	Various	900	each.
95	"	Mrs. Hards	1,020	
113	"	Chinese	660	
1, 5	Dixwell	Various	216	each.
2 to 4	"	"	212	each.
6, 7	"	"	300	each.
1	Ewo	Eastern Iron Works	600	
18A	Haining	Capt. D. Martin	300	
1 to 16	Kungping	Vacant	840	each.
26 to 31	Kwenming	Various	300	each.
34 to 42	Muirhead	"	240	each.
54	North Soochow	Jeay Khong Silk Filature.	3,900	
18A, 19A, 21A	North Szechuen	Various	600	each.
20A, 22A	"	"	660	each.
33	"	F. F. Ferris	900	
2, 3 & 5	North Yangtze	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	19,500	
11 to 14	Quinsan Gardens	Various	840	each.
15	"	Mrs. B. Weinstock	900	
16 to 19, 21	"	Various	780	each.
20	"	Mrs. Wheen	660	
22	"	C. Castanet	600	
10, 11	Range	Various	240	each

NEW FOREIGN HOUSES ASSESSED—*Continued.*

No. of House.	Road.	Occupant.	Assessment.	Remarks.
			Tls.	
16	Range ...	Chinese ...	540	
17	"	"	720	
91	"	"	1,800	
92, 93, 100	"	Various ...	600	each.
94, 95	"	"	720	each.
96 to 99	"	"	660	
101	"	"	900	
1	Seward ...	Tanaka ...	1,200	
2 to 5	"	Various ...	1,080	each.
5A	"	Yonada ...	1,560	
6A, 6B	"	Various ...	600	each.
5	Thorne ...	A. C. Barradas	400	
20, 22	Tongshan	Various ...	780	each.
21	"	T. Chunra	720	
26	"	J. H. Beach	300	
13	Ward ...	N. D. Fedoroff	300	
13A to } 21A, } 14 to 18 }	"	Various ...	240	each.
26	"	Chinese ...	1,500	
33	"	R. P. Hunt	480	
9	Wayside	H. R. Heard	600	
8	Winchester	Chinese ...	960	
13	Woochang	Vacant ...	360	
14	"	M. Jamly	300	
91	Yangtsepoo	Vacant ...	360	
2A	Yuhang ...	T. W. Kingsmill	780	

SUMMARY OF NATIVE GENERAL MUNICIPAL

	DECEMBER QUARTER 1903.					MARCH QUARTER 1904.				
	DISTRICT.				Total.	DISTRICT.				Total.
	Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Western.		Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	
Houses occupied by Natives	13,204	12,550	9,271	6,782	41,807	13,101	12,569	9,434	6,889	41,993
Houses occupied by Foreigners	128	619	120	45	912	121	634	113	48	916
Houses unoccupied ..	45	136	451	255	887	117	228	223	564	1,132
Total ..	13,377	13,305	9,842	7,082	43,606	13,339	13,431	9,770	7,501	44,041
Assessments .. \$	2,862,495	1,280,131	607,053	463,874	5,213,553	3,042,842	1,334,090	618,349	526,592	5,521,873
Tax collected from Natives	69,386	28,501	14,250	10,588	122,707	72,919	29,458	14,529	11,140	128,046
Tax collected from Foreigners	1,307	2,208	363	191	4,069	1,440	2,086	326	108	3,960
Total \$	70,675	30,709	14,613	10,779	126,776	74,359	31,544	14,855	11,248	132,006
Rate on unoccupied houses	851	1,007	545	758	3,161	1,680	1,487	570	1,835	5,572
Average Assessment per house .. \$	214.00	96.20	61.70	65.50	119.52	228.12	99.33	63.30	70.20	125.28
Average Rate per house \$	5.35	2.40	1.54	1.64	2.99	5.70	2.48	1.58	1.76	3.14
Average unoccupied houses	10 3/4 %	1 1/2 %	4 1/2 %	3 1/2 %	2 1/2 %	1 1/2 %	1 1/2 %	2 1/2 %	7 1/2 %	2 1/2 %

RATE FOR YEAR ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER 1904.

JUNE QUARTER 1904.					SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1904.				
DISTRICT.				Total.	DISTRICT.				Total.
Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Western.		Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	
13,108	12,515	9,404	7,190	42,217	12,579	12,693	9,423	7,442	42,137
133	641	124	55	953	107	618	115	62	902
187	237	290	445	1,159	117	155	210	273	755
13,428	13,393	9,818	7,690	44,329	13,103	13,466	9,748	7,777	44,094
3,270,776	1,454,825	675,683	548,126	5,949,410	3,247,561	1,546,636	693,698	633,890	6,121,775
78,475	32,193	15,987	11,774	138,429	78,062	34,606	16,614	14,525	143,807
1,333	2,360	378	164	4,235	1,266	2,656	354	154	4,490
79,808	34,553	16,365	11,938	142,664	79,328	37,262	16,968	14,679	148,377
1,912	1,526	513	1,681	5,632	1,816	1,237	350	1,115	4,518
243.58	108.62	68.82	71.27	134.21	247.65	114.85	71.16	81.50	138.83
6.09	2.72	1.72	1.78	3.36	6.19	2.87	1.78	2.04	3.47
1½%	1¼%	3%	5¼%	2½%	¾%	1½%	2¼%	3¼%	1⅞%

SUMMARY OF NATIVE HOUSES AND ASSESSMENTS

	DECEMBER QUARTER 1903.				MARCH QUARTER 1904.			
	Houses.		Assessment.		Houses.		Assessment.	
Brought forward from previous quarter ...	...	43,388	...	\$ 5,100,256	...	43,606	...	\$ 5,213,553
New houses assessed...	612	...	59,430	...	398	...	56,653	...
Houses rebuilt and reassessed ...	229	...	104,744	...	519	...	159,422	...
Transferred from Foreign Rate ...	1	...	1,120	...	...	...	...	...
Sundry increases in Assessments ...	...	842	3,834	169,128	...	917	138,562	354,637
		44,230		5,269,384		44,523		5,568,190
Less—								
Houses pulled down...	624	...	45,921	...	482	...	38,597	...
Transferred to Foreign Rate ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sundry reductions in Assessments ...	...	624	9,910	55,831	...	482	7,720	46,317
Totals ...	...	43,606	...	5,213,553	...	44,041	...	5,521,873
Increase over previous quarter ...	...	218	...	113,297	...	435	...	308,320
Decrease on previous quarter ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1904.

JUNE QUARTER 1904.				SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1904.				TOTAL FOR THE YEAR.			
Houses.		Assessment.		Houses.		Assessment.		Houses.		Assessment.	
...	44,041	...	\$ 5,521,873	...	44,329	...	\$ 5,949,410	...	43,388	...	\$ 5,100,256
297	...	36,946	...	225	...	36,148	...	1,532	...	189,177	...
303	...	51,156	...	283	...	59,140	...	1,334	...	374,462	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1,120	...
...	600	380,918	469,020	...	508	180,692	275,980	...	2,867	704,006	1,268,765
...	44,641	...	5,990,893	...	44,837	...	6,225,390	...	46,255	...	6,369,021
312	...	23,187	...	743	...	92,875	...	2,161	...	205,580	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	312	13,296	41,488	...	743	10,740	103,615	...	2,161	41,666	247,246
...	44,329	...	5,949,410	...	44,094	...	6,121,775	...	44,094	...	6,121,775
...	288	...	427,537	...	...	...	172,365	...	706	...	1,021,519
...	...	...	...	...	235	...	...	...	...	...	...

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF LICENSE FEES, ETC.

Description.	1904.			
	Number of Licenses.	Amount.	Average.	
			Number.	Amount.
Foreign Hotels and Taverns	104	Tls. cts. 4,153.43	* 26	Tls. cts. 1,038.36
Billiard and Bowling Saloons	91	454.36	* 23	113.59
Cargo-boats, { Foreign	890	1,895.00	74	157.92
Native	9,505	3,936.07	† 1,584	656.01
Ferry and Passenger Boats	533	780.83	44	65.07
Carts { Pony Carts and Waggon's	619	1,440.00	52	120.00
Hand Carts	7,380	10,918.75	615	909.90
Trolleys	1,877	935.00	156	77.92
Dogs	1,163	872.77	97	72.73
Foreign Liquor Sellers	352	10,146.41	* 88	2,536.60
Livery Stables { Houses	577	29,124.70	48	2,427.06
Ponies	9,411		784	
Carriages	7,587		632	
Motor Cars	78	292.74	* 19	73.19
Private owned { Ponies	4,400	10,955.85	* 1,100	2,738.96
Carriages	3,498		* 875	
Jinrickshas	19,429		* 4,857	
Restaurants	180	3,903.43	* 45	975.86
Steam Launches	1,123	1,755.90	94	146.33
Foreign Theatres	98	1,027.51	8	85.63
Native Theatres	252	1,934.74	21	161.23
Native Boats	16,911	4,424.43	1,409	368.70
Public Jinrickshas	76,136	83,674.60	6,345	6,972.88
Native Lodging-houses	1,168	4,103.83	* 289	1,025.96
Opium Shops	1,144	2,747.20	95	228.93
Opium Houses	18,090	58,456.23	1,508	4,871.35
Native Pawn-shops	985	17,064.64	* 197	3,412.93
Sampans	2,364	1,732.58	† 394	288.76
Native Tea-shops	5,233	5,109.33	436	425.78
Wheel-barrow's	80,287	42,469.98	6,691	3,539.16
Native Wine-shops	2,401	6,082.11	* 600	1,520.53
Markets	17,246	18,868.61	1,437	1,572.38
Miscellaneous	7	10.30		86
Slaughter-house Fees	517	14,788.35	43	1,232.36
Isolation Hospital Fees	632	2,516.05	49	209.67
Police Rate beyond Limits	187	1,084.03	* 47	271.91
Totals ...	292,445	374,885.29		

* Quarterly Average.

FOR THE YEARS 1902-4.

1903.				1902.			
Number of Licenses.	Amount.	Average.		Number of Licenses.	Amount.	Average.	
		Number.	Amount.			Number.	Amount.
85	Tls. cts. 3,465.44	* 21	Tls. cts. 866.36	71	Tls. cts. 3,159.17	* 18	Tls. cts. 789.79
69	365.03	* 17	91.26	63	319.65	* 16	79.91
818	1,794.89	68	149.57	774	1,676.00	65	139.67
9,631	4,049.00	† 1,605	674.83	9,013	3,694.00	† 1,502	615.66
485	721.00	40	60.08	456	670.46	38	55.87
558	1,049.00	47	87.42	646	1,187.00	54	98.92
7,137	10,563.27	595	880.28	6,032	8,870.24	503	739.18
1,090	547.00	91	45.58	...	...	...	...
864	641.96	72	53.50	971	716.01	81	59.67
330	9,569.66	* 83	2,392.42	269	7,645.81	* 67	1,911.45
552	26,627.64	46	2,218.97	516	23,307.97	43	1,942.33
8,194		683		7,143		595	
6,919		577		6,097		508	
21	80.84	* 5	20.16	8	17.57	* 2	4.39
4,464	10,612.02	* 1,116	2,653.00	4,284	9,940.11	* 1,071	2,485.03
3,247		* 837		3,133		* 783	
18,011		* 4,503		15,445		* 3,861	
186	4,067.23	* 47	1,016.81	167	3,379.23	* 42	844.81
1,094	1,720.76	87	143.40	1,125	1,755.19	94	146.27
68	925.74	6	77.15	53	551.89	4	45.99
235	1,868.57	20	155.71	224	1,906.06	19	158.84
16,220	4,363.00	1,352	363.58	16,406	4,252.00	1,367	346.60
63,877	71,224.20	5,323	5,935.35	62,609	69,268.18	5,217	5,780.68
1,134	3,962.39	* 283	990.60	1,137	4,036.22	* 284	1,009.05
1,200	2,905.54	100	242.13	1,141	2,817.38	95	234.78
17,390	55,411.24	1,466	4,617.60	17,302	51,261.32	1,433	4,271.78
683	12,014.37	* 171	3,003.39	559	10,203.77	* 140	2,550.94
2,045	1,512.27	† 341	252.04	1,977	1,454.59	† 330	242.43
5,130	5,125.26	427	427.11	5,133	5,140.31	428	428.36
80,139	42,390.55	6,680	3,532.55	73,832	37,353.06	6,153	3,112.76
2,300	5,944.26	* 575	1,486.07	2,208	5,659.61	* 552	1,414.90
16,309	17,873.19	1,358	1,489.43	15,599	17,025.02	1,300	1,418.75
	13.47		1.12		13.22		1.10
506	13,193.16	42	1,099.43	477	13,384.91	40	1,157.08
537	1,998.28	45	166.52	560	2,279.50	47	189.96
93	575.62	* 23	143.91	22	271.00	6	67.75
271,871	343,165.37			255,352	316,372.10		

† Bi-monthly average.

LOANS.

The electrical loan authorised in Resolution VI passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers in March has been raised for its full amount, Tls. 120,000; but for the general purposes loan (Tls. 550,000 under authority of Resolution V) only Tls. 94,500 has been raised. Extraordinary Expenditure has on this account been to some extent curtailed, and the appropriation for redemption of debentures, Tls. 83,000, diverted, except Tls. 5,000 paid to the Recreation Fund Trustees, since it was evident that repayment of 6 per cent loans was inexpedient so long as borrowing facilities at this rate continue to be limited. The year's loan has been issued at par and the usual $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent broker's commission has been paid where necessary.

A total increase to the indebtedness of the Municipality will thus be found of Tls. 209,500, and the Sinking Fund appropriation for 1905 stands at Tls. 104,560.

The amount proposed to be raised by Loan for general purposes in 1905 is Tls. 120,000, being approximately the amount of the deficit carried forward; in view of the large additions to Municipal properties contemplated, the Finance Committee considers that, in conformity with established practice, Debentures should be issued at 6 per cent to cover the amount in question.

LAND ASSESSMENT.

The provisions of the Resolution adopted by the Ratepayers on this subject at the last annual meeting have been effective from two points of view : the claims of landowners for strips of property under schedule for public purposes have been generally characterised by moderation, and some increase in the receipts from Land Tax has been effected.

The Resolution was as follows :—

“That in all cases where at dates later than the 26th of August 1903 land has been or shall be surrendered to the Council under Land Regulation VIA at a price higher than the assessed value, plus the usual consideration for compulsory sale (that is to say, plus one-third plus 10 per cent) the Council be authorised to assess and collect land-tax on the lots from which such land is taken at the price paid by the Council for such surrendered land, less 25 per cent, and that such revised assessments be effective from 1st January 1904.”

and during the year the following lots have thereunder become liable to advanced assessment :—

Cadastral Number. Former Assessment. New Assessment.

January to June 1904 with effect from 1st July 1904 :—

N. 1023	Tls. 7,500	Tls. 13,123
W. 1502	1,500	4,125
C. 333	9,500	12,375
N. 49	2,500	2,625
N. 1062	7,000	10,335
C. 107	22,500	26,250

July to December 1904 with effect from 1st January 1905 :—

N. 1059	Tls. 7,000	Tls. 10,730
N. 1060	7,000	10,730
W. 1500	2,000	7,500
C. 393	10,500	12,000
W. 2398	1,250	1,500
C. 566	11,000	15,000
W. 3207	1,750	2,400
C. 455	8,500	12,500
W. 2510	1,000	1,250
C. 437	15,000	33,642
C. 542	13,000	15,000
C. 277	17,000	24,750
W. 2411	1,250	1,650
E. 370	800	1,000
E. 2061	1,500	2,625
E. 2063	1,500	2,210
C. 286	18,000	26,250

HOUSE ASSESSMENT.

A general re-assessment of all premises in the occupation of their owners was undertaken early in the year with results which are tabulated in the preceding pages. It appeared that many guild-houses, clubs, godowns, mills, etc. were assessed at figures far below the rates for which they could be leased, and a more equitable basis has been laid down both for the existing and future schedules. Appeals to the number of sixty-seven were received and dealt with by the Finance Committee, abatements being sanctioned in certain cases. That of the Soey Chee Cotton Spinning Company, with ensuing correspondence, is given below :—

Shanghai, 19th May 1904.

DEAR SIR,—We are in receipt of your notice No. 220 of the 17th instant, informing us that the assessed rental of the tenements occupied by us on the Yangtzepoo Road has, for the purpose of taxation, been increased from Tls. 9,600 to Tls. 12,000, and in reply we beg you will kindly bring before the Municipal Council our appeal against this re-assessment.

As this Company has for quite a number of years not been in a position to pay a dividend to its shareholders, owing to the unsatisfactory state of the local cotton spinning industry generally, it is absolutely necessary that the expenses should be reduced as much as possible, and we therefore trust that the Municipal Council will see the reasonableness of our demand and withdraw the proposed increase of the assessed rental.

We remain, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

THE SOEY CHEE COTTON SPINNING CO., LTD.,

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,

R. LEMKE, *General Manager.*

Assistant Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room,

Shanghai, 13th June 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th ultimo appealing at the re-assessment of your premises Nos. 31/6 Yangtzepoo Road. In reply thereto I am directed to inform you that, in the opinion that all the Cotton Mills in the Settlement have hitherto been under-assessed, the assessment of the Ewo Mill has been raised to Tls. 14,700 and the Laou Kung Mow to Tls. 10,500. The Finance Committee is therefore unable to sanction any abatement of the assessment of Tls. 12,000 for the Soey Chee Mill.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. O. P. BLAND,

Secretary.

THE SOEY CHEE COTTON SPINNING CO., LTD.

Shanghai, 27th July 1904.

DEAR SIR,—We have still for acknowledgement your letter of the 13th ultimo regarding the re-assessment of our premises on the Yangtzepoo Road, and regret to note that the Finance Committee do not see their way to assess our premises at the former value. In reply we would not omit to point out once more that the results of the working of our mill do not admit of our paying an advanced tax and for this reason we again urgently request that the Finance Committee reconsider the matter and return to the previous valuation. Considering that the cotton industry is already handicapped to such an extent that the mills are only just able to pay expenses, and seeing that the outlook for the present year is if anything worse than usual, we cannot admit that the mills have hitherto been under-assessed, and we are quite confident that all the other mills will agree with us in this.

Trusting that our request will now receive the favourable consideration of the Finance Committee, and awaiting your reply,

We are, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

THE SOEY CHEE COTTON SPINNING CO., LTD.,

J. O. P. BLAND, Esq.,

F. GRÜNWALD, for the General Manager.

Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room,

Shanghai, 5th August 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo containing your views in support of the application for reduction of the recent re-assessment of your premises.

In reply thereto I am directed to state that the Council is in sympathy with the view that the additional tax on the Soey Chee and other mills falls hardly on an industry not at present fully successful; at the same time it is to be observed that the argument of financial depression, as applied in this case, is one which could be indefinitely extended throughout the assessment with very bad results to the Municipal revenue.

The Council thinks well to recall to your attention the fact that assessments of this character are based upon the probable rent which would be charged by a landlord if the premises were leased. That the Soey Chee Mill would not be rented for a less sum than Tls. 1,000 per mensem is, in the opinion of the Finance Committee, beyond doubt, and I am therefore directed to inform you that this figure cannot be abated.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

THE SOEY CHEE COTTON SPINNING CO., LTD.,
Shanghai.

J. O. P. BLAND,
Secretary.

AUDITORSHIP.

The vacancy in the auditorship, caused by the death of Mr. Limby, has been filled upon terms contained in the following correspondence:—

Council Room,
Shanghai, 13th February 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—Understanding that your firm is about to make arrangements to bring out from England a Chartered Accountant, I am directed to state that the Council would be glad to make an agreement with yourselves whereby such Chartered Accountant should undertake the duties of Municipal Auditor. For these duties the Council is prepared to pay at the rate of £200 per annum, without allowances, on the understanding that an average or minimum of two hours' work per day be devoted to the supervision of the Municipal accounts. I am to enclose a memorandum of the qualifications and duties of the Municipal Auditor under the arrangements proposed and to request you to inform me whether you are prepared to make such an arrangement and, if so, from what date it will be possible for the same to come into effect.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. O. P. BLAND,
Secretary.

Messrs. A. R. BURKILL & SONS.

Shanghai, 7th April 1904.

DEAR SIR,—In further reply to your letter of 13th February, we have to inform you that Mr. G. H. Thomson, the Chartered Accountant we have engaged, has arrived. From the papers enclosed you will see that he is a fully qualified Chartered Accountant, but he has not had any special experience in Municipal auditing, although fully qualified to audit Municipal books.

Mr. Thomson is under a three years' agreement with us, but we are willing to let him take the position of Municipal Auditor, on the terms mentioned in yours of 13th February, which we now recapitulate.

Qualifications.—To be a Chartered Accountant.

To be possessed of the certificates usually held by Municipal auditors in England.

To be between the ages of thirty and thirty-five (Mr. Thomson's age is twenty-eight only).

Duties.—To supervise the keeping of the Council's books of accounts.

To be responsible for the form of the Municipal Budget, and to report all deviations therefrom on the part of Heads of Departments.

To inspect and approve the daily cash vouchers and journal entries.

Salary.—£200 per annum without allowances.

It is understood, however, that Mr. Thomson is not a member of the Municipal Staff proper; not to participate in the Superannuation Fund; to do a minimum of two hours' work daily; to practise his profession in Shanghai so long as his Municipal duties are not interfered with.

Mr. Thomson is ready to start at once, if you consider he is fitted for the position.

We are, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

A. R. BURKILL & SONS.

J. O. P. BLAND, Esq.,

Secretary, Municipal Council.

LICENSING OF SAMPANS.

Improved control of these boats has to some extent been attained by the inauguration of a system of co-operation between the Harbour authorities and the Council, as indicated in the following letters :—

Shanghai, 14th June 1904.

SIR,—You have, without doubt, noticed reports in the daily newspapers of bodies of persons drowned in the Whangpu River having from time to time been picked up in various parts of the river by the River Police, and it has been supposed that many sailors and others have lost their lives by falling overboard from sampans, and perhaps through foul play.

At the present time no sampan plying for hire in the harbour is at all conspicuously marked for identification ; all seem alike. It is therefore proposed that on and after the 1st July 1904, all sampans plying for hire within the limits of the harbour of Shanghai shall be registered at this office, independent of any license issued by either of the Municipal Councils, under the following rules :—

- 1.—Every sampan plying for hire within the limits of the harbour of Shanghai shall, in addition to any license issued by either of the Municipal Councils, be registered at the Harbour Master's Office.
- 2.—Every sampan so registered shall exhibit her registered number, the figures of which shall not be less than six inches in length, on its let-over mat.
- 3.—Every sampan so registered shall, between sunset and sunrise exhibit a white light in a small lantern of an approved pattern, which shall be hung on the inside of the mat covering on the right hand side of the seat.

The River Police have instructions to arrest any sampanman disobeying these rules.

It is desirable that the number given on the Municipal license card should correspond with that in the document of registry issued by this office, and with that end in view I beg the co-operation of the Council inasmuch that they will, when issuing sampan licenses, insist on the production of the Customs' Register and insert in their sampan license the same number as that given in such Customs' Register.

As soon as the rules, which will be embodied in the proposed Customs Register, can be printed, I will ask you to be good enough to have copies thereof posted at the different Municipal jetties and pontoons for the information of sampanmen.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
WM. CARLSON,
Harbour Master.

J. O. P. BLAND, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 16th June 1904.

SIR,—I am directed to inform you that the Council concurs in the proposals stated in your letter of the 14th instant in regard to measures for the licensing and control of sampans, and will give necessary instructions so that after the 1st July the Tax Office may co-operate with your department in the manner suggested.

If you will forward copies of the Licensing Rules to this office when ready, they will be posted at the different Municipal jetties and pontoons for the information of all concerned.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,
J. O. P. BLAND,
Secretary.

W. CARLSON, Esq.,
Harbour Master.

WORKS MATTERS.

ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

Shanghai, 14th January 1905.

I beg to submit my sixteenth Annual Report for the year ended 31st December 1904.

The total Departmental Expenditure authorized in the Budget, including Ordinary and Extraordinary Expenditure, was Tls. 901,831 and the actual expenditure has amounted to Tls. 817,287, as against Tls. 1,093,464 in 1903.

Expenditure on public works has been kept as low as possible and a good deal of important work has been allowed to stand over for financial reasons.

The following are the most important works completed during the year :—

Gaol, completing the Women's Block.

Municipal Hospital.

Bubbling Well Police Station.

Public School for Chinese.

Volunteer Head Quarters. •

The large Police Station for the Sinza District is also nearing completion.

The Hospital is one of the largest works ever carried out by the Department, the total cost, exclusive of the land, being about Tls. 175,000.

It will be noted that buildings for Police, Public Health, Volunteer and Educational purposes are all included in the short list given above



CONCRETE BUNDING—SOOCHOW CREEK

and make a substantial addition to the properties owned by the Council.

A glance at the list of "Municipal Properties" elsewhere in this report will give some idea of the growth of the Settlement, all the buildings enumerated, with the exception of the old Municipal Offices and Hongkew Police Station, having been erected during the last decade and a half. The variety of purpose is also noteworthy. The approximate value of the land and buildings may be taken at about Tls. 3,500,000. This represents rather a large amount sunk in public buildings, but perhaps the rapid development of the Settlement has warranted it, and it must be remembered that in other places all or a portion of the cost of some of the works would be borne by the State. I think, however, that now so much has been done, the expenditure under this head should be kept down and more funds devoted to other public works. The discussion of the Tramway Concession will undoubtedly bring the question of the permanent and impervious paving of the carriageways of the main thoroughfares forward once more. The matter has been frequently referred to in my Annual Reports, and I need hardly say that the day of macadam with its continual maintenance is over in such streets as the Bund, Nanking Road, etc. The last traffic return taken at the junction of Nanking and Kiangse Roads, as far back as January 23rd, 1902, represented a total of 90,244 units passing in 12 hours, including pedestrians and vehicles. The total area of land at the junction is only 148 square yards, including footways. Bridges and bundings require more expenditure. Good and reliable wood is difficult to obtain and is gradually becoming dearer. The wooden bridges and bundings as they wear out should be renewed in steel, concrete, or re-inforced concrete.

The expenditure on Road Extensions and Widenings has been kept considerably below the amount appropriated. This, I think, is regrettable, taking into consideration the rapid growth of the Settlement and the extreme desirability of acquiring roads in rapidly developing districts. Values are rising everywhere in what may be termed the nearer districts, and it is unfortunate that important extensions have had to be postponed. Our neighbours in the French Settlement are keenly alive to the necessity of developing road extensions, and for this purpose they have not hesitated to raise substantial loans. Not only are the roads being

metalled, but water mains are being put in and lighting as well, opening up the district for immediate residential purposes. There is no doubt that this is a sound and remunerative policy, provided funds are forthcoming. In support of this contention I would instance the case of Avenue Road between Carter and Sinza Roads in this Settlement. It was decided to brick and sand this fine road throughout the entire length about May 1903, in anticipation of it being a Tramway route. This was done at a moderate cost, with the result that substantial foreign buildings are being erected all along the road and the acquisition and registration of properties is being briskly proceeded with. These remarks apply more particularly to roads through Chinese held land. Development has not been so rapid in some districts nearer in, on account of the exorbitant prices asked for land by foreign holders. Under these circumstances I would urge the Council, so far as finances will allow, to pursue a liberal policy and take full advantage of their present facilities for obtaining land for new roads at nominal figures.

The "widenings" have been carefully watched and only carried out where absolutely necessary. During the year, Honan Road has been widened to a greater extent than any other road, and, assuming a similar rate of progress, I estimate that it will take about 24 years to complete the widening of the whole road. Of course a great deal depends on the present condition of the buildings and the frequency of fires, but most of the buildings scheduled for widening are in good condition and the greater length of the road is outside the frequent fire zone.

It appears to me to be worth while considering the advisability of allowing all widenings in the Central District west of Honan Road, with the exception of Nanking Road, and any proposed cross town tramway routes to remain in abeyance for the present, devoting all expenditure to acquiring unbuilt over land in the section east of Honan Road and dealing with cases of re-buildings and fires as they arise.

In regard to Szechuen Road, it may be noted that the proposed erection of an emporium by Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co. on Cadastral Lot 29 at the junction of Nanking and Szechuen Roads will considerably add to the congestion of the traffic at this point, and the decision taken by the Council a year or two ago to further widen Szechuen Road north of Nanking Road will prove a great benefit to the Public.

The land purchased by Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co. will necessitate the removal of one of the oldest hongs (Messrs. Ward, Probst & Co.) in the Settlement. The price paid for about 2m. 7f. 5l. 0h. was £11,000 per mow, or at the rate of Tls. 85,000 per mow (exch. 2/7). The land was originally registered in the name of Messrs. Sykes and Schwabe and assessed at Tls. 4,000 per mow in the Assessment Schedule of 1867, the assessment being Tls. 13,000 in 1899 and Tls. 27,500 in 1903.

At a Ratepayers Meeting held in 1867 the following Resolution was proposed by Mr. Brand and seconded Mr. Cowie:—"That the basis of assessment to be made shall be a value of Tls. 4,000 on the best Bund lots and not under Tls. 40 on vacant lots at the back of the Settlement." This figure was afterwards lowered to Tls. 30. Mr. Carter pointed out that some land, even so far back, had recently been sold for Tls. 20 per mow. It would be interesting to ascertain where land could be obtained at anything like the latter figures in the Western extended area to-day.

Particulars in reference to the Tenders received for the Tramway Concession, which were of an unsatisfactory nature, will be found elsewhere. The Concession has again been put up to tender, and offers in which the tenderers will more or less submit their own terms are to be sent in on the 31st of March next. In the meantime, useful particulars have been obtained from the respective City Engineers in reference to the recently installed Tramways in Hongkong, Manila, Singapore and Rangoon. The fact is established beyond doubt that the Chinese have taken kindly to electric tramways, and there is every indication that they are likely to be a financial success in Shanghai. The continued delay in obtaining satisfactory tenders is certainly annoying, but there is some consolation in the fact that the Council will be able to profit by the experience gained in the places named above, and our system should be better in consequence. It has been stated that the original conditions (including a £10,000 penalty clause) drafted by the writer in 1898, and on which subsequent tenders, with modifications by the tenderers themselves, were based, were too stringent. This may be so, but the conditions would not have given the Council better terms than those which have been obtained elsewhere. Modifications will doubtless be made in the

terms of 1898, but they should not be carried too far, because, although Tramways will be an undoubted boon to the population generally, they will be a nuisance in many ways, more especially if they are not put down in accordance with the most up-to-date practice. It is interesting to note that a Concession for Horse Tramways, which was allowed to lapse, was granted to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. as far as back as 1881.

The question of licensing motor omnibuses has been brought before the Council, and in this connection I would like to refer to an interesting article on "Motor Traffic and the Public Roads" by Sir Walter Gilbey, in a recent number of the *Nineteenth Century*. He points out that there are a number of country roads in England which have no "beds" and are unfit to bear heavy traffic. They were made for ordinary vehicular traffic and never intended for the use of motors. He quotes among others the evidence given before the Local Government Board Committee by Mr. Weaver, Borough Surveyor of Kensington, who thought that the macadam road would be utterly unsuitable for motor traffic and a new road surface would have to be found of some material of an impervious character which would not break up or lick up under motor traffic.

I need hardly say that this question may have to be carefully considered in Shanghai, for although the roads are strong enough for ordinary vehicular traffic, a good many of the old carriage-ways are without proper foundations for motor work, especially when the soft nature of the ground is taken into consideration.

The question of tramways is closely connected with the re-building of the Garden Bridge. A decision will have to be arrived at shortly as to whether it will be carried out in wood or steel. In view of the opinion expressed to the Council by Mr. de Rikje, the eminent hydraulic engineer, as to the damage being done to the Soochow Creek by the present wooden bridges, there is no doubt that they should be replaced by suitable steel bridges with clear spans over the fairway as soon as funds will allow. The repairs to wooden bridges are continual, and with heavy electric cars travelling over the long spans at high speeds the cost of maintenance would be higher than ever, in addition to the risk of having to stop traffic for extraordinary repairs. The following figures give the approxi-

mate cost of erection and maintenance of a new Garden Bridge, 50 feet in width with spans over the fairway, to comply with the latest requirements of the Harbour Authorities, which call for a minimum span of 55 feet over the fairway in the event of a wooden bridge being erected.

1.—*Steel Bridge.*—

Life 40 years. Estimated cost	Tls. 205,000	
Sinking fund, 6 per cent.		Tls. 1,324.71
General repairs and maintenance, at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum		„ 3,075.00
		Tls. 4,399.71

2.—*Wooden Bridge.*—

Life 20 years. Estimated cost	Tls. 102,600	
Sinking fund, 6 per cent.		Tls. 2,789.18
General repairs and maintenance at 3% per annum		„ 3,078.00
		„ 5,867.18

These estimates are not based on detail drawings, but will be sufficient to show the relative costs. The prices for the wooden bridge are based on Tasmanian timber, and the figure would be considerably higher if the wood had to be obtained from Manila.

The original Garden Bridge was erected about 31 years ago (1873) and may be said to have been wholly re-built since that date. The original cost is given at Tls. 19,513 for a bridge 37 feet in width.

The new arrangements in reference to the transport of road materials from the Council's Quarry, whereby any contractor willing to transport materials from the Quarry to Shanghai is employed, in contradistinction to the former practice of giving a monopoly of the work to one contractor, has worked satisfactorily, with the result that a full supply of material has been brought down during the year, enabling metalling operations to be vigorously carried on in all parts of the Settlement. A similar arrangement was adopted for securing a good supply of materials other than those produced at the Council's Quarry, such as broken bricks, granite spalls and Ningpo sand. Two contractors were employed instead

of one as heretofore. A healthy rivalry resulted, orders were executed with promptitude and there was a marked improvement in the quality of the materials delivered.

After considerable opposition there appears to be every prospect of the land being speedily acquired for completing the remaining section of the Road to the Hills. It will bring the Hills within $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the Rubicon, and there is no doubt that it will be largely used directly it becomes available, as it will open up a very fine country.

The concrete bundings on the Soochow Creek have been more or less delayed for financial reasons, and work on the section on the north side between the Garden Bridge and Szechuen Road Bridge has been suspended altogether. In view of the fact that the tramways are almost certain to go along the North Soochow Road, and that it would be highly desirable to widen it, I think the work should be continued without further delay.

An area of about 8 mow is to be added to the Public Garden by means of a further reclamation from the Soochow Creek. The plans for the scheme have been approved by Mr. de Rijke, and the necessary mud (about 40,000 tons) for raising the ground will be obtained by dredging the bank opposite the German Consulate. The work has already been commenced, the whole of the bunding having been put in and the stone slope partially formed. It has also been decided to take off a strip of the Garden in order to widen the Bund to 60 feet.

It is very gratifying to note that one of the most important points contained in the report on Land Registration to the Consular Corps, drawn up by a special committee in 1899, *viz.* insistence upon the erection of boundary stones before the issue of a deed, has been adopted by the British and German Consulates. The Council has consistently contended that some such step as this was necessary, and the system has been accepted as beneficial by the landowners themselves.

Among the miscellaneous work may be mentioned the partial completion of the removal of the old $3' 9'' \times 2' 6''$ sewer and the substitution of a $3' 0''$ circular re-inforced concrete tube sewer in the Broadway. This was a most difficult and anxious work on account of the narrowness of the street ($36' 0''$ including footways) and the height of the adjoining buildings. The ground was also extremely soft, and

to make matters worse the Waterworks Co.'s two 20-inch pumping mains, which supply the whole of the Settlement with water, ran parallel to the sewer trench and only about 3' 6" away from it. The mains were temporarily slung on chains and afterwards underpinned with cement concrete. Extreme care was required when working near the water mains, as a leak in either of them would have caused the collapse of the houses on both sides of the road, besides cutting off the Settlement water supply. The old sewer leaked so badly that when it was filled with water at each flood tide the sewer trench was flooded, and the 5-inch centrifugal pump was not sufficient to keep down the water, a steam pump having to be borrowed from the Fire Department. The work, however, was successfully completed, the men working in three shifts in order to hurry it along.

Considerable alterations, involving heavy and troublesome foundation work, have been carried out for the Electricity Department at the Central Lighting Station.

The landing accommodation on the Bund Foreshore has been very much improved by the erection of two jetties, with bridges and pontoons on each side of Foochow Road.

The New Foreign Building Rules have been in operation for almost a year and have worked satisfactorily on the whole and practically without friction. There is not any diminution in building operations, the submission of twenty sets of plans in a week not being an uncommon occurrence. This indicates the steady growth of the Settlement, but it is a matter for regret that so many plans are prepared and submitted by inexperienced people, entailing considerable extra supervision of the buildings by the Inspectors.

The manufacture of concreteware has fallen off so far as sales to the public are concerned, owing to the large number of small contractors who are making pipes outside the Settlement. Some very flagrant cases of inferior pipes being substituted for Council's pipes have been detected during the year, and the public should insist on obtaining an authentic receipt from the Contractors when Council pipes have been specified.

Concrete pipe making by hand was first started in Shanghai by this Department in 1891 and the work has gradually assumed its present dimensions. It is worthy of note that the Department is the first to

introduce (this year) machine made pipes, all the pipes from 12" downwards now being made by special machinery driven by an Electric Motor. It is hardly necessary to say that the pipes are superior to those made by hand, being manufactured under pressure. A view of the Factory is included in the report.

A complete plan of the Settlement and surrounding roads, to a scale of 500 ft. to the inch, has been prepared and was forwarded to Messrs. Waterlow to be lithographed in July last. Mr. G. J. Morrison has kindly consented to check the proof.

The following are projects which, in addition to those approved in the Budget, I recommend for the Council's consideration in the near future.

Rebuilding the Garden, Kiangse Road, Chekiang Road and Bubbling Well Road Bridges.

Completion of the bundings of the Soochow, Hongkew and Yangtszepoo Creeks.

Erection of quarters for Inspectors and Overseers at various Municipal Depôts and District Godowns in connection with same.

Re-building the Engineer and Surveyor's Offices.

Erection of boundary walls for all Police Stations.

Paving carriageways of main streets with impervious pavements.

Extension of Haining Road to meet Nanziang main road.

An intermediate road to connect the Hungjao and Brennan Roads.

Forming and bridging the Road to the Hills at a cost of about Tls. 29,000.

Widening of Nanking Road at junction of Kiangse Road.

Survey and location of a boundary road between Range Road and Flour Mill at Eastern Boundary of Settlement.

Laying out Hongkew Recreation Ground.

Acquisition of land for a public park in the neighbourhood of the outer Western District.

Digging of a canal on the west side of the Settlement, with main road alongside, between the Soochow and Siccawei Creeks, for improved drainage and development purposes.

Provision of self-supporting sanitary public Bath Houses for the Chinese.

Surveys of the Districts outside the Settlement, between the Soochow Creek and proposed Railway line and between the Boundary and the Rifle Range.

Placing a system of bench marks to indicate levels at various points in Council's District.

Details of the various works are appended :—

Bridges.

The total number of bridges in charge of this department is now 64.

A small hardwood bridge with iron railings has been erected across the Seou Zar Pang on Singkeipang Road.

An elliptical arched bridge of re-inforced concrete has been constructed across the Sze Pang at Avenue Road. The span is 20' 0'' and the width 30' 0''. The soil met with here was very soft, and the foundations of the bridge were of a somewhat special nature on this account.

A narrow wooden bridge in Burkill Road, which had become unsafe for vehicular traffic, has been replaced by a bridge 40 feet in width constructed of steel troughing with abutment and wing walls of concrete.

A trussed girder bridge, 50 feet clear span, has been erected across the Rubicon Creek at the end of Hungjao Road. The depth of the girders is 7 feet and the width of roadway 15 feet. The abutments are constructed of 10-inch square hardwood piles. The flooring consists of 3-inch Tasmanian blue gum planks. It is designed to carry the ordinary vehicular traffic.

Extensive repairs have been made to the Garden Bridge, Chapoo Road Bridge and Thibet Road Bridge.

Buildings.

Municipal Hospital.—The buildings comprise the following:—Ward Block, Administration Block, Receiving Rooms, Kitchen and Watchman's

Room, Laundry and Ambulance Block, Disinfecting Rooms and Mortuary, Doctor's Residence and Inquest Room. Total accommodation, 86 beds. The Ward Block is a two-story building and contains on each floor a men's ward for 6 beds, a women's ward of 4 beds and 8 rooms for private patients, all these being on the south side of the building. On the north side, and separated by a corridor running the entire length of building, are the bath-rooms, sink-rooms, serveries, nurses' room, store, etc. The Administration Block is a three-storied building; the ground floor contains the Matron's room, office, nurses' dining and sitting room, waiting-room, dispensary and store. The first and second floors are entirely taken up with the Matron's bed-room and private bed-rooms for 14 nurses, the bath-rooms, box-rooms and store being on the north side of corridor. The Receiving Block, a one-story building, stands on the left immediately on entering from Range Road, and consists of 3 small observation wards with verandah, also small servery, bath and sink rooms, etc. On the right of the entrance gates a one-story building contains a large kitchen to supply the whole of patients and staff, also pantry, scullery and cold store, a room is also provided to accommodate the gate watchman. The Laundry building contains large wash-house and laundry, stabling for 3 horses, Ambulance House, servants' (native) bath-room, dining-room and kitchen; a portion of this building being carried up 2 stories wherein are provided bed-rooms for servants. The Mortuary building contains separate cells for 16 dead bodies, ranged in sets of 8 on each side of the Mortuary-room. This in future will be the Shanghai Public Mortuary, with separate entrance from Fearon Road. The west end of this building consists of rooms for infected and disinfected clothing, a "Thresh" disinfector being built into the wall dividing the two. A store for disinfectants adjoins these rooms, over which are built 3 small rooms for coolies' bed-rooms. Doctor's Residence and Inquest Room.—This building stands at the east end of the site and contains a large inquest-room, waiting-room, lavatory and private entrance for jurors. The remainder of the building is divided into two residences, one for the Resident Doctor and the other for a Sanitary Inspector. They each contain sitting-rooms, 2 bed-rooms and the usual appurtenances. The various buildings have been designed with the view of future extension, and space has been left for the West Ward Block

whenever it may be necessary to provide further accommodation; when such a time arrives it is hoped it will not be found necessary to alter or extend any of the administrative buildings in any way. The Ward Block, Administration Block, kitchen and observation wards are connected by a covered corridor open at the sides, with concrete floor and tile roof. The whole of the buildings are provided with electric light, and electric bells and telephones connect the various departments as required. The walls are built of red brick with Ningpo green stone cills, copings, etc., and the roofs are of Marseilles red tiles. The total cost of the buildings, exclusive of land, has been 175,000 Taels.

Public School for Chinese.—The school building contains on the ground floor 4 class-rooms $22' \times 22'$, a large assembly hall $72' \times 46'$, Head Master's room $16' \times 22'$, Chinese teachers' room, entrance hall $20' \times 28' 6''$ and 2 cloak-rooms.

The First Floor consists of 7 large class-rooms approached from a corridor $5' 0''$ wide, running the length of the building and having at each end a solid concrete staircase with wrought-iron balustrade; all class-rooms have verandahs facing south; the rooms are provided with fireplaces and the buildings have been wired throughout for electric light.

The large Assembly Hall is $20' 0''$ high to underside of tie-beam, has an open timber roof ceiled at the collar-beam level, from which air trunks connect to the exhaust ventilator on the apex. Provision is made for warming by means of 4 large stoves placed against the walls.

The Assembly Hall is arranged to comfortably seat 400 pupils, and seating accommodation for this number has been ordered from America. At one end is a raised platform the whole width of hall, with an alcove $20' \times 8'$. Provision has been made on the plans for future extension when necessary, and there would be no difficulty in adding either 4 or 8 more class-rooms by extending the east and west wings towards the north. There is an open playground in the front of the school building measuring $200' \times 175'$, and ample room at the back for 2 tennis-courts, a games shed and necessary outbuildings. A pair of semi-detached residences have been built on the south end of site to accommodate the Head Master and his head assistant. These houses contain dining-room, drawing-room, study, 3 bed-rooms, dressing-room, bath-room, box-room and the usual kitchen and servants' quarters. The site has been enclosed

by a bamboo fence only, but permanent entrance gates with brick and stone piers have been built to both residences and the school building, and it is hoped the temporary fence may be replaced by a low wall and iron railings at no distant date.

The whole buildings are constructed with red and grey bricks, green Ningpo stone dressings to the gables; the roofs are of corrugated iron sheeting. The total cost of the buildings, exclusive of raising the site with mud, has been about 41,000 Taels.

Bubbling Well Police Station.—These buildings comprise:—Main building for Foreign Police, Indians' quarters, Native quarters, Stabling, Cells. Main building: ground floor contains charge room 18' $\times$ 20', detective office, property-room, bed-rooms providing for 4 constables, bath-rooms, mess-room, canteen, and drying-rooms, kitchen and pantry. The first floor contains quarters for Inspector, consisting of sitting-room, 2 bed-rooms, bath and store room, kitchen, pantry and servants' quarters. An extra room is also provided for 2 constables on this floor. Indians quarters: space is allotted for 20 Indian Police in 2 rooms 36' $\times$ 20' with separate room for Indian Sergeant, also cook-house, drying-room and bath-room. Native Police quarters are detached, together with cook-house and drying-room. Stabling is provided for 8 horses, with mafaos' room over, also harness-room, fodder, store and cook-house. 3 lock-up cells have been built, each 18' $\times$ 10', providing for 5 convicts in each. The floors are of concrete overlaid with boards, ceilings are of concrete also and the front is enclosed with strong iron grill framework which is immediately overlooked by the charge-room window. The main buildings are of red brick and green Ningpo dressings and roofs are of corrugated iron. The site has been enclosed with a simple bamboo fence of somewhat new design with oregon pine posts at intervals. The double entrance gates are of wrought iron, hanging from brick piers with stone copings. The total cost of buildings, entrance gates and fencing, exclusive of roads and raising the site, has been 28,690 Taels.

Gaol, Woman's Block.—A new block of cells has been erected at the gaol for the detention of female prisoners. The new building stands at the N.W. corner of the gaol enclosure and consists of 36 cells, each 9' $\times$ 5' $\times$ 8' 6" high, arranged on 3 floors, 12 cells to each with

gangway running the whole length of building. The general arrangement and construction of the cells is similar to the large wards for male prisoners, built in 1902 and described in Annual Report for that year (p. 202), except that the cells are not in this instance built back to back, but are arranged in one continuous row, thereby getting a southern aspect to each cell. There is a large work-room occupying the whole of the upper floor of the building. The ground floor also contains receiving-room, bath-room and clothing store. The cost of the building has been 10,800 Taels.

S.V.C. Headquarters.—This building has been erected in the Municipal Compound, between the Health Offices and Central Police Station, on the site of the old Police cells. The ground floor consists of a large gun-shed 59' $\times$ 33', 12' high, with 4 pairs of large doors opening from the side for the rapid egress of guns and Maxims in case of urgent necessity. The first floor contains the Commandant's Office, 16' $\times$ 10', Orderly Room 10' $\times$ 26', Clothing store 26' $\times$ 18', and Armoury 34' $\times$ 20'. On the second floor are quarters for the Staff Sergeant and Orderly Room Sergeant, consisting of a sitting-room 20' $\times$ 16' 6" and 2 bedrooms (20' $\times$ 15' and 17' $\times$ 16') with verandah to each, with kitchen, servery, bath and boys' room, the coolie staircase being of solid concrete with wrought-iron balustrade and rail. The buildings have been constructed of red and grey brick, with green Ningpo stone dressings and roofed with corrugated iron. Considerable delay was caused in the occupation of the building owing to the defective nature of the lime used in the plastering, a defect which could not be detected until some time after the work was finished. Several of the partitions had to be stripped and re-done at the Contractor's expense. The rooms throughout are heated by stoves, and fitted with electric light. The old powder magazine and beggars' cell adjoining have been altered into a four-stall stable for the use of the Police, with mafoos' quarters and fodder store over. This latter was included in the contract for the S.V.C. quarters, the whole work costing Tls. 11,500.

Alteration to Public Library, Town Hall.—Structural alterations have been made on the ground floor of the Town Hall for the better accommodation of the Shanghai Public Reading Room and Library, several of the division walls having been removed. The four small

rooms previously occupied by S.V.C. accoutrements, caretaker's office, general store and corridor have been converted into two reading-rooms 15' $\times$ 23', and a general library 32' $\times$ 28' with a small private office for Librarian and entrance lobby. Direct entrance is now obtained from Nanking Road to the Library, which is now entirely disconnected from the remainder of the Town Hall and Market, greater privacy and comfort being obtained and better supervision facilitated. The rooms are well lighted with electric light. The contracts for this work amounted to Tls. 1,870.

Roller Shed.—A shed for steam roller has been erected on Municipal property in Ward Road. It is constructed of oregon pine posts covered with weather-boarding and roofed with Marseilles tiles. Contract Tls. 815.

Police Van Shed.—The old gun-shed and saddlery workshop standing in the Municipal Compound have been demolished and the material utilised in constructing a shed for the new Police van on the site of Wayside Police Station. This work cost only Tls. 243.

Sinza Police Station.—Good progress has been made with these buildings, and it is hoped they will be ready for occupation by the 1st of April.

Electricity Works.—A brick wall 25' 0" high, dividing the Engine and Boiler Houses, was built early in the year at a cost of Tls. 2,000. Concrete foundations for 2 Condenser Engines and one boiler and also new cable trenches were constructed by the Council's own workmen.

Two transformer houses 10' $\times$ 10' have been built for the use of the Electricity Department, one on site of Bubbling Well Police Station and the other on the Municipal Concrete Yard in Range Road. These have been solidly built of brickwork with stone dressings to gables and roofed with corrugated iron. Cost Tls. 400 each.

Bundings.

Soochow Creek.—The whole of these concrete bundings would have been completed during the year had it not been that the Council, on the ground of expense, decided to postpone the work. The section from Winchester Road to North Chekiang Road is practically complete, and 300 feet out of the total of 575 feet has been completed between North

Chekiang and North Fokien Roads. Between Chapoo' Road and the Garden Bridge a length of 275 feet has been completed out of a total of 560 feet. Between Chapoo Road and North Szechuen Road a length of 150 feet, out of a total of 400 feet, has been completed. All the wooden bundings on the north side of the creek between Honan Road and the Stone Bridge have been repaired.

Hongkew Creek.—A hardwood bunding has been constructed on the Dixwell Road side between Yuhang and Hanbury Roads. The piles are from 18 to 22 feet in length.

Defence Creek.—A concrete bunding, about 150 feet in length, has been constructed on the Burkill Road side, so as to obtain a full width of 40 feet for the road. This bunding is on the south side of the bridge.

Yangkingpang.—About 2,500 feet of bunding has been repaired.

Yangtszepoo Creek.—The wooden bunding on the west side of the creek has been repaired.

Cemeteries.

The care of the Cemeteries and Crematorium, as regards burials and cremations, was handed over to the Health Department on the 1st June. The upkeep of the buildings and grounds remains in charge of this Department as before.

Creeks and River.

A tidal ditch has been excavated through Bubbling Well Cemetery, parallel to and close to Siccawei Road, connecting the dead ends of ditches on Bubbling Well Road and Great Western Road. Two new 3' 0" diameter culverts have been constructed for carrying this ditch under Great Western Road and under the entrance to the Cemetery off Siccawei Road, and three old defective brick culverts in this locality have been reconstructed at lower levels.

Owing to the frequent applications received on the subject of access over roadside creeks the following general rules have been approved:—

1.—Where a road has been constructed alongside an existing ditch, the provision of access to properties shall be at the expense of the owners.

2.—Where a ditch has been constructed by the Council as a means of draining the road, the cost of laying a culvert sufficient to provide access shall be borne from the public funds, extra works such as walls, railings, etc., if required, being erected by the owners.

Soochow Creek has been dredged in front of the various Garbage Depôts and 2,236 tons of mud removed.

Hongkew Creek in front of the Seward Road Garbage Depôt has been dredged and 960 tons of mud removed.

Drainage of Private Properties.

The following table shows lengths of drains, etc. of various sizes laid on private property by the Department during the year:—

Districts.	12" pipe drains.	9" pipe drains.	6" pipe drains.	4" pipe drains.	Man-holes.	Yard gullies.	2' 3" × 1' 6" sewers.
	<i>Ft. run</i>	<i>Ft. run</i>	<i>Ft. run</i>	<i>Ft. run</i>			
Western	1,092	1,439	4,030	1,700	197	226	275
Central	78	384	1,900	696	113	100	—
Northern	660	1,586	3,448	2,794	195	308	—
Eastern	158	664	3,688	1,632	129	199	—
Total	1,988	4,073	13,066	6,822	634	833	275

The fees for supervision amounted to Tls. 587.

Landing Accommodation.

Whangpoo River.—Two new pontoons, 60' × 20', with the necessary jetties and connecting bridges, have been erected on the Bund, one on each side of Foochow Road.

The Hankow Road pontoon with its jetty and bridge has been moved a little further north to meet the convenience of the Customs authorities, who agreed to defray one-half of the cost of removal.

Soochow Creek.—6 new landing stages have been erected in connection with the new concrete bundings.

Latrines and Urinals.

A concrete latrine with 20 seats and a urinal has been built on Cadastral Lot 50, Northern District, at the corner of Haining and North Chekiang Roads.

The concrete latrine off North Honan Road, north of Range Road, has been removed on account of the property being sold by the Council.

Parks and Open Spaces.

The Superintendent of Parks and Open Spaces reports as follows :—

Public Gardens.—The display of flowers through the year has been very good, the arbours and other garden furniture being kept in good repair, and the general appearance of the Gardens has been one of tidiness.

Reserve Garden.—A supply of moderate sized plants has been maintained in flower in the plant-houses, and the whole of the available accommodation has been utilized. The modern and well-equipped houses now available are, however, capable of raising a much superior class of plants.

Since the beginning of April, 70,895 seedlings and plants have been raised in the Reserve Garden.

Cemeteries.—A considerable number of plants have been utilized for the various Cemeteries, and the effect produced during the flowering period was very satisfactory. In Bubbling Well Cemetery during the summer there was a handsome display of *Iris lœvigata* and various other perennial herbaceous plants not generally grown. The paths and grave spaces have been maintained in good order.

Nurseries.—The Nurseries at the Rifle Range, Markham Road and Bubbling Well are fully occupied. The Hungjao Road Nursery is giving satisfactory results in regard to the growing of trees and shrubs until such time as they are fit for transplanting. An area of about 35 mow is stocked with plants, while an additional 25 mow has been prepared to receive this year's seedlings.

During the year, 861 trees and shrubs have been removed from the nurseries and planted on roads, 1,585 have been planted in other places and 50,241 have been transplanted in the nurseries. The number of trees and shrubs at present in the nurseries is 114,502.

Hongkew Recreation Ground.—An area of about 40 mow has been raised to an average height of 2' 3", the greater part of the mud being taken from the excavations for the artificial lake.

Roads.—80 dead trees have been removed and a large number pruned. There are now 5,556 trees planted along the various roads.

Experiments have been conducted during the year with a view to combating the depredations of the "stem boring grub," which is at present responsible for the destruction of a large number of young trees. Bi-sulphide of carbon injected into the bored tunnels has to a certain extent proved effective, inasmuch as the grub was killed immediately, but the poisonous nature of the fluid might prove detrimental to its general adoption.

The following are points on which experiments might, with advantage, be conducted :—

The improvement of lawn grasses ;

The improvement of local plants by hybridization and selection ;

Culture methods, as the action of admixtures of soils and selected manures on plant life ;

The introduction and acclimatization of ornate exotic plants.

Pingchiao Quarry.

The Overseer reports as follows :—

Quarrying.—3,749 tons of good rock have been quarried from the small hill and 38,386 tons of good stone and 5,170 tons of decomposed sand from the large hill. The amount of stripping to be done has been unusually heavy, but as labour has been plentiful the work has been kept well in hand. The level of the quarry floor has again been raised about two feet, so that it is now almost level with the platform of the "Gates" crusher.

Stonebreakers.—The No. 1 (or Baxter) has worked 222½ days and 44½ nights and broken 13,513 tons of stone. This machine is in first-class order, having recently been fitted with new jaw batons,

crank-shaft, screens, brasses, etc. A new wooden receiving platform has been erected and the adjoining retaining wall has been strengthened. The engine which drives this machine has been repainted and various parts have been repaired. New tubes have been inserted in the boiler.

The No. 2 (or "Gates") has worked $277\frac{1}{2}$ days and 52 nights and broken 19,433 tons of stone. This machine continues to work well although the main casting is very much worn in some places. The work of rebabbiting the eccentric has been done by our own men. The engine has required very slight repairs. The boiler has been covered with asbestos covering.

Boring.—20,072 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet of holes have been bored and blasted.

Dynamite.—3,390 lbs. of dynamite have been used, giving an average blast of 11.76 tons to 1 lb. used.

Buildings.—A new store-room has been built for the No. 3 Bungalow. Tarred paths have been made and a wooden railing erected round this house. The other two bungalows have been repaired, lime-washed and cleaned and are in fairly good condition.

Materials dispatched.—36,536 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons of materials have been dispatched and used at the quarry and 5,395 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons are in stock ready for dispatch.

Labour.—The average number of labourers, exclusive of artisans, employed each day, has been 103, and work has been carried on for 329 days. In addition to this 32 coolies worked on 96 nights.

Creeks.—A fair depth of water has generally been maintained.

Weather.—The highest reading of the thermometer was on July 1st, Max. 94, Min. 82, and the lowest on 7th March, Max. 38, Min. 32. The most rainy month was April with 10.10 inches. December was the driest month with no rainfall. Snow fell in January to a depth of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The total rainfall for the year was 41.11 inches.

Remarks.—I am pleased to be able to report that the year's work has been carried on without any serious accident.

Pavements.

The total length of pavements laid in 1904 was 5 miles 648 yards, as against 3 miles 538 yards in 1903. There are now 65 miles and 1,562 yards of footway in the Settlement, made up as follows :—

Districts.	Chip.	Macadam.	Composite.	Cement Concrete.	Bricked and Sanded.	Tarred Macadam.	Socchlow Granite.	Mastic Asphalt.	Ningpo Stone.	Total.
	m. yds.	m. yds.	m. yds.	m. yds.	m. yds.	m. yds.	m. yds.	m. yds.	m. yds.	m. yds.
Western	641			4 353	2 612	2 838				9 684
Central	16 1,303	52		7 983		2 383	981	11,200	550	29 232
Northern	5 825			9 877		2 362	8		678	17 990
Eastern	1 1,289	1 765		4 1,262		1,501			1,605	9 1,042
Outside roads						374				374
Total	24 538	1 817		25 1,715	2 612	7 1,698	989	11,200	1 973	65 1,562

Works Completed on Road Extensions.

North Szechuen Road Extension has been metalled from Yu-king-poo Creek to the Rifle Range. No. 17 Road Extension W. has been culverted, raised, bricked and metalled for a distance of 520 feet north of Weihaiwei Road. Great Western Road has been cross-drained and culverted where necessary, and raised between Chungking Road and Siccawei Road. This road is now fit for pedestrian and equestrian traffic. Gordon Road has been bricked and metalled to the width of 12 feet between Sinza Road and Connaught Road and between the Horse Bazaar Stables and Robison Road, completing the bricking and metalling of this road in an unbroken line from Bubbling Well Road to Robison Road, a distance of about 1.35 miles. Kiaochiao Road has been cross-drained and levelled between Sinza Road and Connaught Road. Avenue Road has been bricked between Gordon Road and Sinza Road. The section of Avenue Road between No. 16 W. and Sz Pang has been sewered, the footways paved with concrete and the roadway chip paved. Weihaiwei Road has been culverted where necessary, cross-drained and bricked and metalled from Yates Road to Seymour Road. Taku Road has been cross-drained, bricked and metalled between

Cemetery Road and Mohawk Road. Ichang Road has been levelled for a distance of 250 feet east of Gordon Road and a double 3' 0" concrete culvert constructed under it. No. 16 Road Extension W. has been sewered, bricked and metalled for a distance of 250 feet north of Burkill Road. A section of No. 16 Road Extension W. has been sewered, the footways paved with concrete and the roadway chip paved for a distance of 100 feet south of Sinza Road. Soochow Road has been kerbed and chip paved for a distance of 850 feet west of Chekiang Road.

Description and Mileage of Roads.

Year.	Districts.	Macadamised.	Tar Macadam.	Chip paved.	Bricked.	Raised only.	Crops removed only.	Total mileage.
		(Miles and yards). m. yds.	m. yds.	m. yds.	m. yds.	m. yds.	m. yds.	m. yds.
1903	Western	9 473		1 1,168	1 1,280	1	2	13 1,161
"	Central	12 1,616	505	6 408	52			19 821
"	Northern	9 1,020	265	5 536	951	126		15 1,138
"	Eastern	8 16		1,200	400	36		8 1,712
"	Outside Roads	4 536					14 1,563	19 339
	Totals	44 141	770	13 1,612	2 923	1 162	16 1,563	78 1,651
1904	Western	10 991		1 1,629	1 60	1 1,308	2 1,545	18 283
"	Central	12 1,731	167	6 1,651				20 29
"	Northern	9 1,650	696	5 1,102	1 78	749		17 755
"	Eastern	8 570		1	956			9 1,526
"	Outside Roads	4 1,479				14 620		19 339
	Totals	46 1,141	863	15 892	2 1,094	16 917	2 1,545	84 1,172

The following is a detailed statement of works completed on Road Extensions during the year.

	Unit of measurement, etc.	Districts.				Outside Roads.	Totals.
		Western.	Central.	Northern.	Eastern.		
<i>Drainage.</i>							
4' culverts laid	Ft. run					20	20
Tidal ditches made	"	263					263
3' 0" culverts laid	"	758	24	1,004	80	76	1,942
3' x 2' sewers laid	"						
2' 3" x 1' 6" sewers laid	"	258		135			393
1' 6" x 1' 0" sewers laid	"	864		102			966
12" sewers laid	"	246		827	483	50	1,006
9" sewers laid	"	456		1,860		402	2,718
6" drains laid	"	1,885		434			2,319
Street gullies laid	Numbers	33		66	2		101
<i>Roads.</i>							
Removing crops and forming	Ft. run	2,800					2,800
Raising	"	8,200		1,000	1,953		11,153
Bricklaying	"	5,320		4,237	2,045		11,602
Metalling	"	2,510		1,429	250	3,277	8,457
Kerb and channel laid	"	1,530	870	3,249	576		6,225
Chip paved margins laid	"	1,596					1,596
" " carriageways laid	"	1,327		2,000			3,327
Tar-macadam	"			820			820
" " repaired	"			405			405
<i>Foot pavements.</i>							
Concrete paving laid	"	1,064	450	1,820	214		4,448
Tar	"			1,996	77		2,073
Chip paved footways laid	"	54	991	320	318		1,683
Macadam	"	544					544
Chip paved footways repaired	"			125			125
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>							
M.C.R. stones fixed	Numbers	34	1	5	13	1	54
Foochow pole railings erected	Ft. run	422			170	41	633
Street nameplates fixed	Numbers					12	12
Retaining walls constructed	Ft. run	365					365
Kerb and channel relaid	"	26					26
Tidal ditches cleaned	"	9,950					9,950

Works Completed on Existing Roads.

The following is a detailed statement of works completed on existing roads during the year.

	Unit of measurement, etc.	Districts.				Outside Roads.	Totals.
		Western.	Central.	Northern.	Eastern.		
Drainage.							
Sewers cleaned	Ft. run		2,229	2,037	12,845		24,111
Ditches cleaned	"	182,360			4,450	51,580	239,390
3' 0" circular sewers laid	"			543		39	582
3' x 2' sewers laid	"						
2' 3" x 1' 6" sewers laid	"			20	40		60
1' 6" x 1' 0" sewers laid	"		510			260	770
12" sewers laid	"	974	22		144	676	1,816
9" sewers laid	"	165	318	422	160	92	1,157
6" drains laid	"	72		34	421	240	767
New street gullies	Numbers	1	137	26	12	1	177
Roads.							
Chip paved margins laid	Ft. run	198	190	1,241	5,092		6,721
" " carriageways laid	"			3,086	1,816		4,902
" " " repaired	"	3,458	7,683	3,929	2,788		17,858
Kerb and channel laid	"	2,256	2,263	2,342	823		7,684
" " relaid	"	224	4,521	1,895	127		6,767
Brickling	"			660			660
Metalling	"	32,970	46,468	15,826	13,045	2,462	110,771
Macadam roads repaired	"	29,294	10,863	12,222	37,453	5,428	107,270
Foot pavements.							
Concrete pavements laid	"	82	3,264	4,848	2,252		10,446
" " " relaid	"			655			655
Tar pavements laid	"	2,162	100		944	1,570	4,776
" " " repaired	"	2,580	7,864	3,232	1,162		14,838
Chip paved footways laid	"			743			743
Macadam " "	"	1,328		178	2,125		3,631
" " " repaired	"	1,500			280		1,780
Miscellaneous.							
M.C.R. stones fixed	Numbers	50	18	17	102		187
Footchow pole railings erected	Ft. run	1,300		80			1,380
Street nameplates fixed	Numbers	127	222	55	37	8	449
Chip paved footways repaired	Ft. run	260	2,030	390			2,680
" " margins " "	"		6,926	775	1,814		9,515
Macadam pavements repaired	"						
Mud roads repaired	"					990	990
Tar macadam carriageways laid	"	255	304				559
" " " repaired	"	280					280
Manhole covers renewed	Numbers			10	2		12
Raising part with mud	Ft. run				11,193		11,193

Drainage, Broadway sewer—The old 3' 9" x 2' 6" brick sewer in Broadway between Hongkew Creek and Nanzing Road has been removed and a 3' 0" diameter concrete tube sewer laid in place of it.

This work was beset with difficulties. The depth of the trench was about 18 feet. Two 20" water mains were close to it and special precautions had to be taken to prevent damage to them. The subsoil proved to consist of made ground, and a large amount of water poured into the trench through this and a number of old drains near the work. Rainy weather prevailed the greater part of the time the work was in progress and a centrifugal pump, driven by an electric motor, and one of the fire engines had to be employed to keep the trench clear of water and sewage. Day and night shifts were worked in order to expedite the work, which was completed about the beginning of June.

Flushing of Sewers and Streets.—During the months of February and March flushing with Waterworks water was carried out in every part of the Settlement during 30 days, and 1,803,108 gallons of water were used for the purpose.

Water Supply.

The following is a list of hydrants erected during 1904.

Northern District.—

Haining Road	3
Chapoo Road	1
Alabaster Road	2
North Fokien Road	1
Elgin Road	2
North Thibet Road & Alabaster Road	1
	— 10

Western District.—

Burkill Road	8
Avenue Road	4
Yates Road	2
Weihaiwei Road	1
	— 15

Public Lighting.

The lighting of the streets of the Settlement has been improved by the erection of the following lamps during the year:—

Electricity.—Fearon Road between Scott and Range Roads: two arc lamps.

Range Road between Fearon and Woosung Roads: two arc lamps.

Haining Road at corner of Chapoo Road: one arc lamp.

Weihaiwei Road : two arc lamps.

Ningpo Road between Kiangse and Honan Roads : one arc lamp.

Yates Road : eleven incandescent lamps.

In addition to the above the following have been authorised and will be erected during the early part of 1905 :—

North Soochow Road : eleven arc lamps in place of the existing gas lamps.

Haining Road : two arc lamps between Chapoo and Woosung Roads.

Avenue Road : 29 incandescent lamps.

Carter Road : two arc lamps.

The new pontoons on the Bund foreshore have been lighted experimentally with 48 c.p. electric incandescent lamps, which is an undoubted improvement upon the old method. It is intended to effect further improvements during 1905.

A new feature in the street lighting is the adoption of incandescent electric lamps of 32 and 48 c.p. A portion of Yates Road has been lighted in this manner. Avenue Road is to be similarly lighted shortly, when an opportunity will be afforded of comparing this method of lighting with that of incandescent gas lamps.

In the Central District several arc lamps at the junctions of important thoroughfares have been suspended from brackets 15' 0" in length, thereby bringing the light over the centre of the road, which is a great improvement.

Gas.—The following lamps have been erected during the year :—

Thorne Road : one incandescent lamp.

Kashing Road : one incandescent lamp.

Nanzing Road : three incandescent lamps.

Dent Lane : two incandescent lamps.

Tientsin Road : seven incandescent lamps in place of four existing ordinary lamps.

Ningpo Road : four incandescent lamps in place of two existing ordinary lamps.

North Thibet Road : three incandescent lamps.

Winchester Road : two incandescent lamps.

Gas, Water and other Trenches.

The total lengths of openings on the public roads made by the Gas and Water Companies, and by others, during the past year was 12 miles 450 yards, against 16 miles 122 yards in 1903.

Company.	Western District.	Central District.	Northern District.	Eastern District.	Total.
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
Gas Co.	9,233	9,115	10,440	5,014	33,802
Waterworks Co.	16,571	1,912	7,870	2,961	29,314
Telephone Co.	...	48	450	48	546
Electrical Department.	...	...	873	60	933
Others	...	...	115	...	115
Total feet	25,804	11,075	19,748	8,083	64,710

Labour.

The number of coolies and artisans employed on Public Works during the past year, including labour for repairing openings made by the Gas and Water Companies, and the Cleansing and Scavenging Works, but exclusive of labour on contract work and on the drainage of private properties, as compared with 1903, was as follows:—

	1903.	1904.
Coolies	622,151	705,508
Artisans	198,618	162,586
	<u>820,769</u>	<u>868,094</u>

giving an average number per working day as under:—

Coolies	2,088	2,344
Artisans	666	541
	<u>2,754</u>	<u>2,885</u>

Portland Cement Concreteware.

During the past year the total quantity of concreteware manufactured by the Department amounted to 55,957 pieces, as against 68,461 pieces made in 1903. Of these, 14,609 were made by machinery.

Permits.

6,599 permits were issued during 1904, as against 5,672 in 1903.

These permits relate to all branches of the Department's work, among others for the erection of funeral arches, for the fixing of sign-boards, for house repairs, and for other miscellaneous work. In view of the inspection and clerical work involved, it has been decided to charge a small fee to cover the cost.

Machinery and Rolling Stock.

Steam rollers.—Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 steam rollers have been kept in good working order and only small repairs have been required.

No. 4 steam roller has had two new driving wheels fitted.

Steam Dredger.—The steam dredger has been mostly used in connection with dredging the approaches to the jetties and the various garbage depôts. Only small repairs have been required to Engine and Boiler. The Dredger pontoon has been scraped and painted.

Steam Launch.—The steam launch has been used in connection with the Quarry, the periodical inspection of foreshores of the Whangpoo River and the Soochow Creek and the Garbage Depôts. A new smoke-box has been fitted to the boiler. The hull has been painted and varnished throughout.

Crematory Furnace.—The Crematory furnace at Bubbling Well Crematory was handed over to the Health Department on the 1st June.

Inspection of Boilers.

The Inspector of Boilers reports as follows:—

Throughout the year 127 boilers were opened for general inspection, the majority of which I found in good order; several, however, have undergone considerable repairs, the cause in most cases being easily traced.

to the carelessness of native employés. 68 additional inspections were made on boilers while under steam, for the purpose of testing safety valves, steam gauges, etc. In many instances I have had reason to find fault with safety valves being overloaded.

The Municipal Steam Launch and Public School boilers have been periodically inspected; both are in good order. Small repairs were made to the School boiler and heating apparatus during the summer vacation.

The weeding out of old and dangerous iron chimneys has had my attention. A number of iron chimneys of suitable height and thickness have been erected during the year.

I strongly recommend that all iron chimneys should be fitted with an earthing device to avoid the possibility of injury from lightning, suspicious cases of such having come under my notice during the past summer.

Cadastral Office and Survey Work.

As a result of proceedings taken against certain landowners in the British Court for failing to erect stones to mark the boundaries of their lots, representations were made to the British Consular Land Office with a view to the adoption of the system advocated by Messrs. van Walree, Bourne and the writer in their memorandum to the Consular Corps on the Registration of Title to Land at Shanghai.

This proposition has been favourably received by that Consulate and owners are now obliged to obtain certificates from this office stating that stones have been duly erected before they can receive title deeds.

Similar procedure has also been adopted by the German Consulate, and it is to be hoped that it may be generally recognized as beneficial by the other Consulates.

Since July 21st, when the system was adopted by the British Consulate, 154 certificates have been issued.

The number of "official measurements" attended during the year was 687, a great many of which were outside Settlement limits. In only 41 cases were boundary stones erected before the official measurements took place.

574 "official" plans have been received from the various Consulates and 235 new lots have been placed under taxation, while information

regarding revisions in areas of 133 lots has been supplied to the Tax Office.

67 lots have been surveyed and marked out for road widenings and 130 for road extensions.

Special surveys have been made of 48 of the Council's properties both inside and outside the Settlement.

New Buildings.

During the past year permits have been issued for the erection of 4,931 new houses, as against 4,330 in 1903.

For the sake of comparison the figures for different years since 1890 are given.

Year.	Western District.	Central District.	Northern and Eastern Districts.		Total.
1890		529	907		1,436
1891		1,040	733		1,773
1892		453	1,280		1,733
1893		819	1,277		2,096
1894		544	1,809		2,353
1895		775	2,625		3,400
1896		1,131	2,166		3,297
1897		765	2,636		3,401
1898		1,092	2,171		3,263
1899	175	908	943		2,026
1900	178	509	681		1,368
1901	788	836	1,079		2,703
1902	983	877	1,907		3,767
1903	1,838	733	N. 1,096 E. 663		4,330
1904	1,576	1,209	1,324	822	4,931

The 4,931 new buildings erected during the year may be classified as follows :—

Native buildings	4,711
Foreign buildings	150
Godowns	31
Mills, Manufactories, etc.	9
Additions to buildings	30
Total	<u>4,931</u>

Of the 627 sets of plans submitted during the year, 412 were approved and 215 disapproved.

I am glad to be able to report a distinct improvement in the quality of materials used in the construction of native buildings. There is also an improvement in the class of property being erected, small one storey buildings being replaced by better class two storey houses. This applies more particularly to the Central and Northern Districts. A considerable amount of trouble has been and is still being experienced in getting Contractors to build strictly in accordance with the plans approved by the Council, and also in placing proper concrete under the floors of buildings.

The covering in of back yards, courtyards, etc., often by the contractors, but more especially by the tenants on taking possession of the new houses, is becoming very prevalent. This occurs more particularly in the Central District, where the reduction of open spaces in an already crowded and congested area is doubtless a source of danger to health, but seems a difficult matter to remedy.

Where these alterations are made during the construction of the houses it is possible to have things rectified, but this is not the case where the tenants cover in the yards after the buildings are completed and when Municipal inspection of the property has ended.

Prosecutions have been instituted in two cases during the year, one for covering in yards in Fokien Road, in which case the defendants (Chinese) were fined \$10 and ordered to take down the obstruction, and in the other a Chinese contractor, who after repeated warnings refused to

put concrete under the floor of his building, a fine of \$200 was inflicted and an order made that the work should be carried out in accordance with the Municipal Regulations.

Cleansing and Scavenging.

The following table shows the plant and labour employed at the commencement of the year and the increase proposed for 1905.

	PLANT.								LABOUR.		
	Sets of Harness.	Garbage Carts.	Garbage Wheelbarrows.	Water Carts.	Sand Carts.	Gully Carts.	Machine Brushes.	Machine Scrapers.	Foreign.	Indian.	Native.
At commencement of year	157	58	30	53	26	20	27	10	6	7	697
At end of year	169	63	30	57	31	23	31	10	6	7	734
Increase included in Estimates for 1905 rendered necessary by new road extensions.	6	9	5	3	1	2		3			
	175	54	35	60	32	25	31	13	6	7	752

Plant.—The plant and rolling stock is in good condition.

Collection and disposal of refuse.—The garbage of a population of 398,000 inhabiting 46,864 houses is collected daily and finally disposed of at the chutes before noon. 159,907 loads of refuse of all kinds were collected during the year, as against 143,904 loads in 1903, an increase of 16,003 loads.

The condition of the various creeks and river is good, little floating garbage now being noticeable.

Contract for removal of garbage.—The contractor has carried out his duties satisfactorily. His contract will expire in May.

Street watering.—The roads have been watered on 296 days during the year.

Snow.—Snow fell on the afternoon of the 5th March and continued to midnight. 1,206 loads were removed and the whole of the Settlement was clear by 5.30 p.m. of the 6th.

Stud.—The Estimates for 1905 provide for the daily employment of 148 draught animals. The general fitness of the ponies during the year has been good.

CHARLES MAYNE, M. INST. C.E.,
Engineer and Surveyor.

Monthly Return of Cartloads of Garbage, Road Detritus and Gully Deposit collected, and of Water used during 1904.

	—	Garbage.	Road Detritus.	Gully Deposit.	Water.
<i>Central District.</i>	January	3,135	1,017	843	2,438
	February	3,163	939	608	3,234
	March	3,215	1,337	806	3,191
	April	3,313	1,103	670	3,117
	May	3,431	875	662	6,839
	June	3,078	920	738	6,781
	July	3,149	946	788	8,232
	August	3,476	996	815	7,634
	September	3,084	854	823	5,364
	October	3,141	1,077	819	2,277
	November	3,031	969	828	3,035
	December	3,049	949	840	2,481
	Total	38,265	11,982	9,240	54,623
<i>Northern and Eastern Districts.</i>	January	3,284	1,422	815	2,226
	February	3,311	1,111	792	3,886
	March	2,851	1,571	1,006	4,659
	April	3,040	1,244	782	4,436
	May	3,283	1,203	722	9,090
	June	3,472	1,229	738	8,082
	July	3,547	1,262	727	10,614
	August	3,816	1,263	730	8,979
	September	3,801	1,233	747	7,647
	October	3,513	1,254	782	5,122
	November	3,482	1,232	804	6,830
	December	3,726	1,220	803	5,182
	Total	41,126	15,244	9,448	76,103
<i>Western District.</i>	January	1,329	833	612	2,023
	February	1,376	650	598	2,961
	March	1,350	899	771	3,084
	April	1,327	711	647	2,694
	May	1,343	654	639	5,157
	June	1,299	879	742	4,193
	July	1,360	814	808	8,232
	August	1,402	894	843	7,634
	September	1,194	947	995	4,925
	October	1,408	974	777	3,415
	November	1,161	961	784	4,371
	December	890	955	782	3,213
	Total	15,433	10,171	8,998	51,901

Water Supply.

The following is the Annual Return supplied by the Waterworks Company :—

MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLY FOR WATERING ROADS AND ALL OTHER
PURPOSES DURING THE YEAR 1904.

MONTHS.	Water used.	Watering Roads.		All other Purposes.
	Total Gallons.	Carts.	Gallons.	Gallons.
January	3,781,353	6,687	1,404,270	2,377,083
February	7,844,777	10,030	2,106,300	5,738,477
March	5,408,089	10,954	2,296,140	3,111,949
April	5,006,671	10,247	2,151,870	2,854,801
May	7,179,755	21,086	4,428,060	2,751,695
June	7,614,562	19,056	4,001,760	3,612,802
July	9,188,441	24,370	5,117,700	4,070,741
August	8,167,242	21,760	4,569,600	3,597,642
September	8,732,922	17,936	3,766,560	4,966,362
October	5,378,559	10,814	2,270,940	3,107,619
November	6,105,784	14,236	2,989,560	3,116,224
December	5,200,261	10,876	2,283,960	2,916,301
Total ...	79,608,416	178,032	37,386,720	42,221,696
Watering Roads on 296 days, 178,032 carts 37,386,720 gallons.				
Police Stations, Abattoir, Markets, Latrines, etc. ... 27,274,000 "				
Electric Light Works 3,894,000 "				
Making Roads, Steam Rollers and Washing Carts ... 4,187,500 "				
Sanitary purposes and flushing sewers 2,192,193 "				
Used at Fires 4,674,003 "				
Total 79,608,416 gallons.				
Daily Average 217,509 Gallons.				
Water per Contract allowance 55,000,000 Gallons Tls. 11,000.00				
Excess used on certain days { 28,726,830 Gallons @ Tls. 1. per 5,000 : 5,745.36				
over contract allowance }				
Total Tls. 16,745.36				

Municipal Properties.

The following is a complete list of properties owned or controlled by the Council, with particulars as to their tenure :—

Description.	Reference Number.	Cadastral Number.	Consular Number.	Area Mow.
MUNICIPAL OFFICES	T 39	170 C	57	10.224
TOWN HALL	T 132	631 C	1305	2.670
POLICE STATIONS.				
Central	T 6	172 C	59A	3.954
Louza	T 168	621 C	Various	7.112
Hongkew	T 71	1068 N	1157	7.450
Carter Road	T 408	1180 W	1672	1.586
Yangtsepoo	T 203	5037 E	973	3.640
West Hongkew	T 390	545 N	2945	3.837
Wayside	T 404	2000 E	2261	2.987
Bubbling Well	L 25	... W	Unregd.	6.886
Sinza	T 889	420 W	4205	6.655
Park Road	L 28	... W	...	...
GAOL	T 593	1970 E	2134	13.979
DOG KENNELS	T 949	1150 N	4287	0.350
FIRE STATIONS.				
Central	T 4	169 C	57A	0.929
Hongkew	L 21	1071 N	1530	0.869
Victoria	...	...	Unregd.	0.901
Sinza	T 889	420 W	4205	...
FIRE DEPARTMENT WORKSHOPS	T 949	1150 N	4287	1.870
VOLUNTEER HEADQUARTERS	T 6	172 C	59A	0.315
RIFLE RANGE	T { 511 } { 654 }	...	57 Pao	144.420
RIDING SCHOOL	T 781	3948 W	4253	3.611
VICTORIA NURSING HOME	T 480	979 N	2765	9.900
MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL	T 949	1150 N	4287	29.590
MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL FOR CHINESE	T 949	1150 N	4287	8.440

Description.	Reference Number.	Cadastral Number.	Consular Number.	Area Mow.
MARKETS.				
Maloo	T 132	631 C	1305	4.032
Hongkew	T 313	1070 N	1967	3.623
Sinza	T 889	420 W	4205	1.385
Elgin	T 749	534 N	3948	5.280
Wayside	T 593	1970 E	2134	1.201
SLAUGHTER-HOUSE	T 227	1082 N	Various	4.667
CATTLE-SHEDS	T 949	1150 N	4287	5.710
ELECTRIC LIGHT STATION	T { 342 } 299 }	1082 N	Various	5.730
PUBLIC SCHOOL	T { 364 } 410 }	899 N	Various	9.875
PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE	T 839	503 N	3031	12.561
THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL	...	1045 N	1526	4.019
PARKS AND OPEN SPACES.				
Bund Foreshore	...	... C	Unregd.	
Soochow Creek Foreshore	...	... C	Do.	
Public Garden	...	... C	Do.	32.177
Reserve Garden	...	... C	Do.	5.060
Chinese Garden	T 229	... C	Do.	6.216
Public Recreation Ground	L 18	... W	715	402.524
Hongkew Recreation Ground	...	...	58 Pao	229.000
Hongkew Park	T { 431 } 469 } 470 } 506 }	898 N	Various	10.272
NURSERIES.				
Markham Road	T 96	4328 W	1190	1.331
Hungjao Road	...	...	...	94.400
CEMETERIES.				
Pahsienjao	T 2	...	813	43.694
Bubbling Well	T 440	2580 W	2179	59.751
Shantung Road	T 24	251 C	74	9.149
Pootung	...	...	181	31.056
Soldiers	...	...	...	4.535
Plague	T 500	...	2843	3.632

Description.	Reference Number.	Cadastral Number.	Consular Number.	Area Mow.
DEPÔTS.				
Range Road	T 949	1153 N	4287	16.324
Sinza Road	T 614	860 W	3587	7.780
Markham Road	T 630	3522 W	1020	2.760
Avenue Road	T { 807 } 660 }	442 W	Various	1.205
Jessfield Road	L 11	...	...	0.749
Soochow Creek	T 929	4931/2W	4563	4.332
North Chekiang Road	T 544	150 N	3328	1.212
Wayside	T 593	1970 E	2134	5.731
LATRINES AND URINALS.				
Buntongloong	L 16	367 C	284	0.129
Boone Road	T 466	... N	...	0.044
Durpoe Road	T 312	814 N	649 U.S.	0.269
Haining Road	T 544	150 N	3328	0.064
Kansuh Road	T 437A	... N	...	0.017
North Chekiang Road	...	... N	Unregd.	0.072
North Honan Road	...	676 N	1790	0.141
Broadway	T 383	631 E	2093	0.209
Hanbury Road	...	... E	...	0.252
Hwakee Road	T 320	574 E	2006	0.116
Kwenming Road	...	... E	...	0.072
Seward Road	T 360	699 E	2062	0.202
Avenue Road	T 644	547 W	3751	0.124
Mohawk Estate 1	T 536	... W	Unregd.	0.038
" " 2	T 537	... W	Do.	0.038
" " 3	T 538	... W	Do.	0.038
Park Road	T { 753 } 643 }	392 W	3750	0.190
Pingchiao Road	T 641	140 W	3732	0.145
Sinza Road	T 683	599 W	3793	0.144
Taising Road	T 605	298 W	3531	0.056
SURPLUS LAND.				
Old Butts lot	T 919	691 N	4444	3.625
Avenue Road	T 742	1115 W	3119	0.258
"	...	... W	Unregd.	0.224
"	...	... W	Do.	0.257
Connaught Road	T 882	3556 W	4513	0.358
Gordon Road	T 781	4334 W	4253	0.375
Markham Road	T 781	4335 W	4253	0.935
Yates Road	T 692	2155 W	2478	0.590

TABLE OF AMOUNTS ANNUALLY RECEIVABLE BY THE

Payable by	Amount.	Due.	Terminable.
Andrews & George	Tls. 140	quarterly 1st December 1st March 1st June 1st September	at 3 months' notice
Atkinson & Dallas	\$0.50	1st June	when Tsepoo Road is widened
Do.	\$0.50	1st June	Do.
Central Hotel	\$0.50	1st June	at one month's notice
China Merchants' S. N. Co.	Tls. 20	1st January	on demand
Do.	Tls. 10	30th June	when required on the ground that it is a public in- convenience
Church Missionary Society	\$ 1	half-yearly 1st April 1st October	at 6 months' notice
Club del Balin	\$ 1	14th July	at 1 month's notice
Dowdall, Hanson & McNeill	\$ 2	1st January	on demand
Do.	\$ 1	1st September	when Peking Road is widened
Li Yun Tang	Tls. 10	2nd February	when buildings are removed or rebuilt
Major Brothers, Ltd.	\$ 3	1st January	on demand
Moorhead, R. B.	\$ 1	1st August	when Ward Road is widened
Do.	\$ 1	10th June	When Yuhang Rd. is widened
Do.	\$ 1	12th February	When Dixwell Rd. is extended
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Tls. 10	30th June	when conditions specified are not observed
Shanghai Land Investment Co.	Tls. 695	quarterly 1st January 1st April 1st July 1st October	31st March 1907
Vi Ching San	Tls. 11	1st April	31st March 1924

COUNCIL IN RESPECT OF CERTAIN PUBLIC RIGHTS, ETC.

For	Reference.
use of 8 <i>li</i> 9.53 <i>hao</i> ex B.C. lots 92, 166 & 167, Cad. No. 278, on Honan Road	Council's letter of 14th August 1902 and reply 15th idem
use of 6 <i>li</i> 4 <i>hao</i> ex B.C. lot 2957, Cad. No. 435	Firm's letter of 26th April 1901 and reply 4th May
use of 4 <i>li</i> 9 <i>hao</i> ex B.C. lot 1645, Cad. No. 438	Firm's letter of 20th November 1901 and reply 22nd idem
the privilege of carrying an electric wire across the Nanking Road	Council's letter of 22nd May 1903 and reply of date
the privilege of overlapping the Kungping Road water frontage by the Company's steamers	Council's letter of 26th October 1899 and reply of Messrs. Stokes & Platt 5th January 1900
the privilege of maintaining a bridge across the Taiping Road water frontage	Council's letter of 26th April 1887 and reply 28th idem
use of Shantung Road Chapel	Council's letter of 17th August 1897 and reply of 6th September
use of gateway in road from Railway Station to Rifle Range	Club's letter of 5th July 1898 and reply of 9th idem
2 windows overlooking the Municipal compound from Cad. lot 167	Council's letter of 2nd February 1901 and reply 4th idem
use of 6 <i>li</i> 2 <i>hao</i> ex B.C. lot 4022, Cad. No. 454A.	Firm's letter of 22nd July 1902 and reply 8th August
use of 3 <i>li</i> of unregistered land on Singkeipang Road	Council's letter of 1st February 1904 and reply of 2nd idem
3 windows overlooking the Municipal compound from Cad. lot 168	Council's letter of 5th February 1901 and reply 8th idem
use of 1 <i>fun</i> 3 <i>li</i> 2 <i>hao</i> ex B.C. lot 3961, Cad. No. 2006	His letter of 4th July 1903 and reply of 10th idem
use of portion of B.C. lot 4602	Council's letter of 19th May 1904 and reply of 1st June
use of surrendered portion of Cad. lot 300	Council's letter of 11th February 1904 and reply of 12th idem
the privilege of maintaining pontoons on the North Yangtse Road water frontage	Council's letter of 22nd April 1891 and reply 6th May
maintenance of Quinsan Gardens, Jinkee and portion of Yuen Ming Yuen Roads	Company's letter of 26th May 1904 and reply of 30th idem
widening of passage off Scott Road	Council's letter of 31st March 1904 and reply thereon endorsed

TABLE OF AMOUNTS ANNUALLY PAYABLE BY THE

Payable to	Amount.	Due.	Terminable.
Cathedral Trustees	Tls. 282	15th February	
Do.	Tls. 150	25th March	24th March 1980
Deutsch-Asiatische Bank	Tls. 100	1st January	when rebuilding is undertaken
Dowdall, Hanson & McNeill	\$72	half-yearly 1st February 1st August	30th June 1911
H.M. Office of Works	Tls. 360	half-yearly 1st January 1st July	
Do.	\$ 1	25th January	
Do.	\$0.25	27th January	
E. J. Hogg	Tls. 150	1st November	
Mixed Court Magistrate	Tls. 5	1st December	on demand
Pao An Tang Charitable Institution	\$48	quarterly 31st March 30th June 30th September 31st December	30th June 1911
Recreation Fund Trustees	Tls. 600	quarterly 1st September 1st December 1st March 1st June	31st August 1914
D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd.	\$ 1	30th April	
E. D. Sassoon & Co.	\$ 1	1st July	
Do.	\$0.50	26th April	30th June 1911
Shanghai Land Investment Co.	\$ 1	1st January	at 3 months' notice
Tai Ping Sze Temple	Tls. 253.50	half-yearly 1st January 1st July	1st January 1925
Ward, Probst & Co.	\$70	half-yearly 1st October 1st April	31st March 1910
Do.	Tls. 300	half-yearly 1st August 1st February	31st July 1917
Zing Ang Sze Temple	Tls. 560	half-yearly 1st January 1st July	31st December 1925

COUNCIL IN RESPECT OF CERTAIN PUBLIC RIGHTS, ETC.

For	Reference.
Hankow Road widening ex Cadastral lot 165	
Kiangse Road widening ex Cadastral lot 165	Lease No. 2
Hankow Road widening ex Cadastral lot 44	Bank's letter of 2nd January 1899 and reply of date
Loss of rentals of houses near Bun Tong Loong Latrine	Report of 1891, page 74
Soochow Road Depôt	
wire across Consular Compound	
wire and stay in Consular Compound	
Szechuen Road widening ex Cadastral lot 79	Lease No. 5
Jessfield Road Depôt	Lease No. 11
Bun Tong Loong Latrine	Lease No. 16
Public Recreation Ground	
	Lease No. 18
Peking and Kiangse Road widening ex Cadastral lot 141	
Sungkiang Road widening ex Cadastral lot 187	Firm's letter of 9th June 1902 and reply of 14th idem.
North Soochow Road Urinal	
North Honan Road Urinal	Company's letter of 7th January 1897
Yangtsepoo Depôt	Lease No. 30
Tiendong Road widening ex Cadastral lot 833	Lease No. 13
Hanbury Road Fire Station	Lease No. 21
Bubbling Well Police Station	Lease No. 25

LAND PURCHASES AND TRANSFERS.

LAND FOR DISTRICT DEPOTS.—

A lease has been concluded for twenty years from the 1st January 1905, with the option of renewal for a like period, of a piece of land on the Lay Road Extension, adjoining the Yangtsepoo Creek, in area Mow 5.07, for use as a dépôt for the Eastern District. This lease is held from the Head Priest and Committee of the Tai Ping Sze Temple at an annual rental of Tls. 253.50, or Tls. 50 per mow per annum.

HONGKEW RECREATION GROUND.—

The grave land referred to in last year's report, measuring Mow 1.029, has been acquired and included in this property at a cost of Tls. 707, and the Ground has been further augmented and consolidated by the acquisition of the two lots excluded therefrom in the published design drawn up by Mr. Innes Stuckey, and marked respectively "Private Property" and "Chinese Village." The former lot, held under B.C. Paoshan deeds 105 and 106, and of an area of Mow 3.854, was purchased from Mr. A. E. Algar for Tls. 3,038.20, and the latter is being exchanged upon terms contained in the following letter: ~~X~~

Shanghai, 28th October 1904.

DEAR SIR,—I am instructed by the Directors of the Range Property Syndicate to enquire whether the Council will agree to exchange some land with them, on the principle of mow for mow and no money to pass on either side.

The land that the Syndicate is prepared to offer to the Council comprises, firstly, the space now occupied by a small village which is dovetailed into the western face of the new Recreation Ground, measuring about 8 or 9 mow; this particular lot of land has been acquired at considerable trouble and negotiations, extending over three years, and had it remained in the occupation of the natives, it would have been a continual source of annoyance to the frequenters of the new Park.

In addition to this village land, the Syndicate are prepared to give up as much of the lot, coloured red, on the accompanying plan, as will make up the

total mowage of any ground given up by the Council ; the latter to comprise the irregular shaped lot market "croquet and tennis" bordered on the west by the railway, and between the lots B.C. 276 and the two creeks ; the exact area of this lot is not known to the Syndicate, but they believe it is about 12 or 13 mow subject of course to measurement.

From the plan it will be seen that the space occupied by the village cuts into what would vastly improve, what may be described as the "cricketing or football" area of the Park ; if this land was incorporated into the above, it would increase the value of the narrow, and somewhat useless, space on the north of this village, marked "Flower beds," and, with the area marked in red, would round off the Park to considerable advantage.

I would also wish to point out that the irregular lot above mentioned is separated from the bulk of the Council's land by a tidal creek and a public roadway, neither of which can be closed or diverted, as they lead to a large village on the north ; by retiring inside this obstruction, the Park remains undisturbed by Chinese and in its own ring fence.

There are one or two other minor points which must be included in the exchange ; one is the widening to 30 feet of the present 3-ft 6-in. path which the Council have already made between the points G. and H. and B.C. lots 201 and 274 for a public road, which it is the intention of the Syndicate to continue northwards, outside the Park and small village ; also to include half the ditch on the west between lot 274 and the Park's lot 58. There is already a road on the other side of the railway, which some day may become an important one, and which could be utilised for a second approach to the Park by a level crossing, thus allowing of a second exit if desired ; the widening of the path at these points G. and H., as well as the giving up of the Council's half of the ditch, would not comprise more than 4 or 5 fun, and would be made good in the area coloured red on the northern face of the small village.

I trust I have made this clear to the Council, but shall be pleased to further explain any points left in doubt.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

LEONARD KERR,

Secretary,

Range Property Syndicate.

J. O. P. BLAND, Esq.,

Secretary, Municipal Council.

P.S.—A somewhat parallel instance of the desirability of rounding off pleasure grounds when first laid out may be seen at the Country Club, where a native house protrudes itself into the lower end of the lawns, and apparently cannot be dislodged : it completely spoils the symmetry of the grounds, rendering the land on both sides of it almost useless.

The levelling and turfing of the Ground has been begun as a result of the acceptance of an offer of the Trustees of the Recreation Fund to donate a sum of Tls. 2,500 for the purpose on condition that the Council provide a similar amount out of the public funds.

HUNGJAO ROAD NURSERY.—

No progress has been made in the negotiations for acquiring this property, the native broker responsible for the transaction having proved himself a man of straw. The Council however enjoys the use of the entire site and admits a liability of Tls. 4,600 payable upon production of the remaining fangtans.

SURPLUS LAND ON RANGE ROAD.—

The two lots formerly the site of the Rifle Butt and of the Municipal Wash-house were re-advertised for sale in September, and sales have been effected as follows :—

Cadastral Lot 745 at the rate of Tls. 7,000 per mow to Messrs. Atkinson and Dallas.

Cadastral Lot 945 at the same rate less $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent commission to Mr. Tam Wa.

This rate per mow is obtainable for the remaining lot (No. 691) but the sale is deferred pending consideration of the possibilities of its use for Municipal purposes.

BUBBLING WELL CEMETERY.—

The purchase has been concluded of the three pieces of unregistered land on the south or Great Western Road side of the cemetery. The aggregate area is Mow 2.935 and the price paid Tls. 1,800 per mow. In this connection there remains to acquire a further small piece of land on the Siccawei Road side, and to negotiate for the removal of a Chinese grave.

The eastern boundary of the property has been adjusted with Mr. J. R. Twentyman, the adjoining owner, in terms of the following letter:—

Council Room,

Shanghai, 21st July 1904.

SIR,—I am directed to write in confirmation of an arrangement made by yourself and the Municipal Engineer in regard to the boundary line between your property and the Bubbling Well Cemetery.

The terms of this arrangement are understood by the Council to be as follows :—

1.—The Council will transfer to you the three pieces of land shown in green on the accompanying plan and measuring in the aggregate *Mow* 4.585.

2.—You will transfer to the Council the equal area consisting of the two plots coloured pink.

3.—The Council will raise the southern green lot to the existing height of B.C. Lot 3568 and will re-erect your green-house in the new position shown.

4.—The cost of re-arrangement of fences, etc. will be borne equally by the Council and yourself, and each party will defray their own registration expenses.

I am directed to request that you may be good enough to confirm in writing the above detailed statement.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. E. LEVESON,

Assistant Secretary.

J. R. TWENTYMAN, Esq.,
Shanghai.

MUNICIPAL OFFICES.—

The project of increasing the accommodation of the Municipal Offices is one which is generally recognised as likely to become necessary in the future, while at the same time the cost of land in so central a position shews no sign of decreasing. It has therefore occurred to the Council, on more occasions than one, that the purchase of Cadastral Lots 167, 168 and 171 is desirable provided reasonable terms are obtainable. The properties are fully developed and their purchase for the first years, before utilisation is required, should not constitute any charge to the public income. Some correspondence has taken place with the owners of Lot 168 and is here reprinted for record.

Shanghai, 16th November 1903.

DEAR SIR,—A favourable opportunity having occurred by which Messrs. Major Bros. Ltd. can procure a suitable site for the erection of new premises, we are authorised by them to offer the above lot adjoining the Council Offices including the buildings thereon but exclusive of machinery, etc., measuring as per the Municipal Assessment Schedule M1. 3. 1.0 to the Council for the sum of Eighty-five thousand taels (Tls. 85,000). Terms of payment and date of transfer could be arranged later if the Council are disposed to effect this purchase.

We are, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

J. O. P. BLAND, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

SCOTT & CARTER.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 19th November 1903.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant offering for sale to the Council Cadastral Lot No. 168, Central District, for Tls. 85,000.

In reply thereto I am to inform you that the Council has in contemplation the purchase of this and the adjoining lot, No. 167, for amalgamation with the Council Office site, and, with this in view, the two properties will be scheduled for compulsory acquisition in the official plan of the district for 1904. In the meanwhile the Council would be glad if you were to find yourselves in a position to negotiate the sale of both lots, since the members are not disposed to negotiate for the purchase of Lot 168 alone.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Assistant Secretary.

Messrs. SCOTT & CARTER.

Shanghai, 13th April 1904.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to our letter of the 16th November 1903, offering on behalf of Messrs. Major Brothers to sell the above lot to the Council and also to the subsequent scheduling of this lot by the Council, we are now instructed by Messrs. Major Brothers to forward you the enclosed letter on the subject.

Yours faithfully,
J. O. P. BLAND, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.
SCOTT & CARTER.

Shanghai, 12th April 1904.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to our property in the Hankow Road which was offered to the Council on or about the 16th November 1903, through Messrs. Scott & Carter, for the sum of Tls. 85,000 and also to the scheduling of the property as mentioned at the last Ratepayers' Meeting :—

We beg to state that we object to the scheduling of the property by the Council. We however are still willing to accept Tls. 85,000 for the property, provided that the acceptance of our offer be duly carried through within the next ten days, but if the Council are not prepared to accept our offer within the time specified, we must request that no map or plan be exhibited in the Council's offices bearing to show that our property has been scheduled as for compulsory acquisition by the Council.

Yours faithfully,
MAJOR BROTHERS, LD.,
H. J. SUCH,
A. McLEOD,
E. O. ARBUTHNOT, } *Directors.*

J. O. P. BLAND, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room,

Shanghai, 28th April 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 13th instant giving cover to a letter from the Directors of Messrs. Major Brothers, Ltd., of the previous day wherein the Company's property in Hankow Road is offered to the Council for the sum of Tls. 85,000 and whereby exception is taken to the scheduling of the property on the Council's official plans.

In reply I am directed to inform you that the Council, after obtaining an independent valuation of this property, as well as a report on the subject by the Municipal Engineer, has decided to offer the sum of Tls. 55,000 to acquire the same, which offer I now formally submit. The Council is not, however, prepared to cancel the scheduling of this property for compulsory acquisition.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. O. P. BLAND,

Secretary.

Messrs. SCOTT & CARTER.

Shanghai, 2nd May 1904.

SIR,—We beg to acknowledge receipt of your favour dated April 28th in which you convey the Council's offer of Tls. 55,000 for the above lot; we regret, however, that we are instructed by Messrs. Major Bros. Ltd. to refuse the Council's offer.

We are now instructed by Messrs. Major Bros. Ltd. to confirm their protest against the scheduling of their property for compulsory acquisition, and shall be obliged if the Council will appoint an early date on which Messrs. Major Bros. Ltd. may appear before them to sustain their objection.

We are, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

SCOTT & CARTER.

J. O. P. BLAND, Esq.,

Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room,

Shanghai, 12th May 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant having reference to Cadastral Lot 168, Central District, scheduled for acquisition by the Council.

Noting that Messrs. Major Brothers, Ltd., decline the Council's offer of Tls. 55,000 for this property and that they wish to appear before the Council to confirm their protest against the scheduling of this lot, I am directed to state that if it is convenient for Messrs. Major Brothers, Ltd., to attend or be represented

at the Board Room on Monday, the 23rd instant, at 5.30 p.m., the Works Committee will hear and decide the matter in accordance with the terms of Land Regulation VIA.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. O. P. BLAND,
Secretary.

MESSRS. SCOTT & CARTER.

Shanghai, 23th May 1904.

SIR,—In compliance with the request expressed at the meeting of the Works Committee held on the 23rd instant at which the question as to the scheduling of the above lot was considered, we are now instructed by Messrs. Major Bros. Ld. to state that although the Directorate of Messrs. Major Bros. Ld. do not admit the Council's authority to schedule No. 18 Hankow Road for compulsory acquisition—still they would consent to sell the property if the matter be settled at once, and would be willing that the question as to the amount of compensation to be paid by the Council to Messrs. Major Bros. Ld. for—value of their property—cost of removal—and disturbance of business, etc., should be laid before the Land Commission. And that should the Council not desire to acquire No. 18 Hankow Road at an early date then the Directors of Messrs. Major Bros. Ld. must insist upon their request that their property be not scheduled.

Awaiting the favour of your early reply,

We are, Sir,
Your obedient servants,
SCOTT & CARTER.

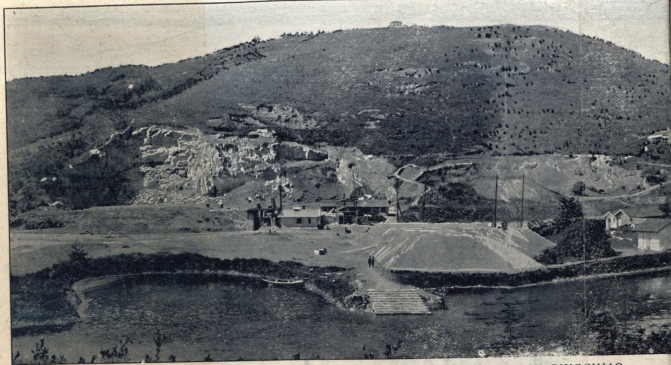
J. O. P. BLAND, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 3rd June 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th May on behalf of Messrs. Major Brothers, Ld., and, in reply thereto, to say that, in compliance with the concluding paragraph thereof, the Council has given instructions that the scheduling of Cadastral Lot 168, Central District, be cancelled. The lot, therefore, stands to-day free of any imposition under Article VIA of the Land Regulations.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. O. P. BLAND,
Secretary.

MESSRS. SCOTT & CARTER.



MUNICIPAL QUARRY, PINGCHIAO

ROAD EXTENSIONS AND WIDENINGS.

In spite of the failure to obtain formal legal authority for the levy of contributions from landowners towards the cost of the construction of new roads, much has been done towards the end desired by deferring work until the aggregate contribution in each instance is subscribed. The special meeting of Ratepayers convened on this subject failed in its purpose for lack of the necessary quorum; on the other hand, the cost of construction of the Avenue, Chengtu, Gordon, Weihaiwei and other roads has been considerably reduced by voluntary contributions.

The effect of this policy is borne out by the fact that the amount expended on new road construction in the year's accounts is less than Tls. 70,000, against Tls. 120,000 last year, as is shewn by the detailed tabular statement below. The total sum expended in acquiring land for and making up new roads is Tls. 115,000, and the sequence of increasing amounts spent on this work during the past five years is broken.

1899	Tls. 27,000
1900	78,500
1901	94,000
1902	207,000
1903	239,000

Central District.—

<i>Road.</i>	<i>Land.</i>	<i>Construction.</i>
Canton	Tls. 538.11	Tls. 156.57
Fokien	2,900.85	502.20
Hankow	482.00	...
Honan	4,333.34	950.00
Kiangse	3,452.59	251.54
Nanking	77.46	5.20
Shanse	2,599.22	672.54
Shantung	1,934.38	33.53
Soochow	2.45	1,562.85
Szechuen	896.12	349.18

Northern District.—

<i>Road.</i>	<i>Land.</i>	<i>Construction.</i>
Alabaster	...	Tls. 81.10
Boone	3.68	2,486.70
Chapoo	...	1,335.53
Cunningham *	...	1,815.17
Elgin	Cr. 22.50	4,684.31
Haining	40.23	6,173.16
Kashing	11.67	Cr. 198.08
Miller	...	235.54
Minghong	...	40.88
North Chekiang	8.75	605.25
North Soochow	...	732.79
North Szechuen	2.21	494.06
No. 26A	1,507.19	355.92
Range	30.74	583.66
Seward	3,530.17	1,554.71
Tiendong	51.87	...
Tsepoo	5.85	840.32
Whangpoo	...	47.45
Winchester	...	674.52
Wuchang	...	40.15

Eastern District.—

Dixwell	Tls. 94.35	Tls. 799.50
Flour Mill	...	246.58
Kwenming	...	72.54
Kungping	168.24	13.46
No. 17	4,154.61	142.82
No. 30	1,093.90	398.61
No. 37	...	50.20
No. 40	11.12	66.24
No. 42	1,384.86	...
Seward	...	...
Singkeipang	308.13	395.50
Tongshan	1,570.84	2,233.81
Ward	1,480.30	726.79
Wuchow	1,161.25	340.54
Yangtazepoo	...	746.28
Yuhang	1.45	816.39

Western District.—

<i>Road.</i>	<i>Land.</i>	<i>Construction.</i>
Avenue	Cr. 2,460.29	Tls. 8,724.63
Burkill	...	2,028.35
Chungking	...	663.77
Connaught	11.08	Cr. 206.80
Ferry	208.53	7.80
Gordon	...	Cr. 676.45
Great Western	4,575.84	6,452.53
Hungjao	...	2,903.81
Ichang	84.37	479.97
Jessfield	312.31	290.34
Kiaochao	Cr. 79.57	1,018.48
Markham	...	82.32
Medhurst	...	61.26
Mohawk	...	563.62
Myburgh	487.89	3.90
No. 7	3,120.70	70.18
No. 12	817.59	...
No. 16	2.21	1,787.70
No. 17	68.75	169.27
Seymour	3,172.41	...
Taku	4.42	1,592.22
Weihaiwei	1,495.58	7,028.08
Yates	61.11	56.50
	<u>45,748.36</u>	<u>67,217.99</u>
	112,966.35	
Miscellaneous expenses		<u>2,390.05</u>
	Tls. 115,356.40	

Here follow details of the extensions and widenings settled during 1904.

CENTRAL DISTRICT.**THE BUND.—**

Simultaneously with the extension of the Public Garden, to be effected by reclamation, a widening of The Bund is being made by the excision of a ten foot strip from the west front of the Garden; the improvement will extend from the Peking Road to the Martyrs' Memorial.

NANKING ROAD.—

The rebuilding of the Central Stores property has rendered the improvement of the east end of the Maloo possible, but the benefit will not be felt by the public until the completion of the new hotel in four years time. The strip to be acquired is triangular in shape and about eight feet broad at its widest point; it is surrendered upon terms arranged with Messrs. Scott & Carter as follows:—

Shanghai, 18th July 1904.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to your inquiry as to the terms on which the owners would be prepared to surrender the portion of Cad. Lots 32 and 33 required for the above purpose, measuring as per your calculations a net area of M0. 1. 0. 2, we are authorised to inform you that they are prepared to surrender at the price of Tls. 100,000 per mow plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender.

Their claim will thus be as follows:—

M0. 1. 0. 2. at Tls. 100,000.00 per mow ...	...	Tls. 10,200.00
10 per cent for compulsory surrender ...	...	" 1,020.00
	Tls. ...	11,220.00

We are,

Yours faithfully,

SCOTT & CARTER.

CHARLES MAYNE, Esq.,
Municipal Engineer.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 28th July 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, on the subject of the improvement of the Nanking Road by the purchase of a strip of the Central Hotel property, and, in reply thereto, to state that the owners' claim for compensation, as stated, is accepted by the Council.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. O. P. BLAND,
Secretary.

Messrs. SCOTT & CARTER,
Shanghai.

The scheduled line of the road has been amended between the Fokien Road and the Woo Foo Loong, the minimum width being reduced to sixty feet, and negotiations have been concluded with the owner of Cadastral Lot 361 for the widening of a section at this point in 1906.

Shanghai, 9th September 1904.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of 7th inst. *re* Cad. Lot 361 the owner agrees to rebuild the whole of the lot between the present date and September 1906 and to surrender the land required for the widening of Nanking Road to the modified line approved by the Council in April last, at the rate of Tls. 35,000.00 per mow.

He will give you an undertaking to above effect in any document that may be satisfactory to you and will include therein a promise that a sale of the property will be subject to his undertaking.

Yours truly,
E. JENNER HOGG,
By his attorney,
P. F. LAVERS,
(孫直齋)
(Sung Chih-tsai).

J. O. P. BLAND, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

NANKING AND HONAN ROADS.—

The following letters, concluding with the award of the Land Commission, contain the letters of surrender of a portion of the lot on the north-eastern corner of these roads.

Shanghai, 29th April 1904.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to yours of the 15th instant we are instructed by the owners to inform you that they will be prepared to surrender that portion of B.C. Lot 66 scheduled for acquisition by the Council measuring M. 0. 1. 7. 5. as coloured red on your plan, for the sum of Tls. 7,276.

This sum is arrived at as follows :—

The area of the lot as at present is.....M. 2. 6. 7. 5.

From this deduct the portion required by the Council...M. 0. 1. 7. 5.

Net area of lot after such deduction.....M. 2. 5. 0. 0.

The lot as reduced has been leased for a term of years at a clear ground rent of £700 per annum, equal to Tls. 5,670 at ex. 2/5 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Capitalising this at 6 per cent the value of the land is Tls. 94,500 or Tls. 37,800 per mow.

M. 0. 1. 7. 5. at Tls. 37,800 Tls. 6,615

Add for compulsory sale 10 $\frac{2}{3}$ % " 661

Total amount of claim Tls. 7,276

Awaiting the favour of your early reply,

We are, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

SCOTT & CARTER.

CHARLES MAYNE, Esq.,

Municipal Engineer.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 16th May 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo containing your claim for compensation for Mow 0.175 required ex Cadastral Lot 159 for the widening of the Nanking and Honan Roads.

This claim is based on a sterling ground lease of the property, a method of assessment which does not appear to the Council to be properly applicable to the case, since the rent stated in the lease is obviously inclusive of the risk of variation in exchange, a factor which has no justifiable bearing on the amount payable for a street improvement in this silver-using Municipality.

The Council has therefore sought other methods of calculation, keeping in view the opinion of the Land Commissioners expressed in an award in a former

case in which your firm was interested, *viz.* that they did not attach much weight to the estimates of rents to be obtained from the property when rebuilt.

Adopting the course followed in this case, No. 1 heard in June of 1900, it is found that the rate at which compensation would be paid, including 10 per cent for compulsory sale, is Tls. 30,400 per mow. This valuation is closely corroborated by the addition of 33½ per cent to that at which the lot is assessed for taxation.

Further, there is the question of betterment, in which connection it is to be observed that the Nanking Road frontage will be straightened while that on the Honan Road will be greatly improved by the increased width of the street, at present less than twenty-three feet. These two points are evidently important in the case of property utilised by the erection of foreign stores.

For the above reasons, and without prejudice to the action which may be subsequently taken if the case comes before the Commission, I am directed to make a counter-offer to pay for the scheduled strip at the rate of Tls. 30,000 per mow.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. O. P. BLAND,

Secretary.

Messrs. SCOTT & CARTER,
Shanghai.

Shanghai, 18th May 1904.

SIR,—We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant referring to the widening of the Nanking and Honan Roads ex Cad. Lot 159.

We are at a loss to understand on what grounds the Council arrive at the conclusion that a sterling ground rent taken at the current rate of the day cannot be regarded as a fair basis on which to calculate the value of property in this Settlement. It may be, however, that in expressing this opinion the Council take the view that it is not fair to the landowner, and in this we think they would be correct, as undoubtedly it is almost invariably the case that the ground rent obtainable in sterling from any given property is less than that which could be obtained if fixed in silver.

The point after all which has to be determined is the loss sustained by the owner, and in this particular instance, we maintain that the measure of the loss is fairly ascertainable by a comparison with the rent actually obtained for the balance of the lot, and that whether this is in sterling capitalised at the current rate of the day or in silver is absolutely immaterial.

With regard to your quotation of an opinion expressed by the Land Commissioners in a former case in which our firm was interested, we consider it not only misleading but entirely irrelevant; it is misleading because the opinion expressed by the Land Commissioners was quite obviously only intended to apply

to the particular case then under discussion, and irrelevant since no reference was made in our present claim to any estimate of rents to be obtained.

With regard to the methods of calculation which you inform us the Council have adopted, we are unable to follow them in the absence of any details. The point which you mention, however, that the Council's valuation is corroborated by the fact that it is practically 25 per cent less than the rate at which the lot is assessed, merely serves to demonstrate to us that the valuation is wrong, since in no case which has come under our knowledge lately in the Central part of the Settlement has such a proportion existed between the actual and the assessed value.

As to betterment, the Nanking Road is already so wide at the point in question that we do not consider that its straightening is of any value to our lot. As to the Honan Road, some advantage may accrue to this frontage, but this is far more than set off by the fact that in our claim we have omitted any reference to the value of the reversion to the rack rents, a point which we shall certainly have to raise if this case goes before the Land Commissioners.

We regret on the above grounds that our clients are not prepared to accept the Council's counter-offer and that in the event of the Council's refusal to pay them the sum claimed in our letter of 29th April the matter must be placed for decision before the Land Commissioners.

We are, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

SCOTT & CARTER.

J. O. P. BLAND, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 26th May 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant on the subject of the widening of the Nanking and Honan Roads ex Cadastral Lot 159 and to inform you that, in compliance with the concluding paragraph thereof, the case will be presented to the Land Commissioners at their next sitting, notice of the date of which will be duly sent to you.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. E. LEVESON,

Assistant Secretary.

Messrs. SCOTT & CARTER,
Shanghai.

LAND COMMISSION.

CASE XIX.

AWARD.

In this case the amount claimed, Tls. 7,276, is arrived at by capitalising the sterling rent; the Council do not think this is a proper course to pursue and also ask that the question of betterment may be considered.

The Commissioners are of opinion that the Nanking Road is so wide at this part that betterment does not apply, and while there is some improvement by widening of the Honan Road it is not sufficient to affect the compensation.

With a rent fixed in sterling it appears to the Commissioners quite in order to calculate compensation also in sterling. Deducting a management commission of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from the rent of £700.0.0 and capitalising at 6 per cent. a value of £4,550.0.0 per mow is arrived at, and on this basis the Commissioners award compensation as follows:—

Om. 1f. 7l. 5h. at £4,550 ...	...	...	...	...	£796.5.0
Add 10% for compulsory sale ...	...	...	...	...	79.12.6
					£875.17.6

to be calculated at the rate for demand drafts on the day of payment.

WILLIAM D. LITTLE,	} <i>Land Commissioners for 1904/5.</i>
H. A. J. MACRAY,	
W. H. POATE,	

HONAN ROAD.—

The offer of Messrs. Dowdall, Hanson and McNeill for 4 li 7 hao ex Cadastral Lot 277 was accepted, being at the rate of Tls. 33,000 per mow. The widening ex Cadastral Lot 286 was obtained at Tls. 35,000 per mow after reference to the Commission.

Shanghai, 5th September 1904.

DEAR SIR,—We beg to acknowledge receipt of your favour of the 26th ult., requesting us to inform you upon what terms we will be prepared to surrender, should the Council decide to acquire it, that portion of B.C. Lot 165 which is scheduled for acquisition on the official plan of road extensions and widenings, measuring Om. 0f. 7l. 0½h. coloured red on the plan accompanying your letter. In reply, we beg to inform you that we have gone minutely into the matter, and find that the surrender of the strip of land in question will necessitate the pulling down of the four double shops and rebuilding same. This will, we estimate, cost Tls. 4,200, less the amount of our claim on the insurance company for damage done by the fire.

We are, therefore, prepared to surrender on payment of the amount as set forth below :—

Land now 0.0.7.0. $\frac{1}{2}$ at Tls. 50,000 per mow	Tls. 3,525
Plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender	352
Estimated cost of the rebuilding of four double shops	4,200
	Tls. 8,077
Less amount paid by insurance company for damage	
by fire	2,300
	Tls. 5,777

Our claim viewed from a point of view of loss of rental, gives practically the same result.

We estimate that the new shops, when constructed, will yield a monthly rental of \$40 less than formerly, which gives a loss of rental per annum of \$480. This amount capitalised at 6 per cent. comes to \$8,000 at Ex. 74 = Tls. 5,920, or a difference of only Tls. 143. We are prepared therefore to surrender for the sum of Taels Five thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven.

To avoid any further delay in the building of the property we shall feel obliged if you will favour us with a reply at your earliest convenience.

Yours faithfully,

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LD.

W. ELLIS,

Manager.

C. H. GODFREY, Esq.,

Assistant Municipal Engineer.

Council Room,

Shanghai, 14th September 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—Your letters of the 13th ultimo and the 5th instant, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, on the subject of the widening of the Honan Road ex Cadastral Lot 286, have received the Council's attention, and, in reply thereto, I am directed to inform you that the Council has decided to proceed with this improvement, admitting a claim not exceeding Tls. 900 for the extra building cost which will be involved.

In regard to your claim for the area of land concerned, *viz.* Tls. 55,000 per mow, I am instructed to point out :—

(1).—That it is greatly in excess of the rates recently paid for similar adjacent surrenders ex Lots 277 and 278, and

(2).—That payment at this rate will have the effect of more than doubling the taxation under Resolution VIII passed at the last annual meeting of Ratepayers.

Under these circumstances I am directed to make a counter-offer on the Council's behalf to pay compensation at Tls. 18,000, plus one-third, plus 10% for compulsory surrender.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD.,
Shanghai.

J. O. P. BLAND,
Secretary.

Shanghai, 17th September 1904.

SIR,—We beg to acknowledge receipt of your favour of the 14th instant, and regret to say we cannot accept the Council's counter-offer to surrender the land at Taels Eighteen Thousand (Tls. 18,000) per mow, plus one-third, plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender.

We would point out that our claim was based on a valuation of Tls. Fifty thousand per mow for the ground, not Tls. Fifty-five thousand as stated in your letter; the 10 per cent for compulsory surrender not affecting the value of the land. We would also point out, that the extra building cost which would be involved would amount to Taels One thousand nine hundred, or the difference between the cost of the new shops Taels Four thousand two hundred less paid by the insurance companies, Taels Two thousand three hundred, and not Taels Nine hundred as admitted in your letter.

Under the circumstances, however, we must ask you to refer the matter at an early date to the Land Commissioners for settlement, or grant us a building permit to re-instate.

We are, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LD.,

J. O. P. BLAND, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

W. ELLIS,
Manager.

Council Room,

Shanghai, 19th September 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of the 17th instant, on the subject of the widening of the Honan Road, I am directed to state that, in accordance with the concluding paragraph thereof, the compensation to be paid for the strip of Cadastral Lot 286 concerned will be referred for assessment to the Land Commission.

In the meanwhile your application to build to the new line will receive prompt attention when received.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co., LD.,
Shanghai.

J. O. P. BLAND,
Secretary.

LAND COMMISSION.

CASE XXII.

AWARD.

For the surrender of 0m. 0f. 7l. $\frac{1}{2}$ h. of land to widen the above road and for the extra cost of setting back fire damaged houses the sum of Tls. 5,527.00 is claimed, while the Council offer compensation at the rate of Tls. 18,000 per mow, plus 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and 10 per cent with Tls. 900 for extra cost of building.

After careful consideration the Commissioners make the following award :—

For the surrender of 0m. 0f. 7l. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.* of land at Tls. 35,000	
per mow, including allowance for compulsory sale	Tls. 2,467.50
For additional cost of building	 900.00
	<u>Tls. 3,367.50</u>

Say three thousand three hundred and sixty-seven taels five mace Shanghai Sycee.

WILLIAM D. LITTLE,	} <i>Land Commissioners for 1904/5.</i>
H. A. J. MACRAY,	
W. H. POATE,	

* Subsequently amended to M0.0795.

SHANTUNG ROAD.—

The claim of Messrs. Ward, Probst & Co. for 3 li 5 hao ex Cadastral Lot 437 was contested and reduced by two-thirds.

Shanghai, 12th August 1904.

DEAR SIR,—We beg to acknowledge yours of the 4th inst. on the subject of surrendering that strip of land on the East side of Shantung Road, Cadastral Lot 437 C. and measuring 0m. 0f. 3l. 5h. according to the plan accompanying your letter.

This property has been leased by us for a period of twenty (20) years dating from 1st day of November 1896, therefore has about twelve (12) years to run. In the event of the Council insisting upon the surrender of the strip of land in question we would point out that the four Native houses recently damaged by fire would necessarily have to be reconstructed upon a very much smaller scale and, in consequence, a loss of rental would be sustained by the Lessee at the rate of Tls. 18.00 per month for the 4 houses, say Tls. 216.00 per annum, which, calculated at 7 per cent per annum compound interest for 12 years would amount to Tls. 3,863.92 and, in addition to this, we estimate the value of the land at

Taels 18,750.00 per mow plus a third and plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender, thus amounting to	Tls. 962.50
Lessee's loss of rent	„ 3,863.92
Total claim=Taels 4,826.42	

therefore we shall advise the Trustees of the Estate to claim this amount if the Council should decide to acquire the strip before the expiration of the lease.

We would point out however that we consider a set off in the road such as that which would result if the shops are set back a distance of 9' 5" on the South side and 3' 4" on the North side of the adjoining property would, in addition to forming a harbour for committing nuisance, be a very small gain towards the widening of the Shantung Road for the distance shown upon the Council's plan of road widenings.

We are, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

WARD, PROBST & Co.

C. MAYNE, Esq.,
Municipal Engineer.

Council Room,

Shanghai, 19th August 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, in which you claim compensation for a strip of Cadastral Lot 437, required for the widening of the Shantung Road, at the rate of Tls. 137,900 per mow.

Before paying this claim I am directed to draw your attention to the terms of Resolution VIII passed at the annual meeting of Ratepayers in March last, whereunder you will observe that the taxation of the lot will be increased by more than 400 per cent.

It has been the practice of your firm to limit claims of this character to the assessed value of the land raised by one-third and with 10 per cent for compulsory surrender, and the Council is of opinion that with the above facts in view it will be to the owner's interest that the same course be adopted in the present instance.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. O. P. BLAND,

Secretary.

Messrs. WARD, PROBST & Co.,
Shanghai.

Shanghai, 25th August 1904.

SIR,—Replying to your letter of the 19th inst. *re* our claim for compensation in the event of the Council electing to acquire a strip of Cadastral Lot No. 437 C. required for the widening of the Shantung Road, we beg to draw your

attention again to our letter of the 12th inst., from which it will be noticed that the claim of Tls. 4,826.42 is divided into two parts, the one being for loss of rental sustained by our client if the shops are reduced in area by 0m. 0f. 3l. 5h. and the other for the compulsory surrender of the land at the rate of Tls. 18,750.00 per mow, therefore we do not claim for the value of the land at Tls. 137,900.00 per mow as stated in your letter.

It seems to us it is as much a matter for the Lessee as ourselves, who represent the owners, to say what amount of compensation should be paid for the surrender and, if the acquisition by the Council is decided upon the new shops would necessarily have to be set back some distance inside the adjoining shops which in addition to reducing the size of the rooms is a distinct disadvantage from a letting point of view, and the claim the Lessee makes is for Tls. 18.00 per month for the four shops or Tls. 216.00 per annum.

Should the Council prefer it we daresay the lessee would accept the payment through us of Tls. 216.00 annually for 12 years, the time the lease has to run.

We are, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

WARD, PROBST & Co.

J. O. P. BLAND, Esq.,

Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room,

Shanghai, 29th August 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of the 25th instant I am directed to quote for your information the wording of the Resolution to which allusion was made in the Council's letter of the 19th idem, as follows:—

"That . . . the Council be authorised to . . . collect land tax
"on the lot . . . at the price paid by the Council for such
"surrendered land, less 25 per cent . . ."

I am to state that under the Land Regulations the Council is only empowered to recognise the registered owner of a lot in reference to taxation, to sanitation, and to expropriation, and that Article VIA of the Regulations, bearing on the last named, explicitly states that the compensation payable for a scheduled strip of a property may be for the land and in respect of any tenancy.

With these facts in view the Council reaffirms the opinion that, if your present claim is paid, the taxation of Cadastral Lot 437 will be at the rate of Tls. 103,400 per mow, and therefore desires that you may see your way to modify the terms stated in your letter of the 12th August.

The Council observes that in compiling the claim you appear to have overlooked four factors, all making for reduction:—

- (i) the estimated *market* value of the land has been raised by one-third for no stated reason,
- (ii) No account has been taken of the reduced cost of building,

- (iii) Full value is claimed by the landlord, though from the facts submitted he will incur no loss whatsoever during the next 12 years,
- (iv) Interest has been added to, instead of being subtracted from, the lessee's claim.

In conclusion I am directed to request that if the land tax is payable on this lot by the lessee, he be consulted in the matter under discussion, since the claim, which will have bearing on his interest, is payable to yourselves as agents for the registered owners.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. O. P. BLAND,

Secretary.

Messrs. WARD, PROBST & Co.,
Shanghai.

Shanghai, 1st September 1904.

SIR,—We thank you for your letter of the 29th ulto., and in reply to same we beg to state as follows :—

(1) Our claim on behalf of the lessee is based on a similar surrender to the Council in 1900 of a strip of the Fokien Road frontage, Cad. Lot No. 512, whereupon the Council paid the lessee Tls. 1,200.00 as full compensation; Article VIA of the Land Regulations being then in force. We have since discussed this subject with the Lessee and are pleased to be able to say that he is now prepared to accept as full compensation a cash payment of Tls. 800.00 in lieu of Tls. 216.00 per annum.

(2) The reduced cost of building has been taken into account in arriving at the above named figure.

(3) We note that we have added one-third to the estimated market value of the land which is an error.

In view of the foregoing we now beg to revise our claim as follows :—

m. f. l. h.

O. O. S. 5, at assessed value Tls. 15,000 per mow=Tls. 525.00

Plus a third 175.00

Tls. 700.00

and 10 per cent compulsory surrender 70.00

Tls. 770.00

Compensation to Lessee 800.00

Tls. 1,570.00

which we trust will now be found in order.

We are, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

WARD, PROBST & Co.

J. O. P. BLAND, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room,

Shanghai, 8th September 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 1st instant on the subject of the widening of the Shantung Road, and, in reply thereto, to state that the Council will pay your claim of Tls. 1,570 for the 3 li 5 hao required from Cadastral Lot 437.

I am to add that in so doing the Council does not admit the accuracy of the method of calculation adopted, since the point raised in paragraph (iii) of my letter of the 29th ultimo has not been taken into consideration.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. O. P. BLAND,

Secretary.

Messrs. WARD, PROBST & CO.,
Shanghai.

Further improvements arranged in this District are tabulated hereunder :—

<i>Road.</i>	<i>Agent or Owner.</i>	<i>Cad. No.</i>	<i>Area. Mow.</i>	<i>Price. Tls.</i>
Fokien	R. D. Sassoon	566	0.031	620
"	Dowdall, Hanson & McNeill	393	0.057	16,000 per mow.
"	H. P. Wilkinson	455	0.012	200
"	D. M. Henderson	542	0.058	20,000 per mow.
Canton	C. Iburg	435	0.009	184.80†
Canton & Szechuen	} Atkinson & Dallas	107	0.027	945
Shanse		374	0.154	2,597 †
Chekiang & Amoy	} W. S. Jackson	445	0.052	533.86†
Kiangse		182	0.150	3,300 †

†At the assessed value, raised by one-third, and with 10 % for compulsory surrender.

Having reference to the proposals of the Waterworks Company for rebuilding Cadastral Lot 69 adjoining the Water Tower, and in view of the fact that the widening of the adjoining lot, Cadastral No. 68, in which this building stands, cannot be effected for many years, it was decided to permit the Company to build out to their present line on the property concerned.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

The work in this and the Eastern District has at length received the necessary impetus, which was sought throughout two years' negotiations, by the issue in July of the Taotai's proclamation as to native-owned land for new roads. The Council's final application was pressed by the Consular Body, with the result that fifty copies of the document were forwarded and posted with satisfactory effect.

This proclamation, after describing the Council's expressed desire to construct new roads throughout the Settlement, recounts the calling of a meeting by the Land Office official of the various district committees, and enumerates their recommendations in the matter. As a result of this meeting certain Chinese cemeteries are excluded from the terms of the proclamation, the Council is enjoined to adhere to the standing agreement with the Chinese authorities as to control of tidal creeks, and is requested to lay out the new roads with due regard to existing houses and graves, for which compensation must be paid where removal is absolutely necessary. Finally, the landowners and countrymen are notified that they must surrender the land required from their holdings at the price fixed by the Deputy and Committee, must present their fangtans for inspection, and must not cause obstruction, under penalty of prosecution.

The letters completing the correspondence, published on pages 270 *et seq.* of last year's report, were in the following terms:—

Council Room,
Shanghai, 22nd March 1904.

SIR,—Herewith I have the honour to enclose tracings and Chinese deeds of surrender relating to two new lines of road, the first a continuation of the existing Weihaiwei Road to the point where it meets Road Extension No. 7, and the second a widening to the standard Municipal width of the old Chinese thoroughfare known as the Great Western Road, from the Chungking Road to the Bubbling Well. These documents I have the honour to request that you may be good enough to transmit to the Tactai, in accordance with the now established

procedure, to be lodged in his Land Office for record, so that land lying within the road-lines may be excluded from new Consular title deeds for properties adjoining.

In this connection, and having regard to the fact that the procedure now in force for the acquisition of new roads in the Western District of the Settlement has given general satisfaction and produced results beneficial to the foreign residents and Chinese owners concerned, the Council has the honour to ask that you may be good enough again to draw the Taotai's attention to the urgent need for a proclamation inaugurating similar procedure for the acquisition of similar roads in the Northern and Eastern Districts. The former correspondence on this subject is set out in full on pages 269 to 279 of the recently issued Annual Report of the Council, wherefrom you may observe that the Council has readily acquiesced in all the conditions which the Chinese authorities have laid down for new roads in these districts, and that there would therefore appear to be no reason for further delay in the issue of the proclamation desired.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. ANDERSON,

Chairman.

J. GOODNOW, Esq.,
Consul-General for the United States
and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, 23rd March 1904.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your 04/160 of 22nd March and will take the action therein requested.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN GOODNOW,

Consul-General U.S.A.

and Senior Consul.

F. ANDERSON, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 25th April 1904.

SIR,—In continuation of my letter of the 22nd ultimo I have the honour to again make reference to the subject of the Taotai's proclamation in regard to land required for roads in the Northern and Eastern Districts of the Settlement. Your reply of the 23rd idem informed the Council that you had drawn the Taotai's attention to the urgent need for the issue of this document, and the genuine urgency of the matter is my excuse for again addressing you in the matter.

It is the Council's firm belief that the procedure desired is so eminently satisfactory to the Chinese and foreign public alike, that no reasonable argument can be adduced for further delay in giving formal publicity and authority to the arrangement which already has the informal approval of the tipaos and local land committees concerned. This can only be achieved under the sign manual of the Taotai.

It may be well for me to state, in this connection, that there are several new roads marked out, for which all the requisite foreign-owned land has been acquired and which only await the issue of this proclamation to be completed.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. ANDERSON,

Chairman.

J. GOODNOW, Esq.,

Consul-General for the United States
and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, 30th April 1904.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your 04/252 regarding the Taotai's proclamation in regard to land required for roads in the Northern and Eastern Districts of the Settlement.

I have written again to the Taotai urgently in this matter.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN GOODNOW,

Consul-General U.S.A.

and Senior Consul.

F. ANDERSON, Esq.,

Chairman. Municipal Council.

ELGIN AND NORTH SHANSE ROADS.—

The entire land for the thirty foot cross road from the North Honan to the North Chekiang Road has been acquired. Free surrenders have been claimed or obtained from all foreign registered lots and compensation for the native owned land was assessed by the Commission in November. A small piece of land for the North Shanse Road is included in the award.

Shanghai, 6th April 1904.

SIR,—On behalf of Chien Chin-fa, Chien Chiang-fa, Chien Liu-fu, and Wong Dao-dao, the owners of 7 fun of land adjoining the Elgin Road, Shanghai, which said 7 fun of land has been taken possession of by the Municipal Council of

Shanghai and utilised for extending said Elgin Road and for which no price has been agreed upon as value of payment to the owners of said 7 fun, I now on behalf of said owners of the said 7 fun of land most earnestly appeal to you to intercede in their behalf and urge the proper and fair value of said land be promptly paid to said parties who are worthy but poor, having families to support and who are without financial income and in great need of the prompt payment of the value of said land. The cost price for the 7 fun land is Tls. 2,800 at about Tls. 4,000 per mow.

Yours faithfully,

J. M. DAVIDSON.

C. MAYNE, Esq.,
Municipal Engineer.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 28th April 1904.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 6th instant, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, I am directed to inform you that the Council has been in direct communication with the Chinese landowners therein mentioned in regard to their properties on the Elgin Road Extension, that an offer of Tls. 300 per mow has been made for the strips required in accordance with the plan signed by the Chairman of the Local Land Committee, Mr. Zee Soon-zay, and that this offer is still open for acceptance.

Should your clients prefer it their claims could be assessed by the Land Commission, but, in the Council's opinion, it is improbable that they would obtain so liberal terms as those above proposed, since the betterment to their lots by the road construction is undoubted, and since the adjoining foreign-owned land, required for the same road, has been surrendered without compensation.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. O. P. BLAND,
Secretary.

J. M. DAVIDSON, Esq.,
Shanghai.

Shanghai, 10th May 1904.

SIR,—The following named persons owners of land required for opening of the Elgin Road to wit Chien Chin-fa, Chien Chiang-fa, Chien Liu-fa, Wong Dao-dao decline to receive as compensation for their land Tls. 300 per mow.

Most respectfully,

J. M. DAVIDSON,
Attorney for above-named Parties.

J. O. P. BLAND, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 25th June 1904.

SIR,—In accordance with your intimation conveyed by telephone this morning, I am directed to inform you that the Elgin Road case, in which are interested four Chinese enumerated in your letter of the 10th ultimo, will be presented for consideration by the Land Commission on Tuesday next, the 28th instant, at 5 o'clock p.m.

In this connection I have now to inform you that, on the understanding that the matter comes before the Land Commission, the Council's offer for compensation for the land concerned, namely, Tls. 300 per mow, is hereby withdrawn.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
J. O. P. BLAND,
Secretary.

J. M. DAVIDSON, Esq.,
Shanghai.

Shanghai, 25th June 1904.

SIR,—Your communication received. My last instruction from the four Chinese was to apply to you to refer the matter of their claims for compensation for their land on the Elgin Road to the Land Commission, I will notify them to be present before the Commissioners on Tuesday, 28th inst.

Your obedient servant,
J. M. DAVIDSON.

J. O. P. BLAND, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

LAND COMMISSION.
CASE XX.
AWARD.

As the owners' property will be greatly improved by these extensions, the Council's offer of Tls. 300 per mow for the land taken appears to be liberal and the Commissioners award the sum of Tls. 355.50 (Three hundred and fifty-five taels five mace Shanghai Sycee) as full compensation for the surrender of 1m. 1f. 8l. 5h. required for those roads, being at the rate of Tls. 300 per mow.

WILLIAM D. LITTLE,	} <i>Land Commissioners for 1904/5.</i>
H. A. J. MACRAY,	
W. H. POATE,	

At the close of the year these Chinese owners have neither formally surrendered the land nor collected the amount due under the award; the roadway, however, has been completed.

BOONE ROAD.—

Arrangements have been concluded with the Bankers' Guild for the making up of this road in front of the Guild-house and for the culverting of a small portion of the bunded dyke round the building. The condition made by the Guild Committee in reference to arrangements for traffic presented no difficulty and the work has been carried out. The following letter contains the assurance given to the Guild in return for the permission accorded.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 1st March 1904.

SIR,—Having reference to the correspondence which has passed between the Council and your Committee on the subject of the road improvement in the vicinity of your Guild building in the Boone Road, and in compliance with your recent verbal request, I am now directed to inform you that the Council agrees that, in recognition of your public-spirited action in this matter, every facility will hereafter be given the Guild to allow of the carriages of members standing in a convenient position in the immediate vicinity of the Guild, whenever necessary, and especially on the occasion of meetings of your Committee or Guild entertainments. A minute to this effect has been recorded by the Council, and instructions have been issued to the Police accordingly.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
J. O. P. BLAND,
Secretary.

To the Chairman of the
Shanghai Bankers' Guild.

CUNNINGHAM ROAD.—

In return for the surrender of the strip of Cadastral Lot 539, required for this road, measuring Mow 0.165, the Council defrayed the cost of raising the lot to the road level at a cost of Tls. 200.

HAINING ROAD.—

The owners of registered lots on the eastern section of this road having signified their willingness to bear the usual proportion of the cost of making up, the work was duly completed. The following are the lots referred to, with the contributions paid thereon :—

U.S.C. Lot 1126	Tls. 199
" 1127	179
" 1128	221
" 826	
B.C. Lot 3596	124
" 586a	312
G.C. Lot 183	339

WOOSUNG ROAD.—

A small adjustment of the boundary of Cadastral Lot 1152 was effected as follows:—

Shanghai, 9th December 1904.

DEAR SIR,—Replying to your letter of 1st instant, in which you enquire the terms on which we would be prepared to surrender that portion of B.C. Lot 1689 coloured red on your plan, being a strip averaging one foot wide on the Woosung Road frontage, we beg to say that we are prepared to make such surrender on condition that the Council gives us in return a strip 3 feet wide along about one-third of the back frontage, thus removing the kink in the boundary on this side.

We append a plan to 50-foot scale, and shall be glad if you will proceed with the arrangements for the transfer.

Yours faithfully,

SMEDLEY & DENHAM.

C. MAYNE, Esq.,
Municipal Engineer.

Council Room,

Shanghai, 16th December 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of the 9th, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, I am directed to state that the Council accepts your proposal to exchange for 1 li 0.75 hao of B.C. Lot 1689 fronting on Woosung Road, 1 li 5 hao from the Hospital site in rear thereof.

Sufficient record of this small transaction will, in the Council's opinion, be made by the publication of your letter and this reply, together with signature of the usual surrender deeds.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. E. LEVESON,

Assistant Secretary.

Messrs. SMEDLEY & DENHAM,
Shanghai.

TSEPOO ROAD.—

Noting the claim of Messrs. Scott and Carter for the scheduled strip of Cadastral Lot 130 required for this road, *viz.* Tls. 6,000 per mow plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender, the Council decided to defer the improvement upon financial grounds until a more favourable opportunity arise for effecting the improvement.

NORTH SZECHUEN ROAD.—

At the request of the same firm a deviation seven feet westward was approved for the section of this road immediately north of Range Road. Thereby the line of the road is improved for general traffic purposes.

SEWARD ROAD.—

The widening of this road ex Cadastral Lot 1062 was effected after negotiation with Messrs. Ward, Probst & Co. at a cost of Tls. 3,500, the area surrendered being Mow 0.254.

KASHING ROAD.—

This formerly private road, leading from the Woosung Road to the Hongkew Creek, has been taken over by the Council, and that portion between Cadastral Lots 1171 and 1172 has been paved and drained, the owners paying two-thirds of the cost. The completion of the road awaits the return of the beneficial owner to Shanghai.

EASTERN DISTRICT.**TONGSHAN ROAD.—**

The acquisition of this road has been completed eastward from the existing section up to the junction with cross road, Extension No. 17, an area of Mow 5.132 of native owned land was purchased under the proclamation at a cost of Tls. 1,283, and surrenders from the foreign lots concerned are being obtained without payment, in accordance with the following application and reply.

Shanghai, 7th March 1904.

DEAR SIR,—We, the undersigned land-renters, respectfully call your attention to the fact that several houses are being built on the extension of Tongshan Road with a view of the making up of the road beyond Mr. Hutchinson's house. We now respectfully request that the road be made beyond this point. We are prepared to comply with the usual terms of surrender, etc., and have every reason to believe that should this road be made up, there would be considerable building operations undertaken this summer.

We beg to remain,

Yours faithfully,

JAS. H. BEACH,

S. D. PARK,

N. P. LAESSON,

W. HUTCHINSON,

W. V. CARMICHAEL.

W. G. BAYNE, Esq.,

Chairman, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, 17th March 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your joint letter of the 7th inst. I am directed to inform you that the Council has decided to carry through the Tongshan Road Extension from its present termination up to Road Extension No. 17, provided that all registered owners of property lying in the line of the thoroughfare surrender free such of their holdings as is required. I am, however, to state that beyond the formation of a mud road and the straightening of the creek line no other work will be performed at present unless the landowners concerned conjointly subscribe two-thirds of the cost of metalling and finishing.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. O. P. BLAND,

Secretary.

J. H. BEACH, Esq.,
and others.

In the case of Cadastral Lot 1580, owned by Mrs. U. Solomon, reference to the Land Commission was demanded, with the result noted below.

Shanghai, 26th August 1904.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to your 20927 of 10th May, some of the landowners interested in the extension of this road have asked me if I can get Mr. Solomon to surrender the part of B.C. Lot 2141 required for this road.

Mr. Solomon is not willing to surrender, free, the land required for both the roads affecting his property, especially as that to be surrendered for this road comes mainly from his property, although the road will equally benefit the owner on the opposite side, who has to surrender but little.

He is willing, however, to surrender, free, the land required for either of the roads, provided the Council will first compensate him for the land required for the other at the assessed rate, and make up the road.

Trusting that this offer may lead to some settlement, I remain,

Yours faithfully,

W. M. DOWDALL.

The Municipal Engineer.

Shanghai, 29th August 1904.

DEAR SIR,—Since I wrote mine of 26th Mr. Solomon informs me that he intended to offer to surrender at "market" and not "assessed" value as I stated.

In reply to your 21352 of 27th, as I stated in mine of 26th, Mr. Solomon is willing to surrender, free, the land required for either of the roads, on the terms I stated, only substituting market for assessed value.

Therefore if the Council will pay the market value for the land required for, and will make up, Road No. 12, Mr. Solomon will then surrender, free, the land required for the Tongshan Road.

Yours faithfully,
W. M. DOWDALL.

The Municipal Engineer.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 6th October 1904.

SIR,—With reference to a letter from Mr. W. M. Dowdall to the Municipal Engineer, dated the 29th August last, on the subject of the land required from your property B.C. Lot 2141 for the Tongshan Road Extension and that adjoining, numbered 12 on the official plan, I am directed to inform you that the Council is of opinion that no compensation should be paid for the strips required by the public from so large an area as your lot contains.

The Council's present intention to form and drain the Tongshan Road has met with the ready co-operation of the adjoining landowners with the exception of yourself, and I have therefore to make a formal request for the surrender of the 7 fun 7 hao of land which is required from your lot for this purpose. Should you be unwilling to comply with this request, I am directed to say that the Council will be glad to be informed of your unwillingness in writing.

I am to add that at such time as the public requirements or private interests may necessitate the construction of Road Extension No. 12 a similar free surrender of the additional 9 fun 9 li 5 hao from B.C. lot 2141 will be sought.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Assistant Secretary.

H. SOLOMON, Esq.

LAND COMMISSION.
CASE XXIII.
AWARD.

As Road Extension No. 12 is not to be carried out at present the Commissioners have not taken into consideration the surrender of land for it.

The extension of Tongshan Road past Lot 2141 will greatly increase its value, and the Commissioners' decision therefore is that the land required for this purpose, *Om. 8f. 0L. 7h.*, be surrendered free.

WILLIAM D. LITTLE,	} <i>Land Commissioners for 1904/5.</i>
H. A. J. MACRAY,	
W. H. POATE,	

WARD ROAD.—

This road is being treated similarly to the foregoing, *i.e.* free surrenders are being obtained from foreign lotholders and the formation of the road proceeded with. In two cases compensation has been paid to the owner concerned—Tls. 280 for 8 li ex B.C. Lot 3958, a small property on the South of the Nansikapang, and Tls. 825 for Mow 0.784 ex U.S. Lot 1061 in accordance with the award of the Commission:—

Shanghai, 23rd August 1904.

DEAR SIR,—In answer to yours of the 18th inst., I beg to inform you that I will not surrender part of Lot No. 1061. I will sell the Council the whole lot for the sum of Tls. 3,000 (taels three thousand). This is final so further correspondence is unnecessary.

Yours faithfully,

J. BOLLARD.

The Municipal Engineer.

Council Room,

Shanghai, 25th August 1904.

SIR,—In reply to your note of the 23rd instant I am directed to inform you that the Council has authority under the Land Regulations to acquire land for roads upon terms arranged, or, if necessary, awarded by the Land Commission.

In regard to the strip of U.S. Lot 1061 required for the Ward Road Extension, I am to convey to you the Council's formal offer of the assessed value, with 33½ and 10 per cent. added, and to state that if you are not prepared to accept this price the case will be submitted to the Commission without delay.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. O. P. BLAND,

Secretary.

J. BOLLARD, Esq.,
Shanghai.

Shanghai, 13th September 1904.

DEAR SIR,—In re Mr. Bollard's land on Ward Road Extension, I am instructed by the owner to say that he cannot accept the terms offered by your honourable body for the surrender of the land in question as the owner has an offer of Taels Three thousand three hundred for said land and unless you are prepared to make a more substantial offer, the value of the land will have to be assessed.

Yours faithfully,

C. R. HOLCOMB,

Agent for Owner.

J. O. P. BLAND, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 14th September 1904.

SIR,—I am directed, in reply to your letter of the 13th instant, to request that you will inform Mr. Bollard that, in view of the divergence of opinion as to the depreciation in his property which will result from the construction of the Ward Road, the Council has decided to leave the assessment of compensation in the hands of the Land Commission, due notice of whose next sitting will be given to him.

In the meanwhile the Council will be obliged if, in the public interest, and since there is no dispute as to the area of land involved, Mr. Bollard may be good enough to permit the road-making work to proceed forthwith.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
J. O. P. BLAND,
Secretary.

C. R. HOLCOMB, Esq.,
Shanghai.

Shanghai, 15th September 1904.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your favour of the 14th instant, I beg to say I am instructed by Mr. Bollard to say that he has no desire to delay the road construction, and that the work may go forward without delay. Subject in damages to the finding of the Land Commission.

Faithfully yours,
C. R. HOLCOMB,
Agent for Owner.

J. O. P. BLAND, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

LAND COMMISSION.
CASE XXI.
AWARD.

In this case the surrender of *Om. 2f. 8l. 0h.* is required from a lot measuring only *Om. 7f. 8l. 4h.* Some compensation is due to the owner for the large proportion of area taken from his lot, although due allowance must be made for the increased value of the portion left. As full compensation for the land required, the Commissioners award the sum of Tls. 825 (Eight hundred and twenty five taels Shanghai Sycee).

WILLIAM D. LITTLE,	} <i>Land Commissioners for 1904/5.</i>
H. A. J. MACRAY,	
W. H. POATE,	

WUCHOW ROAD.—

No. 2 on the official plan of road extensions, and lying along the line of the Chinese alleyway Seou-hong-jao-ka. Considerable re-building work in this neighbourhood has resulted in the partial formation of a new road northward from the Yuhang Road. Under certain special conditions the following claims have been paid:—

Tls. 189 to Mr. Chu Ping-sung for Mow 0.189

Tls. 550 to Mr. R. B. Moorhead for Mow 0.427

Surrenders at Tls. 800 per mow have been accepted from—

The Rev. J. M. W. Farnham ex Cadastral Lot 366, Mow 0.347.

Messrs. Atkinson and Dallas ex Cadastral Lots 360/1, Mow 0.447.

For the same road with a further strip across the lot, Cadastral No. 370, in the line of **EXTENSION No. 30**, a sum of Tls. 957 has been paid to Messrs. Algar and Beesley, the area involved being Mow 0.719.

The surrender ex Cadastral Lot 432, including also a portion required for **EXTENSION No. 29**, was made by the same firm without compensation.

EXTENSION No. 30.—

The following correspondence refers to a surrender effected ex Cadastral Lot 418 :—

Council Room,
Shanghai, 7th January 1904.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd ultimo, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, on the subject of the construction of Road Extension 30 E., and, in reply thereto, I am directed to say that the Council sees little or no reason on public grounds for the immediate carrying through of this extension, further than that the members are of opinion that the road if formed would prove of considerable advantage to all the landowners in the neighbourhood. Under these circumstances therefore I am directed to say that your offer of the scheduled portion of Cadastral Lot 418 at the rate of Tls. 5,000 per mow cannot be accepted; the Council is prepared to purchase the strip of the lot at its assessed value, and if these terms are not agreeable to the owners,

I am to say that the construction of the section concerned will be deferred *sine die*.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
J. O. P. BLAND,
Secretary.

W. M. DOWDALL, Esq.

Shanghai, 28th March 1904.

DEAR SIR,—Part of this road extension will pass through B.C. Lots 2325 and 4331, for which considerably more than one mow will have to be surrendered. The part of B.C. Lot 2325 required you have agreed to pay at the rate of Tls. 800.00 per mow, and the part of B.C. Lot 4331 will be a free surrender. All this land has been raised by the owner at his own cost. Taking into consideration that such a large portion of these lots will be surrendered to the Council at such a low cost, I would ask that the Council pays for the cost of raising that portion of the land required for this road extension, say Tls. 300.00 to cover the entire cost.

Yours faithfully,

R. B. MOORHEAD.

C. MAYNE, Esq.,
Municipal Engineer.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 14th April 1904.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, from the terms of which the Council infers that the offer of Tls. 800 per mow for the scheduled portion of B.C. Lot 2325, made to Mr. Dowdall under date the 7th January last, is accepted.

If such is the case I am directed to say that the Council will re-imburse the owner for the cost of raising the land to the extent of Tls. 127, being the Engineer's estimate for the work at Tls. 1.09 per fong.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
J. O. P. BLAND
Secretary.

R. B. MOORHEAD, Esq.

EXTENSION No. 29 and DIXWELL ROAD.—

Negotiations have been concluded with Messrs. Dowdall, Hanson and McNeill for the free surrender of the scheduled portions of Cadastral Lots 320, 326 and 330, measuring about $3\frac{1}{2}$ mow, in return for which the Council will defray the whole cost of the projected bridge over the Hongkew Creek at the Scott Road.

EXTENSION No. 29A and DIXWELL ROAD.—

The following correspondence embodies certain arrangements to be carried out on the eastern side of the Hongkew Creek :—

Shanghai, 24th June 1904.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to the several conversations between Mr. Charles Mayne and our Mr. Snethlage in regard to the diversion of a new road through our Hongkew Creek Estate, styled in your plan 29A, Eastern, we propose to surrender the land for a Road, forty feet in width, free of cost under the following conditions :—

1.—The road to be diverted as shown on the accompanying plan and as marked out on the ground by Mr. Mayne.

2.—The cost of the new road for concrete pavement, kerb and channels, chip paving and drainage, of about Tls. 14,500, to be borne one-third by the Council and two-thirds by ourselves.

3.—That two bridges over the Hongkew Creek and the Saw Gin Kiang, forty feet in width, as per plans rendered, shall be constructed through us in Manila Hardwood with Billian wood planking at a cost of Tls. 19,000, one-third of which to be borne by the Council and two-thirds by us.

It is understood that the bridges upon completion shall be handed over to the Council.

We are, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents,

Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.

The Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room,

Shanghai, 25th June 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date on the subject of Road Development adjoining the Hongkew Creek in the Eastern District. In reply thereto I am directed to say that your proposals meet with the approval of the Council, subject only to the following

further condition, that the road parallel and adjacent to the Hongkew Creek, so far as it lies within your estate, shall be treated similarly to those shown in yellow on the plan enclosed in your letter, that is to say, that the land will be surrendered free to the public and that your Company will pay two-thirds of the cost of making up and bunding.

The Engineer desires that the following notes in regard to these proposals be recorded :—

1.—That the size of the sewer in the section A B be 2' 3" $\times$ 1' 6" and in the section B C 1' 6" $\times$ 1' 0".

2.—That in the event of additional expenditure having to be incurred owing to bad foundations in the construction of the sewers a proportionate cost be borne by the Company.

3.—That the material and workmanship, length of piles, return bundings, etc. of the bridges be to his satisfaction and carried out in accordance with standard Municipal practice. Detail drawings to be furnished before the work is commenced.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. O. P. BLAND,

Secretary.

Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents,

The Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, 27th June 1904.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 25th instant, we are pleased to agree to your extra condition namely :—

That the road parallel and adjacent to the Hongkew Creek, so far as it lies within our estate, shall be treated similarly to those shown in yellow on the plan rendered by us, that is to say, that the land will be surrendered free to the public and that the Council will refund one-third of the cost of the new bunding just now being put up by us.

A contract has been made to have the bunding done at Tls. 160 per chang.

The notes of the Municipal Engineer in regard to the size of the sewers, etc. have been duly recorded.

We are, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents,

Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.

J. O. P. BLAND, Esq.,

Secretary, Municipal Council.

EXTENSION No. 3.—

In return for the free surrender of Mow 0.517 of land for this extension the Council has sanctioned a diversion eastward between the Sin-kei-pang and the Seward Road to the extent of about $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

CHAUFOONG ROAD.—

In return for the free surrender by Messrs. Atkinson and Dallas of a small strip of land required for this road, the Council has sanctioned its reduction to a width of thirty feet between the Seward Road and the Sinkeipang.

EXTENSION No. 42.—

For the small lot of unregistered land at the opening of this extension on the Yangtzepoo Road a claim of more than Tls. 11,000 per mow was submitted, as a result of which the construction of the extension has been deferred.

The offer contained in the following letter, affecting this extension and **No. 17** has been accepted. The area affected is about Mow 2.5 and the assessed value is Tls. 2,250 per mow.

Shanghai, 15th March 1904.

DEAR SIR,—We beg to acknowledge receipt of your favour of the 11th inst. enclosing plan showing that portion of Cad. Lot 2768 Eastern which is scheduled for acquisition in connection with the above road extensions.

It is our intention at an early date to pull down the existing houses on the lot and re-build the property, but before doing so we wish to ascertain what available land we would have. We are now instructed by the beneficial owner of the lot to ask you if it would be possible to have the proposed road No. 17 moved some few feet further to the West to give him a building site on the East of the proposed road measuring 35 ft. in width. At present the scheduled line of the road leaves a strip on the East, measuring approximately 23 ft. wide on the North and 4 ft. wide on the South. You will no doubt appreciate the fact that this strip of land will be rendered unfit for building purposes and will be a serious loss to the owners. We are instructed to state that if the Council sees its way to make this proposed alteration the owner will surrender the land required at the assessed value.

We beg to return herewith the plan with the proposed alteration indicated in pencil, and shall feel obliged if you will give the matter your attention.

Yours faithfully,

ALGAR & BEESLEY.

CHAS. MAYNE, Esq.,

Municipal Engineer and Surveyor.

JANSEN ROAD.—

It is anticipated that some progress will be made with the extension of this road, north of Yangtszepoo Road, as a result of acceptance of an offer by the China Land and Finance Company.

Shanghai, 14th September 1904.

Re B.C. Lot 4025 Cadastral Lot 2700.

DEAR SIR,—From the Plans for 1904 issued by the Council we find several proposed new roads that will require part of our land registered under above title-deed. And as we are at present developing this land with intention of erecting some buildings thereon we would ask you to kindly arrange to take this land required by you at once, and to have stones erected thereon showing where the roads are to be.

The roads to which we have reference are Extensions No. 41 and 42 covering our property east and west and Extension No. 19 which touches our land running north and south.

We may add we are quite prepared to surrender this land free and at once for Roads as they at present appear on your plan but would ask you to kindly have them marked so far as our land is concerned.

Yours faithfully,

THE CHINA LAND AND FINANCE CO., LD.

H. FORRESTER,

Manager.

C. MAYNE, Esq.,
Municipal Engineer.

A proposal was made for the diversion of this road in the section from the Yangtszepoo Road, northwards, shifting its line to the east so as to follow the course of the creek as far as B.C. Lot 2317. Owing, however, to the objection of the owner of B.C. Lot 2108 to the change it was decided to leave the scheduled plan as it stands and to temporarily make up the road on the line of the existing creek.

Council Room,

Shanghai, 29th September 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of the the 14th instant I am directed to say that the Council accepts your offer of about five mow of land for the Jansen and adjoining Road Extensions, and will enter into negotiations for the acquisition of the remainder of the land required for through communication with the Yangtszepoo Road.

I am to add that the work of making up the new roads when acquired will only be undertaken provided the land-owners concerned make the usual contribution per foot run of frontage.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. O. P. BLAND,

Secretary.

THE CHINA LAND AND FINANCE CO., LD.,
Shanghai.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

AVENUE ROAD.

The last remaining strip of property needed for the completion of the Avenue Road, consisting of a portion of Cadastral Lot 1110, was expropriated in April after considerable negotiation.

Shanghai, 14th September 1903.

SIR,—In reply to the Municipal Council's Engineer's letters of the 10th of June and 26th of August, we have now received instructions to reply that our client is willing to surrender the 9 fun 2 li of this Lot at the rate of Tls. 2,000 per mow.

We are, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

STOKES & PLATT.

J. O. P. BLAND, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 8th October 1903.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th ultimo, in which you claim compensation for the portion of B.C. Lot 2631, required for the Avenue Road at the rate of Tls. 2,000 per mow.

In reply thereto I am to point out that the Council made application to the registered owners of this lot in April 1902, when the property was assessed for taxation at the rate of Tls. 800 per mow, but that no reply was made to the Engineer's letter on that or subsequent occasions.

Since that date the Avenue Road has been laid out, and the land therefor acquired, with the exception of the piece under discussion, which, by an oversight, was shown in the official plans for this year as already embodied in the road.

The present market value of this and neighbouring properties is evidence of the fact that the road has proved of great benefit to landowners on its line, in fact

it may be asserted that had it not been for the construction of the Avenue and Burkill Roads the rateable value of west Sinza would now be 50 per cent lower than it is.

Turning to the lot which you represent, the Council observes that it is well shaped for building purposes, and that it has 400 feet of road frontage for an area of 5 mow.

Finally, I am directed to draw your attention to the Council's recent published minutes on the subject of new roads and extensions of roads, wherein is set forth the determination to insist upon landowners' co-operation in the carrying through of public works of this character; and I am to say that the members consider the present instance is one where the owner should reasonably and properly surrender to the public the scheduled strip of his lot without compensation.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. O. P. BLAND,
Secretary.

Messrs. STOKES & PLATT
Shanghai.

Copy of letter forwarded by Messrs. Stokes and Platt.

Shanghai, 18th January 1904.

DEAR SIRs,—In reply to your favour of the 5th instant *re* the above subject I am directed by H.E. Sheng Kung-pao to inform you that he cannot see his way to surrender the scheduled piece of land without compensation for the following reasons :—

1st. The lot is owned by a charitable institution called the Fwong Jen Tong; and if a portion of it is surrendered to the public without receiving any compensation in return, such a step can hardly meet with the approval of the subscribers of the above institution.

2nd. It is proposed to erect a Chinese hospital and an institution building on the lot in question, so that the prospective appreciation in value of the land through the opening of the road would not affect the institution to any appreciable extent.

His Excellency, therefore, adheres to his original demand of compensation at the rate of Tls. 2,000 per mow, which is the lowest value he can accept on behalf of the supporters of the above institution.

Yours faithfully,
WON KOK-SHAN,
Secretary.

Messrs. STOKES & PLATT.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 28th January 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—With reference to the communication from H.E. Sheng Kung-pao, dated the 18th instant, a copy of which you have been good enough to furnish me with, I am directed to inform you that the Council is unable to recognise the equity of the claim of Tls. 2,000 per mow for the scheduled strip of B.C. Lot 2361 required for the extension of the Avenue Road. Under the circumstances therefore the question of compensation payable will be considered by the Land Commissioners at their next meeting, notice of the date of which I shall convey to you in due course.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. O. P. BLAND,
Secretary.

MESSRS. STOKES & PLATT,
Shanghai.

LAND COMMISSION.
CASE XVII.
AWARD.

In this case 9 fun 2 li of B.C. Lot 2631 is required for Avenue Road; the land is registered in the name of Messrs. Stokes and Platt, but is said by H.E. Sheng Kung-pao to be owned by a Charitable Institution called the Fwong Jen Tong and on that ground compensation at the rate of Tls. 2,000 per mow is asked.

The Commissioners are unable to admit any claim on the ground advanced, but as the land required exceeds half the area of the road passing this lot they award the owners the sum of Tls. 300 for the excess.

W. H. POATE,	} <i>Land Commissioners for 1904/5.</i>
WILLIAM D. LITTLE,	
H. A. J. MACRAY,	

The eastern section of the road has been made up, metalled and connected with the western section by a bridge over the Tsze Pang, towards the cost of which work the China Land and Finance Company contributed a sum of Tls. 1,231.

GREAT WESTERN ROAD.—

This main thoroughfare from the Chungking to the Siccawei Road is now acquired, formed, raised and cross drained.

The area of native land paid for was Mow 24.493, instead of Mow 18.51 as originally stipulated; a concession to the Chinese owners was made under which payment was made in full for the old native thoroughfare as well as for the strips from the fields adjoining, and the cost under this heading was therefore increased to Tls. 2,450.

Little trouble has been experienced with the foreign lot-holders, who, with one exception, noted below, have readily surrendered the strips of their properties required: a sum of Tls. 1,000 was paid for the removal and re-erection of a joss-house on B.C. Lot 3114.

The claim preferred by Mr. H. Lester on behalf of Mr. E. Major for the scheduled portion of Cadastral Lot 2510 was settled by submission of the particulars to the Land Commission.

Shanghai, 12th October 1903.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter dated 31st August, 1903, desiring to know upon what terms Mr. Ernest Major would surrender to the Council 2 fun 4 li of ground, from B.C.G. Lot No. 3289, to widen the Great Western Road Extension, I beg to call to your attention, that the land in question is about eighty feet deep, and sixty-eight feet wide, you require twenty-seven feet from its depth, thereby leaving only about fifty-three feet, and rendering the remaining land too small to erect a house upon; it is therefore not a matter of so much per mow, as a question of compensation for the injury done by your taking about one-third of the whole ground and causing the other two-thirds to be more or less useless. I suggest that Tls. 1,000 would be a fair payment for the land surrendered.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

HENRY LESTER,

Attorney for Ernest Major.

CHARLES MAYNE, Esq.,
Municipal Engineer.

Council Room,

Shanghai, 22nd April 1904.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 19th instant, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, on the subject of the piece of B.C. Lot 3289 in the line of the Great Western Road, and with reference to your previous letter on the same matter, I am directed to inform you that the Council is acquiring this road by the free surrender of all the foreign land involved, and by issuing nominal compensation only to Chinese original holders.

Under these circumstances your claim of over Tls. 4,000 per mow as compensation for the small section concerned cannot be entertained.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. O. P. BLAND,

Secretary.

H. LESTER, Esq.,
Shanghai.

Shanghai, 27th April 1904.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 22nd instant, relating to the B.C.G. Lot No. 3289, on behalf of my constituent, I decline to surrender any portion of it without compensation, not at the rate of so much per mow, but as recompense to him for the loss which he sustains in consequence of your compulsory acquisition of one-third of his ground, thereby rendering the remaining two-thirds of it too small to be of use.

It is a very little piece of land, sixty-six feet in width, and eighty feet in depth, or less than three-quarters of a mow, the Council desire him to surrender one-third of it, a piece sixty-six feet wide, and twenty-seven feet deep, thus leaving less than half a mow, difficult to utilise for any purpose.

It is very different to when a person has a large lot of land, and surrenders a small bit of it to form a public road, so as to enhance the value of the large lot remaining.

I am willing to sell to the Council the one-fourth of a mow which they require for one thousand taels, *or the three-fourths of a mow for two thousand taels*, if this does not meet their views, the matter must be referred to the Land Commissioners.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

H. LESTER.

J. O. P. BLAND, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 12th May 1904.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 27th ultimo I am directed to inform you that, in accordance with the concluding paragraph thereof, the settlement of the question of the passage of the Great Western Road through B.C. Lot 3289 will be referred to the Land Commission at its next sitting.

In the meanwhile, and since there is no question of disputed area or boundary, the Council will be obliged if you will sanction the raising and levelling of the scheduled strip, so that the work of rendering this road available for traffic, which is now in progress, need not be delayed.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. O. P. BLAND,

Secretary.

H. LESTER, Esq.,
Shanghai.

Shanghai, 13th May 1904.

DEAR SIR,—I am willing that the Council should proceed with the formation of the Great Western Road, without prejudice to my client's claim.

Yours faithfully,

H. LESTER.

J. O. P. BLAND, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

LAND COMMISSION.

CASE XVIII.

AWARD.

In this case Tls. 1,000 is claimed as compensation for the surrender of 0m. 2f. 4l. 0a. from B.C. Lot 3289 measuring 0m. 8f. 2l. 2a.

It is contended that taking so much from this small lot will leave the remainder of no use for building purposes and that exceptional compensation should be paid.

The Commissioners agree that for the purpose of building a foreign house the land as reduced will be too small, but having a road frontage it will always be of value; they are however of opinion that more land is being taken than is at all proportionate to the area of the lot, and as full compensation for this they award the sum of Tls. 400.

WILLIAM D. LITTLE, }

H. A. J. MACRAY, }

W. H. POATE, }

Land Commissioners for 1904/5.

The metalling of the Great Western Road, either in its whole length or by sections, will only be undertaken upon the usual conditions, that is, provided one-third of the cost is defrayed by the owners adjoining.

WEIHAIWEI ROAD.—

This road is now completed as far as the Seymour Road and the traffic connection with the latter private lane is complete. For the Mow 4.031 of Chinese owned land within the road line a sum of Tls. 500 was paid, and after protracted negotiations the portion of Mr. Toeg's lot on the corner of the **SEYMOUR ROAD** was surrendered as shewn in the ensuing correspondence. For the southerly extension of the Seymour Road Mr. Elias agreed to identical terms as awarded to Mr. Toeg by the Land Commission, area 3 fun 3 li ex Cadastral Lot 2411 at Tls. 2,200 per mow.

Shanghai, 6th August 1903.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to yours of the 31st ultimo enclosing plan of road extension on the North of Mr. Toeg's property B.C. lots 3547 and 4148, for which we thank you. We have now to inform you that Mr. Toeg is willing to surrender the 1m. 0f. 3l. 04. required for the Weihaiwei Road Extension free to the Council, if they will waive their right to the Tls. 1,000 odd which he had agreed to contribute towards the cost of culverting the West portion of the Leupoo Creek, and will continue the road from the present culvert over the land now proposed to be surrendered as far as the fence enclosing the residence, etc. erected on portions of B.C. lots 4148 and 3547. The road to be protected on the creek side by a suitable guard rail and to be constructed free of cost to Mr. Toeg.

Yours faithfully,

DAVIES & THOMAS.

C. MAYNE, Esq.,
Municipal Engineer.

Council Room,

Shanghai, 13th August 1903.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, on the subject of the land to be surrendered by Mr. Toeg ex B.C. Lot 3547, for the construction of the Weihaiwei Road Extension.

In reply thereto I am to say that the terms you propose are not such as can be accepted by the Council in view of the fact that, for so large a holding as this owner enjoys, the section of roadway in question appears to be absolutely necessary, in order that access be provided for the occupants of the buildings in progress.

I am to say that (1) the eastern portion of the scheduled strip (measuring Mow 0.276) is liable to free surrender under Article VI of the Land Regulations, (2) that the owner of the land on the north of the creek has agreed to surrender

free an area larger in extent than that required from Mr. Toeg, and (3) that in terms of the Council's minute on Road Extensions and Widenings, published in the "North-China Daily News" of the 6th instant, the present condition of Municipal finances is not such as will admit of the carrying through of public improvements of this character, except with the reasonable co-operation of owners concerned.

Under the circumstances, therefore, I am to say that if Mr. Toeg will surrender without cost to the Council the land shown red in the plan forwarded to you on the 30th ultimo, the Council will in turn continue the culvert to the point you mention, and will further use every endeavour to connect the roadway so formed with the made-up portion of the Weihaiwei Road with as little delay as possible.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. O. P. BLAND,

Secretary.

Messrs. DAVIES & THOMAS,
Shanghai.

Shanghai, 14th August 1903.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to yours of the 13th instant *re* land to be surrendered by Mr. Toeg ex B.C. lot 3547, which we have submitted to that gentleman, he has requested us to inform you that he regrets he cannot consider the terms of surrender contained therein proposed by the Municipal Council.

We are further to say that, (1) he is aware of the fact that the eastern portion of the scheduled strip (measuring Mow 0.276) is liable to free surrender under Article VI of the Land Regulations.

(2) That you have doubtless forgotten the circumstances under which the owner of the land on the north of the creek agreed to surrender free to the Council.

(3) That Mr. Toeg's offer contained in ours of the 6th instant is without prejudice to what he may claim for his land in the future.

We are, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

DAVIES & THOMAS.

J. O. P. BLAND, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, 16th January 1904.

DEAR SIR,—As there appears to be no intention of carrying out within a reasonable time the extension of the Seymour Road through my property to the Great Western Road, I have given my men instructions to remove from my land the stones marking the line of said road extension, and which were fixed without my permission.

The stones can be found in my compound, from which you may remove them whenever convenient to you.

Yours faithfully,
R. E. TOEG.

J. O. P. BLAND, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, 25th January 1904.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to the conversation I had with you on Saturday last regarding the Weihaiwei Road Extension through my property, the lowest figure I am prepared to accept for surrendering the land necessary for the above extension together with the return of my contribution towards the cost of culverting the creek and making road over same is Tls. 2,500.00.

The land required from me is about 1½ mow, which I value at say Tls. 3,000.00 together with Tls. 1,500.00 paid by me towards culverting and making road, in all say Tls. 4,500.00, so that by my offer I consider I am Tls. 2,000.00 out of pocket.

You will please note that my land is being developed by the erection of dwelling houses on same, by which the public will gain yearly in taxation, and not waste land only, on which the taxation would be much smaller.

Yours faithfully,
R. E. TOEG.

J. O. P. BLAND, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 28th January 1904.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 16th and 25th instant, on the subject of the land required from your property at the corner of the Weihaiwei Road Extension and Extension No. 7, Western District.

In reply thereto I am to say that it is the Council's intention to forthwith complete the former of these extensions up to the foot of the present private road (Seymour Road) and to make up and form all that part of the latter extension between the Weihaiwei and Great Western Roads. Under the circumstances, therefore, and in view of your claim for compensation for the strip of your land required, a claim which the Council regards as unreasonable, the case will be submitted for consideration by the Land Commissioners at their next sitting, notice of the date of which I shall communicate to you in due course.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. O. P. BLAND,

R. E. TOEG, Esq.,
Shanghai.

Secretary.

LAND COMMISSION.

CASE XVI.

AWARD.

This case involves the surrender of land from B.C. Lots 4172, 3547 and 4148, for Seymour and Weihaiwei Roads Extension.

The owner, Mr. Toeg, on the 6th August 1903 offered the land free if the Council would return him Tls. 1,175, his contribution of 25 per cent towards cost of culverting part of the creek to the North of his land. On the 25th January he added Tls. 2,500 to his claim, making it Tls. 3,675, and finally in a letter to the Commissioners dated 12th April asks for something over Tls. 7,575.

Seymour Road Extension.

Two pieces of land are required for this extension, aggregating 1m. 4f. 4l. 1h., the free surrender of which Mr. Toeg does not appear to object to provided the road is carried through in a reasonable time, which the Council—see their letter of 28th January—are prepared to do.

Weihaiwei Road Extension.

After careful consideration the Commissioners are of opinion that Mr. Toeg's property will be so much enhanced in value by the carrying out of this road extension as to amply compensate him for the free surrender of the land required as well as his contribution towards the cost of culverting the Leupoo Creek.

Our finding therefore is that the whole of the land required from B.C. Lots 3537, 4148 and 4172 for Weihaiwei and Seymour Road Extensions is to be surrendered free, but that Mr. Toeg is to be refunded the sum of Tls. 400 for making up road over portion of the land so surrendered.

W. H. POATE,

WILLIAM D. LITTLE,

H. A. J. MACRAY,

} *Land Commissioners for 1904/5.*

As a result of the Council's application, the case was re-heard on the 28th June, and the second award of the Commission follows.

Council Room,

Shanghai, 20th May 1904.

SIR,—I am directed by the Council to request that the case of Mr. Toeg, recently heard by the Land Commissioners, may be re-heard at a date convenient to your colleagues and yourself. The Council makes this request because an impression exists that Mr. Toeg's case was not properly presented at the recent sitting of the Commissioners, and that by reason of this fact his interests may

possibly have suffered in the result as shown in the Commissioners' award. It is the Council's desire that Mr. Toeg should have every opportunity of appearing again before the Commissioners, should he so desire, to state fully his case, and the Council trusts therefore that the Land Commissioners will accede to this request and permit the re-hearing of the case.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. O. P. BLAND,

Secretary.

W. H. POATE, Esq.,

Chairman,

Land Commissioners, 1904/5.

LAND COMMISSION.

CASE No. XVI.

(Re-heard at the request of the Council).

AWARD.

In this case Mr. Toeg claims Tls. 7,500 for land to be surrendered to extend the Weihaiwei and Seymour Roads, or should his title-deeds not cover the half of the Leupoo Creek, compensation at the rate of Tls. 2,000 per mow for actual area surrendered, together with one-fourth cost of culvert, Tls. 1,175, and cost of making up road, Tls. 400.00, paid by him.

At the re-hearing Mr. Toeg withdrew his claim to half of the Leupoo Creek, and assented to his claim being stated as follows:—

Area of land to be surrendered 2m. 1f. 9l. 5½ at Tls. 2,000	Tls. 4,390
Return of one-fourth cost of culverting creek	1,175
Return of cost of road making	400
	<u>Tls. 5,965</u>

Weihaiwei Road Extension.

After very careful consideration of everything brought forward by Mr. Toeg, the Commissioners see no reason to alter their finding of the 16th April, namely, that the 0m. 7f. 5l. 4½. required for this road be surrendered free, but that Mr. Toeg, be refunded Tls. 400, for making up road over it, and they hereby confirm that decision.

Note.—If Mr. Toeg had made a road entirely on his own land, say 20 ft. wide, the value of the land so taken, 1m. 6f. 0l. 0½., would have been Tls. 3,200, to which would have to be added the cost of making up and metalling the road, whereas the cost under award is as follows:—

For land surrendered 0m. 7f. 5l. 4½. at Tls. 2,000 ...	Tls. 1,508
One-fourth cost of culverting creek... ..	1,175
	<u>Tls. 2,683</u>

Thus whilst the cost is less he has the additional benefit of a road double the width that gives more direct access to the Settlements and which he is at no expense to make up or metal.

Seymour Road Extension.

The Commissioners' finding of 16th April was based on the assumption that this extension was not objected to by Mr. Toeg, which was apparently incorrect, as Mr. Toeg at once wrote saying he could not accept the award, on the ground that he was not aware that this extension was to be brought before the Commissioners, and that he never intended to make a free surrender of the land required (see his letter, 19th April).

After hearing Mr. Toeg's reasons against this extension, and seeing for themselves how his land has been developed, the Commissioners are of opinion that this extension does not improve his property, and is not likely to in the near future, and they therefore award him compensation as follows:—

Land surrendered 1m. 4f. 4l. 1h. at Tls. 2,000	Tls. 2,882.00
Add for compulsory sale 10 %	288.20
	Tls. 3,170.20

WILLIAM D. LITTLE,	}	<i>Land Commissioners for 1904/5.</i>
H. A. J. MACRAY,		
W. H. POATE,		

The existence of a previously unlocated lot in the line of this road and **EXTENSION No. 12** was reported in June, B.C. No. 2138, registered in the name of the late George McBain. The following letters contain the terms upon which the necessary surrender has been effected:—

Shanghai, 7th July 1904.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter dated 6th July in regard to portion of land of B.C. Lot 2138, Cadastral Lot No. 2230, measuring 0m. 5f. 1l. 1h. and coloured red in the plan received, we are prepared to surrender it to the Municipal Council at the rate of Tls. 2,000 per mow, plus one-third, plus ten per cent.

We are, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

R. S. FREEMAN,

*For the Trustees of the Estate of
George McBain, deceased.*

C. MAYNE, Esq.,
Municipal Engineer.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 3rd August 1904.

SIR,—In reply to your note to the Municipal Engineer, dated the 7th ultimo, I am directed to point out that the assessed value of B.C. Lot 2138 is Tls. 1,750 per mow and not Tls. 2,000 as quoted by you.

In compensation for the strip required for public purposes the Council is prepared to admit the claim to raise the value by one-third to bring it up to the market price, also the additional 10 per cent for compulsory surrender, but I am directed to point out that, since the land covered by the deed is a pond, the Council is of opinion that the cost of filling should be deducted from the sum payable.

The claim thus amended would amount to Tls. 1,100, which sum I am directed to offer you for the surrender without prejudice to any action which may hereafter become necessary if the case is referred to the Land Commission.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. O. P. BLAND,
Secretary.

R. S. FREEMAN, Esq.,
For the Trustees of the Estate of the
late G. McBain.

Shanghai, 4th August 1904.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter dated 3rd instant, I regret that I am not able to accept the offer made therein.

Before I wrote my letter of the 7th July to the Engineer and Surveyor's Department I was told by them that the assessed value of this piece was Tls. 2,000 per mow; however as that appears to have been a mistake and that the proper rate should be Tls. 1,750 per mow, I am prepared to surrender at this latter rate, plus one-third, plus 10 per cent, but I cannot agree to any deduction towards the cost of filling in.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
R. S. FREEMAN,
*For the Trustees of the Estate of
George McBain, deceased.*

J. O. P. BLAND, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 19th August 1904.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th inst. on the subject of the scheduled strip of B.C. Lot 2138.

In reply thereto I am directed to say that the Council is of opinion that the betterment to this lot brought about by the laying out of the Great Western Road and Extension No. 12 is marked, that there is little doubt that since the lot is only a small pond it is useless for building purposes, and that it was not the late Mr. McBain's intention to make the heavy claim for compensation which your letter contains.

Under the circumstances, however, the Council, rather than submit so trivial a case to the Land Commission, will pay the sum demanded, *viz.* Tls. 1,312.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. O. P. BLAND,

Secretary.

R. S. FREEMAN, Esq.,

For the Trustees of the Estate of the
late G. McBain.

CHENGTU ROAD (EXTENSION No. 17).—

Free surrenders of the necessary land for a section of this road, about 200 yards long, northward from the Weihaiwei Road, have been arranged with both foreign and Chinese owners. The continuation to the Bubbling Well Road through the Italian Consulate and Customs properties still remains unsettled.

The section acquired has been made up and metalled at the request of Messrs. Scott and Carter, who contributed Tls. 866.66 towards the outlay involved. The formation of the southern section is in progress in response to an offer of Messrs. Davies and Thomas to pay Tls. 300 therefor.

MYBURGH ROAD.—

The scheduled strip of Cadastral Lot 613 has been acquired at its assessed value Tls. 2,750 per mow.

MOHAWK ROAD.—

The following minute of the meeting of the Works Committee of the 25th January is inserted for record.

"Messrs. H. Morriss and H. Lester attend for the discussion of outstanding questions in connection with the development of roads through this estate. In regard to the extension of the Mohawk Road itself, after considerable discussion it is agreed that the section between the

"Taku and Weihaiwei Roads shall be deferred for the present and until the public need for its construction becomes self-evident. On the other hand it is agreed that no claim shall be raised by Mr. Morriss for compensation for the section beyond, neither for the land nor for the buildings which have been removed therefrom, until the whole road be constructed."

EXTENSION No. 14.—

As a result of an application to build on the line of this extension, and a claim for compensation for the scheduled strip of Cadastral Lot 905, registered owner Mr. A. R. Burkill, at the rate of Tls. 4,000 per mow, the scheduled road north of Avenue Road has been for financial and other reasons abandoned.

EXTENSION No. 34.—

In view of the removal of Extension No. 14 from the official plan of the District, a new line to be followed by No. 34, westward from its present termination to the Carter Road south of the Japanese Cemetery, has been laid down. The deviation involved does not affect any existing registered lots.

EXTENSION No. 7.—

A section of this extension to the south of the Sinza Road has been formed by the purchase of the whole of U.S. Lot 776 from Mr. J. A. Ballard for the sum of Tls 1,000 (area Mow 0.313) and by the excision of a portion of B.C. Lot 2498 upon terms contained in the following letters :—

Shanghai, 27th July 1904.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 13th May, we beg to point out, as we have already done verbally, that the proposed line of road No. 7 cuts off such a large proportion of B.C. Lot 2498 as to quite prevent its being used as intended for the erection of a first-class Chinese residence.

We are authorised by the owners to make three alternative offers as to surrender :—

(1) Provided the Council would reduce the width of the road past their lot to 30 feet, taking an average of say 5 feet instead of 15 feet, from Lot 2498, the owners would surrender their land free.

(2) If the line of road can be slightly diverted westward so as to leave a minimum width to Lot 2498 of 38 feet, then the owners would surrender at Tls. 2,000 per mow plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender.

(3) If the line as shewn on your plan must be followed, then the owners would be prepared to surrender for Tls. 4,000 per mow plus 10 per cent.

Awaiting the favour of your reply,

We are,

Yours faithfully,

SCOTT & CARTER.

CHARLES MAYNE, Esq.,
Municipal Engineer.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 2nd August 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, in regard to the strip of B.C. Lot 2498 required for the construction of Road Extension No. 7 W.

In reply thereto I am directed to accept on the Council's behalf your second alternative proposal, under which the public will acquire so much of the lot as exceeds a width of 38 feet at the rate of Tls. 2,200 per mow.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. O. P. BLAND,
Secretary.

Messrs. SCOTT & CARTER,
Shanghai.

EXTENSION No. 16.—

The section of the extension fronting on Cadastral Lot 581 has been sewered and completed in return for a contribution by the owners interested of one-half of the cost, Tls. 605.

ICHANG ROAD.—

Eastward from its former termination the Ichang Road has been extended to the Soochow Creek. The foreign registered land is chiefly liable to free surrender and the native owned portions, of a total area of Mow 1.093, were purchased for Tls. 76.51.

EXTENSION No. 18A.—

The great cost which the construction of this extension would involve has been considered sufficient reason for permitting building operations to proceed over its line. A claim of Tls. 5,000 per mow was sent in for the scheduled portion of Cadastral Lot 308, and reply was made in the above sense.

The following correspondence further illustrates the Council's attitude in the matter.

Shanghai, 30th March 1904.

SIR,—In reply to your favour of 28th March asking upon what terms we would be willing to surrender m.1 f.1 L.3 A.6 for the above road extension would say that we are prepared to surrender this area at the rate of Tls. 6,000 per mow. Calculating the area to be surrendered at this rate the amount of compensation to be paid would be, *viz.* :—

1m. 1f. 3l. 6A. at Tls. 6,000 per mow	...	...	Tls. 6,816.00
plus 10 per cent. compulsory surrender	...	...	681.60
			Tls. 7,497.60

We might add that we have been offered this price for our lot there of about 10 mow, and the proposed road does not benefit us in any way, but leaves us a long narrow strip of land on the east side of the proposed road too narrow for us to build houses upon. We trust that this matter will be settled as soon as possible as we have our plans drawn and wish to commence building on the lot as soon as this road question is settled.

We are, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

THE CHINA LAND AND FINANCE CO., LD.,

R. H. PARKER,

Manager.

The Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room,

Shanghai, 21st April 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—With reference to your letter of the 30th ultimo, in regard to the extension of Road No. 18A through your property B.C. Lot 4294, I am directed to inform you that, to meet your objection as to the narrowness of the strip of this lot left on the east of the projected road, and also by reason of difficulty which is apprehended in negotiating for the acquisition of the strip of grave land adjoining the Burkill Road, the Council is prepared to divert the road-line to a distance of some twenty feet westward. By this arrangement the road will, it is hoped, fall across your property to the best advantage, and the compensation payable in respect of the expropriation involved would thereby be reduced.

The Council will therefore be obliged if you will re-consider your claim on these grounds, and directs me to say that it is prepared to pay for the land to be given up for road purposes at its assessed value. This offer is made with the knowledge that the market value is higher by, say, 25 per cent., but consideration

is given to the fact that the road when completed cannot fail to greatly appreciate the saleable value of the two resultant frontage lots.

The Works Committee will meet on Monday next and will be glad to have your reply if possible by that date.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. O. P. BLAND,

Secretary.

THE CHINA LAND AND FINANCE CO., LD.

Shanghai, 23rd April 1904.

SIR,—In reply to your favour of the 21st instant, *re* Road Extension 18A, Western District, we regret that we are unable to accept the offer contained therein.

As regards moving the proposed road twenty feet west, this would be agreeable, but the value of our property would not be greatly appreciated as you claim, as we have plenty of road frontage for our proposed buildings.

The proposed road would be of no material advantage to us and in fact we do not want the road and if you decide to make it up we are unable to lower the price stated in our letter of 30th ultimo, as we are offered that price for our land there by others.

We trust that this matter will be settled at your next meeting as we are losing interest on our property every day and our plans for building have been in your hands for over one month, and we wish to start building soon as possible.

Trusting this will have your immediate attention,

We are,

Yours faithfully,

THE CHINA LAND AND FINANCE CO., LD.,

R. H. PARKER,

Manager.

The Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room,

Shanghai, 29th April 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of the 23rd instant on the subject of Road Extension No. 18A, Western District, I am directed to inform you that the Council has decided to defer the construction of the road until a more favourable opportunity arises. Your application to build over the road line will accordingly be complied with.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. O. P. BLAND,

Secretary.

THE CHINA LAND AND FINANCE CO., LD.

GORDON ROAD.—

This road has been metalled, at the request of the residents along its line, as far as the Robison Road, contributions aggregating half the cost having been collected or guaranteed by Mr. E. S. Little.

HUNGJAO ROAD.—

The proposal of the Shanghai Paper Hunt Club to contribute a sum of Tls. 550 towards the cost of the bridge at the crossing of this road and the Rubicon Creek was accepted and the bridge has been completed. While of the opinion that this work is not of immediate public importance, the Council desired to take advantage of an offer involving a special contribution by members of the public towards the cost of Public Works in which they were specially interested. The culverting and filling in of the road from the Rubicon to the boundary of the Shanghai District has been carried out.

CONSERVANCY.

WHANGPOO RIVER.

The Council's connection with the important question of River Conservancy has, during the past three years, been limited to the annual election of the Chairman to serve on the Board which should have been constituted under the terms of Annexe 17 to the Peace Protocol of 1901. In December of this year, however, a memorandum on the subject by Sir Robert Bredon was informally submitted to the Council, and a meeting was convened on the 13th of that month for its discussion, whereat were present three delegates from the Council, the Chamber of Commerce, the British, German, American and Japanese Associations. In the view that any step towards the very desirable end of improving the riverine approaches to Shanghai is entitled to support, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

“That in substitution of arrangements for River Conservancy recorded in Peking Protocol of September 1901 this meeting supports generally the alternative scheme outlined in memorandum submitted by Sir Robert Bredon, K.C.M.G., and commends the same to the favourable consideration of the Diplomatic Body expressing at the same time the hope that such measures as are therein suggested may be carried into execution without further delay.”

The memorandum in question advocates a scheme for placing the Conservancy of the Whangpoo in the control of the Imperial Maritime Customs, upon conditions which it is hoped may prove acceptable to the Chinese Government, and which at the same time safeguard the advantage secured in principle by the Protocol.

A telegram and letter to the Doyen of the Diplomatic Body, the latter signed by all the representatives present at the meeting, were despatched in the sense of this resolution, and the following reply received:—

Shanghai, den 23rd January 1905.

DEAR SIR,—Baron Czikkann de Wahlborn, Doyen of the Diplomatic Body in Peking, has requested me to inform you of the decision arrived at at a meeting of the above mentioned body with reference to the conservancy of the Whangpoo.

I have the honour to enclose copy of a letter dated Peking 13th January.

An identical letter has been sent by me to the Chairmen of the other Corporations.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. KNAPPE

F. ANDERSON, Esq.,

Chairman of the Municipal Council,
Shanghai.

Décanat,

Pékin, le 13 Janvier 1905.

Monsieur le CONSUL GÉNÉRAL.—Par une lettre en date du 14 Décembre 1904, Messieurs les Représentants du Conseil Municipal de la Chambre de Commerce et des Associations anglaise, allemande, américaine et japonaise de Shanghai se sont adressés à moi pour me prier de recommander à Messieurs les Représentants des Puissances signataires du Protocole final l'acceptation des propositions faites le 1 Décembre 1904 par Sir Robert Bredon pour l'amélioration du Whang-poo.

Messieurs les Représentants des Puissances signataires du Protocole final m'ont chargé de répondre à ces messieurs qu'ils ont pris note de leur lettre et du mémoire y joint et qu'ils sont heureux de pouvoir les informer que des négociations visant le même but ont été engagées avec le Gouvernement Chinois depuis plusieurs mois déjà. Ces négociations ayant abouti à un résultat avant l'arrivée même de leur lettre du 14 Décembre, les termes sur lesquels on est tombé d'accord n'attendent plus que l'approbation des Gouvernements intéressés.

J'ai l'honneur de vous prier, Monsieur le Consul Général, de bien vouloir porter ce qui précède à la connaissance de Messieurs les Représentants des Corporations susmentionnées.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Consul Général, l'assurance de ma considération très-distinguée.

M. CZIKANN.

Monsieur KNAPPE,

Consul Général d'Allemagne
et Doyen du Corps Consulaire,
Shanghai.

The Council has transmitted a request to Peking that the terms of the scheme in question may be communicated for the information of the Shanghai community, whose interests are thereby so closely affected.

In November 1903 the attention of the Council was directed to the necessity for enlarging the Public Garden, and this question being in great measure dependent upon that of River Conservancy, it was decided to take the best expert opinion available as to the effect of the proposed

reclamation scheme on the river and bund-line, together with advice as to the best scientific treatment of the mouth of the Soochow Creek from a conservancy point of view. The following report by Mr. de Rijke is the result.

Arnhem, Holland, 11th January 1904.

SIR,—In reference to your letter dated Shanghai, 13th November, 1903, about an enlargement of the Public Garden on the bund, as desired by the Shanghai Municipal Council, I beg to say that this subject has had my serious consideration, as will be shown by the report which I have the honour to send you herewith.

The maps I received together with a drawing of cross sections referring to the smaller plan of bunding will follow soon.

I remain,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOH. DE RIJKE,

Hydr. Engr.

J. O. P. BLAND, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council,
Shanghai.

*Plan of enlargement of the Public Garden at Shanghai, at the mouth of the
Soochow Creek.*

The plan in contemplation by the Shanghai Municipal Council is to reclaim for the garden extension a portion of the ground dry at low tide on that side, or right side, of the mouth of the Soochow Creek.

On a map, scale 1 : 600, the new bund-line is shown by a black dotted line.

The extension amounts to about 5,180 square yards.

On the same map is shown another and much larger plan of bunding made by the Coast Inspector, Mr. W. F. Tyler, and dated September 1902. This would enlarge the garden with over 9,000 sq. yards of ground.

The smaller plan seems not to include any dredging in the creek's mouth.

A sounding map on the same scale shows the depth of the channel and the shallows of the creek up to the second bridge.

The above plans were sent to me with a letter from Mr. Bland, the Secretary of the Municipal Council, dated Shanghai, 12th November, 1903, and besides some further explanation on the subject in a letter to Mr. Bland from the Municipal Engineer, Mr. Ch. Mayne.

The letter says that the Municipal Council desires my views generally on the most desirable treatment of the mouth of the creek from a conservancy point of view, and more especially to receive my opinion in regard to the two suggested lines of bunding.

In Mr. Mayne's letter I find :—

. . . , that the black dotted-line shows the extent of high land which the Council wish to have included in the Public Garden area without delay . . . and whether this could be temporarily done without damage to the river pending the carrying out of Mr. Tyler's line, or . . . etc.

The smaller plan of bunding.—"From a conservancy point of view," as the Secretary's letter says, may mean either with regard to the river conservancy, or with regard to a possible improvement of the Soochow Creek, or with regard to both these waterways.

With regard to the River.—I declare that there is no objection, and that I think it impossible that there can be raised any objection against a bund-line as indicated by the the black dotted line on the map.

With regard to the Soochow Creek :—That the creek is in course of silting up is plain enough ; any additional impeding of the muddy stream would certainly and at once cause an extra silting along the creek.

Of the tidal stream the flood-currents are the most important ; usually they are seen running when the water-level is from 3 to 8 ft. above datum, or lowest level.

A bund-wall along the black dotted line would intercept a small part of the cross-sectional area of the mouth ; up to 8 ft. by datum as follows :

At the end, or at 500 ft. from the south end of the garden bridge, 800 sq. ft. over a length of 90 ft. is	...	...	...	...	...	...	72,000	cub. ft.
At 400 ft. from the bridge 450 sq. ft. over a length of 150 ft. is	...	...	...	...	...	...	67,500	" "
At 210 feet from the bridge 240 sq. feet over a length of 200 feet is	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,000	" "
Together	...	...	...	...	...	...	187,500	" "

Compensation for this impediment must be found by excavating and dredging the channel on the opposite or left side, and this dredging should be done before the bunding.

In the accompanying drawing of cross-section No. 1, 2, and 3, is shown the channel as improved by the dredging, which amounts to :

No. 1 about 700 sq. feet, 90 feet long	...	63,000	cub. feet.
No. 2 about 500 sq. feet, 150 feet long	...	75,000	" "
No. 3 about 340 sq. feet, 200 feet long	...	68,000	" "
Together	...	206,000	" "

or 7,630 cub. yards as measured *in situ*.

Because of the so much lower level the 700 sq. feet on the left side of No. 1 will count more for the stream than the 800 sq. feet cut-off on the right side.

An allowance must be made for "profile" dredging and also for maintaining the depth until the new bund-wall is completed, in this situation say together 100 per cent. Total amount of dredging work thus $2 \times 7630 = 15,260$ cub. yards.

In this way I am convinced that the mouth would be somewhat better than it was and that the alteration could not cause the least damage to the waterway along the creek.

"The most desirable treatment of the mouth of the Creek from a Conservancy point of view." . . . of the mouth of the creek, the letter says:—

With regard to the Whangpoo River:—There has been a time that the Soochow Creek was an important tributary and a great help for the stream of the main-river from there downward, but at the same time the creek then was damaging the river locally by drawing out farther and farther the Pootung point opposite and causing the whirling pool in the middle of the stream. The mouth of the creek then was a deal wider than it is now.

In its present condition the value of the creek as a store for the river's tidewater and to supply landwater is reduced to but little, at about the same rate has decreased the damaging effect of the creek on the Pootung point.

That this point still continues to grow out more or less is mainly caused by the growing obstructions in the lower parts of the river and by the consequent decrease of the tidal stream generally.

The creek itself remaining in its present state, which means worse and worse in the future. I dare say that with regard to the main-river it does not matter much what is done with the creek's mouth, or whether the smaller or the larger plan of bunding be carried out.

Treatment of the Mouth with regard to the Soochow Creek as a waterway:—The channel outside the garden bridge is taken as the mouth of the creek.

The following average figures are taken from the sounding map:—

A. averages of 4 cross-sections in the mouth.

B. averages of 6 cross-sections between the garden bridge and the next one, the Chapoo Road bridge.

The Channel.	At 8 feet + Datum.		At 3 feet + Datum.		At Datum level.		At 6 feet + Datum.	
	Cross Sec. area.	Width.	Cross Sec. area.	Width.	Cross Sec. area.	Width.	Cross Sec. area.	Width.
	feet.	feet	feet	feet	feet	feet	feet	feet
A	3,546	526	1,386	250	850	137	170	83
B	2,298	301	1,100	184	657	116	140	62

These figures show plainly that the capacity of the channel in the mouth is quite sufficient for the channel inside the garden bridge.

The capacity of the stream in the mouth depends on that along the creek above it, not the reverse.

Supposing the creek farther upward not to be in a better condition (probably it is worse). I dare say :

That an improvement of the mouth of the creek would not to any degree improve the waterway of the course itself, and

That neither the smaller nor the larger plan of bunding could do harm to the creek in its present condition.

Mr. Tyler's Plan :—I do not see any technical objection against Mr. Tyler's line of bunding, provided a new channel is made before building the wall.

The plan has the advantage that it would enlarge the garden with over 9,000 sq. yards of ground against but 5,180 sq. yards by the smaller plan. But the cost of the wall, running through the middle of the channel, would be considerably greater.

Mr. Tyler's plan is at the same time a plan of regulation of the mouth ; it includes an improved channel of much greater capacity than the present one, or than the improved channel I find necessary for the smaller plan of bunding. This is shown by the cross-sections of the channel in the mouth at Datum level, see table.

	Cross-Section.			
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4
	feet	feet	feet	feet
Present Condition	827	755	908	912
Improved Channel for smaller plan of bunding	1375	1120	1100	912
Improved Channel as in Mr. Tyler's plan ...	3285	2200	1593	1200

I am not at all sure that without some dredging it would be possible afterwards to maintain the channel I propose for the smaller plan of bunding, and certainly not after a few years further deterioration of the creek.

I understand that Mr. Tyler's channel would require 875,000 cub. ft., or say 32,400 cub. yards of dredging as measured *in situ*.

For the smaller plan I find that this should be about 7,630 cub. yards, and as it is highly probable that the stream of the creek will not be able even to maintain the smaller channel, it is doubly certain that the larger one would not hold out long.

It is possible, however, that Mr. Tyler's plan of regulating the mouth would fit in well if connected with a plan of improvement of the creek itself, but on this sore subject the Council does not express itself.

No doubt, the Soochow Creek has become a very important waterway, but it is also a fact that whilst growing in importance year by year, it has at the same time grown, and is still growing worse and worse by silting.

This waterway has been treated all the time as if it were only an ordinary drain canal and not a tidal stream of muddy water as it really is. The settling of mud along its course from various courses has been very much aggravated by a number of bridges successively built across it.

From the Public Garden upwards there are not less than eight bridges over a distance of 1,700 yards, and every one of these resting on numbers of piles each curtailing the stream.

It seems to me impossible properly to improve, or rather to restore, the stream in this course except in a radical way; and as this would require quite a large amount of money, which I think certainly not available now, I believe that for the present it must be left as an open question.

Now the treatment of the Soochow Creek having to be left for the present as an open question, I think it advisable to leave the final treatment of its mouth in the same pendency and meanwhile carry out the smaller plan of bunding in the manner as described above.

Restoration of the stream along the Soochow Creek.—By natural causes and by tide killing in various ways, see my river report of January 1898, §§ 23 and 29, the stream along the creek is in course of dying out.

In the interest of Shanghai and its trade inland this cannot at all be permitted to go on indefinitely. If not so now already, a radical restoration of the stream must soon become a burning question for the Shanghai authorities.

Therefore I consider it not out of place here to say what probably such a restoration would mean.

Rebuilding the bridges.—The lower section of the creek where the floodtide runs up, i.e. the stream through the town of Shanghai, is of course the dirtiest, and here is the tendency of the matter to settle by far the greatest. There are the bridges so badly at work in killing the stream, and the only remedy against this evil would be to reconstruct the bridges, or to build new ones having spans of say at least 150 ft. in the middle.

Dredging.—Excavating the stream-bed and dredging the channel to a proper depth and width as may be found desirable.

Fixing the borders.—Fixing the borders fallen, or now falling away and preventing by all means and measures any further caving of shorers and concaves.

Drawing landwater.—Once, very many years ago, quite a quantity of water was flowing down along the creek from the lagoons and marshes west of Shanghai, which, connected with each other, form quite an extensive reservoir of clear fresh water.

The nearest lagoon, the Sitai, is less than 30 miles from Shanghai as the crow flies, and at some 10 miles to the south of the main course of the creek.

At present I believe almost all the landwater from this source flows down into the upper Whangpoo above Soongkong.

Except the expense I do not see anything against restoring the older condition, viz. that of leading along the creek a fair supply of water from the lagoons. Not only that in this way the capacity of the stream along the creek could be much increased, but besides the stream would become much less turbid all the way down to the mouth.

At the same time such a radical restoration of the Soochow Creek, as suggested above, would benefit the river below Shanghai.

Conclusion.—In conclusion my advice is to carry out the enlargement of the Public Garden according to the smaller plan of bunding and in the way indicated, and to consider this work as pending a general restoration of the Soochow Creek; not its mouth, which separately is of no account from a conservancy point of view.

A radical and therefore expensive restoration will, I fear take time for the authorities to decide upon, but for the present I would recommend the Municipal Council spending a trifle, say some 200 or 300 Taels, in placing a tide-gauge with a bench-mark in a suitable place in the nearest of the lagoons and connecting this with the gauge in the river at Shanghai by a careful levelling. Placing also some bench-marks by the way along the creek, would be still better.

A levelling would be the first thing required to investigate a plan of restoration.

Arnhem, Holland, 11th January 1904.

JOH. DE RIJKE,
Hydraulic Engineer.

Upon receipt of this report immediate steps were taken to obtain the assent of H.M. Consulate-General, of the Harbour Authorities and of the Taotai to the proposed extension on the lines indicated. These having been received, the work of raising with mud from the opposite foreshore was initiated, and it is hoped that the extension will be completed before next summer.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 26th March 1904.

SIR,—I have the honour to lay before you a proposal, the general outline of which is presumably already within your knowledge, on the subject of increasing the area of the Public Garden by the reclamation of foreshore land, a public improvement now urgently required.

In the first place I have to allude to the negotiations between the Consulate-General, the Harbour Authorities, the Taotai and the Council in 1890, set out in letters reproduced in the Annual Municipal Report for that year [pp. 182/6]; and I have the honour to request, in the public interest, that your good offices may be secured in obtaining the formal consent of the local Chinese Authorities to the present proposal.

You may have observed from recent published Municipal minutes that the Council has obtained high scientific authority in support of the proposed new line of bunding, and I have now the honour to inform you that the Harbour Authorities raise no objection to the line which the eminent hydraulic engineer, Mr. J. de Rijke, has indicated as expedient with especial reference to proper conservancy of the Soochow Creek and its mouth.

Your predecessor in office, the late Mr. P. J. Hughes, in his letter of the 4th June 1890, stated that he had no doubt that the Council would make no alteration in the boundary then laid down without the assent of the Chinese Authorities, and the Council therefore submits its present request, viz. that you will obtain the Shanghai Taotai's sanction for carrying out the proposed improvement, a public work calculated to confer great benefit and convenience upon the foreign community of Shanghai, and which, in the opinion of the Harbour Authorities, can be executed without detriment to the proper conservancy of the river and creek.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. ANDERSON,

Chairman.

Sir PELHAM WARREN, K.C.M.G.,

H.M. Consul-General.

H.M. Consulate-General,

Shanghai, 10th May 1904.

SIR,—I have delayed answering your letter No. 04/172 of 26th March owing to the absence in Japan of His Majesty's Surveyor of Works, which gentleman I desired to consult before replying to the proposal contained therein with regard to increasing the Public Garden by the reclamation of foreshore land.

You request my assistance in obtaining the sanction of the Shanghai Taotai to the proposed reclamation. This assistance I shall be pleased to render, in the same way as assistance was rendered by my predecessor, Mr. P. J. Hughes, in the identical case in 1890. I should be obliged, however, if you would kindly furnish me with the proposed scheme in detail, with plans, so that I may be in a position to give the Taotai any information he may wish in the matter.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

PELHAM WARREN,

Consul-General.

F. ANDERSON, Esq.,

Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 31st May 1904.

Sir,—In accordance with the request contained in your letter of the 10th instant, I have the honour to hand you, herewith enclosed, a plan showing the proposed extension of the Public Gardens to be carried out with the permission of the various authorities concerned.

I may however inform you that it is not the Council's intention at present to do more than carry out the small improvement, shown by the dotted black line on the plan, since the dredging operations involved in the larger scheme are estimated to cost a sum greater than can at present be properly expended from the public funds.

In asking therefore for the Taotai's sanction to the proposal to reclaim the whole area of Mow 13,350 the Council merely desires to avoid the necessity for a further application should the entire project be found feasible hereafter.

I have the honour to state, in reference to this matter, that no work of bunding or dredging will be initiated without the full sanction and approval of the Imperial Maritime Customs Authorities.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

Sir PELHAM WARREN, K.C.M.G.,
H.M. Consul-General.

H.M. Consulate-General,
Shanghai, 7th October 1904.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of the 26th March last on the subject of increasing the area of the Public Garden by the reclamation of foreshore land, I beg to enclose copy of a translation of a letter to the Taotai dated 15th September and of his reply dated 30th September, in which he consents to the proposed reclamation.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
PELHAM WARREN,
Consul-General.

F. ANDERSON, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

British Consul-General to Shanghai Taotai.

15th September 1904.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt on the 12th inst. of your note bearing date 9th September, informing me that the Commissioner of Customs has

reported to you that there is no objection on the part of his department to the proposed extension of the Public Garden at the mouth of the Soochow Creek.

I am surprised that in a matter involving advantages to the public health, the report of the Commissioner of Customs, dated, I understand, 2nd July, should not have been communicated to this office earlier.

You ask for further information with regard to a previous similar extension of the Public Garden in 1890. There is no further information to give: the scheme was proposed, the then British Consul-General explained the scheme to Nieh Taotai, who without unnecessary delay approved it as a scheme for the public benefit: and the scheme was carried out.

The details of the 1890 extension do not affect the present question of extension. The 1890 case was simply referred to by Consul-General Warren to show you that what has been done before can be done again: and the absence of any records among your archives would seem to show that Taotai Nieh treated the matter as perfectly simple and straightforward, not requiring a great deal of correspondence. For your information I may mention that the date of Taotai Nieh's dispatch to the British Consul-General Hughes (who was Senior Consul at the time) was 31st May, 1890 (K.H. 16. 4. 13).

Now the Public Garden is an important factor towards the public health, and it is a virtual necessity that any extension of it which can be made without damaging any interests, public or private, should be carried out without delay. The population of Shanghai is always on the increase, and it is in the summer season that disease is rife and the benefits of the Public Garden the greatest. In order to have the proposed extension ready for the next summer season, it is necessary that work should be commenced at once. The proposal is all for the public benefit; the Commissioner of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, representing the Harbour Authorities, has reported to you that there is no objection to it: the work will be carried out under the supervision of skilled engineering experts. I beg therefore that you will without delay express to me your approval of a scheme in which the sole interest is the public benefit.

Shanghai Taotai Yuan to H.M. Consul-General, Sir Pelham Warren.

30th September 1904.

I had the honour to receive some time ago your communications together with a map in connection with the extension of the Public Garden proposed by the Municipal Council.

On receipt of these I requested Mr. Hobson, Commissioner of Customs, to instruct the Harbour Master to inspect the place. His report was to the effect that, if the filling in required for the extension of the garden were confined to the space marked 7 mow 7 fen 2 li 7 hao on the map and bounded by the black dotted line inside the red one, the waterway would not be obstructed. So the matter

CADASTRAL OFFICE.

The following correspondence records the revised procedure arranged with the British and German Land Offices in respect to the location of boundary stones; it is hoped that other consulates issuing deeds of title to land will adopt identical treatment.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 5th April 1904.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that the working and efficiency of the Cadastral Office, which was established as a result of correspondence between yourself and the Council in October 1900, have recently been under examination by the Council and have been found, generally speaking, to be satisfactory.

There are, however, two important points which still call for some measure of improvement, and for these the Council has the honour to request your consideration and co-operation so that such action as you consider advisable may be taken.

In the first place, there is the question of boundary stones, which, as you may observe from the Council's letter to the Senior Consul of the 17th December 1900, was left in a condition only partially satisfactory. Experience has shown that the nonplacement of these marks renders accurate survey impossible, also that the tri-monthly reminders suggested by Mr. Valdez have little or no effect. The remedy in this matter appears to lie in the Council's hands, and it is suggested for the future that failure on the part of landrenters to carry out this formality be followed, after one reminder, by prosecution under Bye-law VII before the proper authorities.

The second and more important question arises from the fact that renters of other nationality than British register in His Majesty's Consular Land Office, and that in many cases British renters for one purpose or another effect their registration at other foreign Consulates. The ill-effects of this practice are evident, and have frequently been brought to public notice. In cases where litigation or dispute arises, there are unnecessary complications of authority, and, inasmuch as Land Regulation III expressly stipulates that renters shall report to "their Consular Representative," the Council ventures to hope that you may be good enough to insist upon strict compliance therewith, so far as your office

is concerned. The Council feels confident that this step will prove fruitful of general advantage, and therefore asks your consent and assistance in the matter.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,
F. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

Sir PELHAM WARREN, K.C.M.G.,
H.M. Consul-General.

H.M. Consulate-General,
Shanghai, 10th May 1904.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 5th ultimo, informing me of the generally satisfactory working and efficiency of the Cadastral Office, and asking for my consideration and co-operation in two points which call for improvement.

With regard to the question of non-placement of boundary stones, I approve the Council's suggestion that such failure on the part of land-renters should, after one reminder has proved fruitless, be met with prosecution.

I am inserting a notice in the daily press drawing the attention of British subjects to Land Regulations III, IV and V, and to the penalties attaching to non-compliance therewith. The Land Office of this Consulate-General, so far as concerns itself, will insist on the carrying out of these regulations; and I should be obliged if the Cadastral Office would notify me of any cases that may come under its notice of non-compliance with these regulations on the part of British subjects.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

PELHAM WARREN,
H.M. Consul-General.

F. ANDERSON, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Land Office, H.M. Consulate-General,
Shanghai, 24th June 1904.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed by H.B.M. Consul-General to inform you that the system of requiring the production of a certificate from the Cadastral Office to the effect that the boundary stones are in order will be given a fair trial as regards lots within Settlement limits, but on the distinct understanding that it will be discontinued if found not to work satisfactorily.

Such certificates should be issued by the Cadastral Office with the least possible delay and should not be withheld for any reasons unconnected with the question of boundary stones.

In cases where the renter is unable to erect the stones through obstruction on the part of neighbouring owners, natives or others, it shall be at the discretion of this office to issue the deed without the production of the certificate, should the circumstances of the case appear to justify such a course.

In any case, the issue of the deed without production of certificate shall be at the discretion of the Land Officer where special circumstances have arisen.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. D. PITZIPIOS,
Vice-Consul.

C. MAYNE, Esq.,
Municipal Engineer.

Land Office, H.M. Consulate-General,
Shanghai, 21st October 1904.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 19th October with reference to the system of detaining new title-deeds for land until the boundary stones have been erected, I beg to state that the system has been given a fair trial as regards lots within Settlement limits and liable to Municipal Taxation, since the 1st July last, and has been found to work satisfactorily. It will therefore be continued subject to the provisions contained in my letter to the Municipal Engineer of the 24th June last, that is to say :—

The certificates should be issued by the Cadastral Office with the least possible delay, and should not be withheld for any reasons unconnected with the question of boundary stones.

In cases where the renter is unable to erect the stones through obstruction on the part of neighbouring owners, natives or others, it shall be at the discretion of this office to issue the deed without the production of the certificate, should the circumstances of the case appear to justify such a course.

In any case, the issue of the deed without production of the certificate shall be at the discretion of the Land Officer, where special circumstances have arisen.

In conclusion, I may mention that, during the period of trial, the certificates appear to have been issued most promptly, and that no complaints have reached me. Furthermore that no occasion has arisen for acting in the sense of the two preceding paragraphs.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. D. PITZIPIOS,
Vice-Consul.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Assistant Secretary, Municipal Council.

Land Office, German Consulate-General,
Shanghai, 8th November 1904.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 27th October I am directed by H.I.G.M.'s Consul-General to inform you that the system of detaining new title-deeds for land until the boundary stones have been erected, will be adopted by the Land Office of this Consulate, so far as the lots registered in our Land-Register are concerned, under the following conditions :—

(1) The certificates must be issued by the Cadastral Office with the least possible delay and must not be withheld for any reasons unconnected with the question of boundary stones.

(2) In cases where the renter is unable to erect the stones through obstruction on the part of the neighbouring owners, natives or others, it shall be at the discretion of this office to issue the deed without the production of the certificate, should the circumstances of the case appear to justify such a course.

(3) In any case, the issue of the deed without production of certificate shall be at the discretion of the Land Officer where special circumstances have arisen.

(4) It is to be distinctly understood that the above system will be discontinued in case it should seriously interfere with the regular issue of title-deeds by this Consulate.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

DR. MERKLINGHAUS,
Officer in Charge.

The Secretary, Municipal Council.

REPORT OF THE ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.

I have the honour to submit my third Annual Report upon the working of the Electricity Department for the year ending December 31st, 1904.

GENERATION.

Boiler House.

The past year has been one of constant strain upon the steam raising plant which has, almost throughout the entire year, been operated under most unfavourable conditions. It will be recalled what trouble was experienced during the winter of 1903 in maintaining a sufficiency of steam during the few hours of heavy load each evening on account of the then shortness of boiler power. The commissioning of the second 350 H.P. water tube boiler temporarily relieved the difficulty; not for long, however, for as month by month the connections to the mains were rapidly increasing so was the maximum load on the generating station. From December 1903 to December 1904 this load increased from 580 kilowatts to 858, an increase of 48 %, whilst the available boiler power to meet this was increased by nothing. To obtain a greater evaporation Welsh coal was used during the hours of maximum load. During this while the periodic inspection and cleaning of boilers was quite impossible as there was not a single spare boiler to take the place of any shut down. Naturally, the dirty condition of the boilers increased the coal consumption to an appreciable extent and also lowered their efficiency. To add to the difficulties a tube in No. 1 boiler (water-tube) burst just before Christmas, throwing the boiler out of work for three days. From the foregoing it may be the better understood the real difficulties obtaining until the end of the year and the direct causes which unfortunately so often led to the low pressure on the supply mains and the extinction, on a few

occasions, of the public street lamps. It may be remarked in passing that the particular tube which gave out was in the third row from the furnace, which would suggest a weakness, as under ordinary circumstances one of the lower row tubes, nearest the furnace, would be the first to burst if a boiler were short of water. This accident serves the purpose of conclusively demonstrating the comparative safety of the water-tube boiler; had water been put into an almost empty boiler of the Lancashire, marine or other fire-tube type the consequences would have been disastrous. This boiler is the second of the two bought from the Aultmann and Taylor Co. of Mansfield, Ohio, some four years ago. It is not such a well finished job as the first one supplied, very much more attention and repair work has been expended upon it than with any of the other boilers. Although only in use for a year it is already badly in need of a thorough overhaul. The remaining boilers and the economiser have, under the circumstances, worked satisfactorily.

Engine Room.

Very satisfactory has been the performance of the 600 kilowatt Ferranti steam alternators, which commenced regular running on 31st January 1904. By their use great economies in oil have been effected. As an instance, the oil consumption in November 1903 was 716 gallons and in the same month this year 96 gallons only. The 100 kilowatt Belliss set also continues to give most excellent results and its cost of upkeep is commendably low. Each year the same unfavourable tale has to be told of the Brush Universal Engines. Although No. 2 has worked during the year perhaps better and requiring less repairs than in former years, the sister engine has not such a creditable record. The most serious mishap occurred in the summer. The cause was traced to a bad flaw in the lower crankshaft brass which broke in half. The engine was on full load at the time and serious damage resulted, so much so that new connecting rods, piston rods and cylinders would be wanted to make the remaining parts of engine again available for service. Having from experience learnt the very costly upkeep of this particular type of engine it was decided not to rebuild it on the same lines, but instead, have connecting rods, piston rods, cylinders and valves of a more approved design built to the lower undamaged parts of engine. This

work was entrusted to Messrs. Farnham, Boyd & Co. at a cost of Tls. 2,400. The engine is now of the double acting type with tandem cylinders, high pressure piston valve and low pressure grid valve. It has been designed to develop a higher power than the original engine, as the alternator to which it is coupled can safely generate a greater output than 150 kilowatts. It is hoped to have this set working very shortly, and I am justified in anticipating a lower upkeep cost than with the original one.

Worthington Condenser.

This condenser was thoroughly overhauled, fitted with new plungers, and new liners put in the barrels.

Switchboard and Transformers.

The remainder of the plant in Station, including the new high tension main switchboard by Messrs. Cowans and the oil cooled arc lamp transformers by the General Electric Co. of Schenectady, have worked entirely satisfactorily and efficiently perform the functions for which they were designed.

Motor Generator.

The 50 kilowatt Motor-generator, built by the Allgemeine Electricitäts-Gesellschaft of Berlin, which supplies direct-current at 500 volts pressure for operating electric lifts, was erected in the engine room. It is a most satisfactory piece of machinery. Consumers can now be supplied with direct-current for electric lifts. Already three are operated, and within a few months some four more are to be connected to the Municipal mains.

DISTRIBUTION.

High Pressure Feeders.

Mains extensions have again been the order of the year, keeping the mains department, the staff of which has had to be increased, continually busy. Although practically the same number of miles of mains have been erected as in 1903 the general upkeep and repairs to

overhead work have been much more extensively pursued than in former years. Then again much of the cable was erected on to existing mains to increase the current carrying capacity on the feeders and distributors; progress on this kind of work is slower than with entirely new erection work. This will explain the necessity for a larger staff, although the actual new mains erected aggregate the same as last year. 12.45 miles of insulated cable were erected for high pressure feeder mains in the following roads:—Range, Fearon, N. Yangtsze, Whangpoo, Bund, Nanking, Bubbling Well, Chapoo, Soochow, N. Soochow, Kiangse, N. Szechuen, N. Shansi, Elgin, Thibet and Sinza Roads to the Jessfield Road. The electricity supply is available from Yangtszepoo Creek to Bubbling Well Road.

Low Pressure Distributors.

21.55 miles of bare copper cable were erected for extensions and enlargements to the low pressure distributing mains in the following roads:—Kwenming, Tongshan, Quinsan Gardens, Sinza, Chapoo, N. Honan, Foochow, Haskell, Bubbling Well, Carter, Shansi, Yangtszepoo, Fearon, Broadway, Seward, Shantung, Canton, Hoopch, Ningpo, Chekiang, Medhurst, Avenue, Szechuen, N. Szechuen, N. Shansi, Elgin, Cunningham, Soochow, Seymour, Weihaiwei, Yates, Honan, Siking, Woosung, Woochang, Macgregor, Hanbury, Park, Burkill, Thibet, Lloyd and Range.

500 Volt Direct-Current.

2.84 miles of bare cable were erected from the Electricity Works to Hankow Road *via* Quinsan and Szechuen Roads to serve as trunk mains for the direct-current 500 volt power transmission.

Steel Suspension Wire.

Wherever possible the old steel suspension wire is being taken down from the high pressure feeders. It is no safeguard, but is, after being in use for some years, a source of danger. It has been observed that the majority of break-downs or interruptions to the high pressure mains have been brought about by this steel suspension wire breaking or

sagging and coming in contact with live cables. Whilst the cost of overhead construction is cheapened to the extent of the steel wire dispensed with and the reduced number of insulators required, I am of opinion that the safety and reliability is very much increased by depending entirely on the copper conductors themselves. The breaking of a low pressure distributing main here is almost unknown, they are all bare copper unsupported except upon insulators at each post.

Feeders 1 and 3 have been duplicated during the year and looped in the various sub-stations to enable sections being cut off without interruption to consumers.

Sub-Stations.

Three new sub-stations were built and equipped during the year, bringing the total number to 25. The Town Hall Sub-Station is the largest and contains transforming apparatus capable of dealing with a demand of 130 kilowatt or 175 horse power, in addition to which is a 15 kilowatt constant current transformer for 25 street arc lamps. It is noteworthy that whereas a few years ago the usual size of transformer for sub-station use was from 12 to 15 kilowatts the smallest size now ordered is 30 kilowatt. There still remain a few transformers in outlying districts housed in small sheds or on poles, which will be transferred to brick built sub-stations so soon as the development of the districts justify the expenditure.

Many of the sub-stations have now been equipped with 100 ampere high tension oil break switches supplied by Messrs. Cowans of Salford, they replace the old trigger switches originally installed.

The development of the 200 volt supply to consumers has been aimed at and successfully secured; comparatively few new installations are now connected to the 100 volt supply. This is an important consideration in reducing the capital costs for distributing current, the higher pressure doubling the carrying capacity of the mains.

Transformers.

There are now three types of transformers employed on the system—Brush, Ferranti and Burnand. The tender of the latter firm was selected from amongst others submitted on the score of cheapness, due

consideration being given to the design and efficiency. The tenders for the supply of four 30 kilowatt and four 20 kilowatt transformers were :—

Burnand Transformer Co.	£322	8	0
British Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Co.	£342	16	0
Electric Construction Co.	£384	0	0
Brush Co.	£397	0	0
British Electric Transformer Co.	£400	0	0
Ferranti, Ltd.	£484	0	0

GENERAL

When it is considered that during the whole year the generation of electricity was being carried on under circumstances combining against economical operation, the Station passing as it was through a transitory stage, the final result of the year's working ought, I think, to be regarded with confidence as indicating what improvements may be expected in the near future. It is perhaps difficult for those not intimately acquainted with the inner workings of an electricity supply undertaking to appreciate the difficulties of maintaining an uninterrupted supply whilst alterations of a radical nature are at the same time taking place. The changing of the periodicity from 100 to 50 cycles, which involved extensive alterations to the two 150 kilowatt Brush alternators and the 100 kilowatt Mather-Platt set, also the change of connections from the old switchboard to the new one, were performed without shutting down the Station or interrupting the supply for more than two or three hours on one particular Sunday. The change of the 200 street lamps was also effected without incident. Whilst the three alternators just referred to were being converted it was necessary to run the large 600 kilowatt machines throughout the whole of each night for some weeks, at very uneconomical loads, with a consequent high coal consumption and higher generating costs. Then again throughout the year the engines were working non-condensing, whereas in previous years the old engines were running in conjunction with condensers. This could not be otherwise as the new condensers for the large engines were not ready until December.

Meters.

One of the most serious troubles has been in connection with the meters, particularly in the summer, when the load, owing to the number of fans in use, is of a more inductive nature. The meters hitherto employed have been of the Chamberlain and Hookham type. Until recently this meter was regarded as suitable for our requirements; the building up of a large demand for fans, however, has rendered it unsuitable for registering the current consumed by them because on inductive loads, such as fan motors create, the accuracy is greatly impaired—not, it may be mentioned, in favour of the supply authority. A large source of income has thus been lost through meters not accurately registering the consumption of consumers using fans. Again, all the old meters were made for 100 cycle operation, and although it was known that the lower periodicity would alter the constants of the meters it was thought this could be allowed for. The makers advised a deduction of 10% on the readings of the meters, which was for a few months followed. Many tests, however, showed this allowance to be far too much. The makers have since acknowledged that they were not entirely justified in making the recommendation. It will be obvious how these causes have affected the revenue. The meters now being used, and in numbers of cases replacing the Hookhams, are Westinghouse and Thomson-Houston. They have given very satisfactory results in every way; they are accurate both on non-inductive and inductive circuits, in other words both on circuits upon which only incandescent lamps are used and those upon which fan motors or arc lamps are the forms of consuming device. I look forward to a greatly increased revenue from the employment of these inductive type meters, particularly during the summer fan load. Tenders were called for the supply of meters; the order was divided between the British Westinghouse Co. and the British Thomson-Houston Co. Since then these types have been adopted as the standard form.

Electric Fans.

Electric fans continue to increase in popularity. Over 800 are now connected to the mains.

Increase in Number of Consumers.

402 new consumers were connected to the supply during the year, which brings the total up from 560 to 962, a gain of 71.5%.

Increase in Equivalent 8 candle power Lamps.

The increase in equivalent 8 candle power lamps, including electric heaters, kettles and fans, is 24,340 or 57 %. The total connections (not including street lighting or motors) at end of December was 66,840. This figure is 11,840 in excess of the estimated number.

Incandescent Street Lamps.

There are 18 incandescent street lamps in use, equivalent to 78 8 candle power lamps. Forty more, equivalent to 240 8 candle power lamps, will shortly be added.

Street Arc Lamps.

The total number of public arc lamps is 202. Thirteen additional ones are authorised. All the arc lamps in use are of the constant current enclosed type made by the General Electric Co. of Schenectady. By the adoption of this type, which is supplied direct with high pressure current through regulating transformers, it has been possible to do away with the old separate machinery for street lighting, no separate generators having to be kept for the purpose as formerly. Whereas the old open type of lamp was trimmed daily the new ones require trimming but once in four days in the winter and in summer six. It will be apparent what an economy in carbons is thus effected. The carbon bill for 1903 was Tls. 4,380; last year, although the open lamps were in use until March, the cost was only Tls. 943, and more lamps were in circuit. It may, I think, be accepted that the steadiness and quality of the light is greatly improved since the general adoption of these lamps. In the Central District twelve street lamps have, at road crossings, been erected on 15 feet long arm brackets, whereby better illumination of the converging thoroughfares has been effected. Some twenty more of these brackets are to be erected in various parts of the Settlement.

Motors.

Since the change of periodicity of the system has made possible the successful operation of single-phase electric motors, progress, which in the short time of ten months is very fair, has taken place. There are now electric motors connected to the mains varying in size from one horse power up to twelve and aggregating $76\frac{1}{2}$ horse power. These motors are used for driving machinery for various purposes, such as silk testing, polishing and electro plating plant, printing presses, cement pipe making machines, pumps, butcher's meat mincing gear, feather cleaning factories and electric lifts. The price of energy for power purposes is 7 cents per unit. For heating appliances and motors operating lifts, where the demand is intermittent, the price is 9 cents.

Plant Capacity.

The engine room plant capacity in the Generating Station at the end of year was 1,600 kilowatts, the same as last year. The 50 kilowatt motor generator does not add to the capacity, it merely changes the characteristic of the current it deals with. The boiler capacity (when the remaining two of the three new boilers are completed) will be increased by 2,400 horse power. The sale of two Lancashire and two Locomotive boilers will leave in all five boilers in the new boiler house, of aggregate horse power 3,100 natural draught and 3,800 under induced draught. There will then be in engines 2,150 horse power and in boilers 3,100.

Units Sold.

The price of energy for lighting purposes remains at 14 cents per unit.

The total number of units sold and accounted for reaches 1,214,563, an increase of $22\frac{1}{2}\%$ over 1903.

Maximum Load.

The maximum load has reached 858 kilowatts, which is $48\frac{1}{2}\%$ higher than last year. This is an extremely heavy increase, brought about by the abnormal number of new consumers.

Load Factor.

Explicable though disappointing is the drop of the load factor from 20.3% to 16.2%. To the unsatisfactory performance of the meters must mainly be attributed this fall. With the growing day motor load and greater number of fans on the mains it might have been anticipated that the load factor would have maintained its exceptionally high order. The number of units consumed but not registered by the meters are without doubt the most important factors determining the drop. Given accurate meters, and with the Station output increasing steadily as it did throughout the greater portion of the year, the result would have been very different. It must not be forgotten that the street lighting has a remarkably strong influence on producing high load factors, so whilst the private consumption has very materially increased, that of the street lighting has not kept the same ratio which it bore in the preceding year, because there has been no very great increase in the number of street lamps. The three chief desiderata therefore to raise the load factor are accurate meters, heavier day load and more street lamps. With the number of new meters recently and to be installed, I believe the end of the current year will see a recovery of the load factor. For purposes of record and comparison the following list is appended, showing the load factors of 16 towns and undertakings in the years 1902-3 and 1903-4.

Town.	Load Factor	Load Factor
	1903	1904
—	—	—
Bootle	29.42	24.97
Liverpool	25.11	23.57
Charing Cross and Strand	23.9	19.7
Shanghai	20.3	16.2
Bolton	17.81	23.79
Westminster	17.73	19.51
Sunderland	16.54	19.21
Halifax	16.14	18.26
Bradford	15.57	25.56
Manchester	13.44	20.28
Glasgow	13.33	14.01
Stockport	9.75	12.38
Leicester	9.10	9.64
Stockton	8.98	11.81
Hull	8.32	11.12
Middlesbrough	7.29	9.71

Coal.

The coal used was supplied by Messrs. Hopkins, Dunn & Co. 8,679 tons were consumed, 11.3 lbs. per unit generated and 16.0 lbs. per unit sold. These figures are both higher than last year. In the case of the units generated because the engines were running non-condensing and also on account of the necessity previously explained of running in the earlier part of the year under conditions most unfavourable to economy. Again, the dirty condition of the boilers must also be held responsible to an extent.

The higher consumption per unit sold is directly attributable to the meters and somewhat greater losses which occur in the older 100 cycle transformers when operating at 50 cycles.

Works Costs.

Comparison of Works Costs.	1904.	Cents per Unit Sold.	1903.	Cents per Unit Sold.	Increase or Decrease.
Coal	51,257	4.21	38,005	3.81	+ .40
Charges	2,929	.245	2,280	.230	+ .015
Rent & Taxes	876	.072	831	.083	— .011
Insurance	2,108	.173	1,760	.171	+ .002
Maintenance	8,503	.70	13,484	1.355	— .655
Repairs	9,072	.74	7,340	.73	+ .01
Wages	22,315	1.83	12,760	1.28	+ .55
	<u>97,060</u>	<u>7.97</u>	<u>76,460</u>	<u>7.659</u>	<u>+ .311</u>

From this table it will be seen that whilst the works costs of generation and distribution have increased from Tls. 76,460 to Tls. 97,060 the actual increase per unit sold is only .311 cent higher than last year. A notable reduction is the maintenance costs from 1.355 cents to .70 cent per unit. Actual repair costs to the generating plant were less than in 1903, but repairs to mains were higher owing to the greater amount of attention paid to their upkeep. The remaining items making up the works costs varied but little per unit.

Financial Aspect.

I venture to submit that the financial aspect of the undertaking may be regarded without anxiety for the future. A seventy-one per cent

increase in consumers would surely be some indication of progress. A substantial reduction per unit in works costs, which is now reasonably to be expected with the condensers and new boilers installed, and an increase in the units sold by the employment of better meters, must tend towards larger revenue and smaller expenditure per unit. Reference to the statement of Revenue Sheet will show items of a quite extraordinary nature which are not recurring. Of these, Fan Conversion swallows Tls. 13,672. This expenditure was entailed in converting consumers' electric fan motors from 100 to 50 cycles to suit the lowered periodicity. This item, now that all fans are converted, cannot appear again. Plant Extension Charges, made up of items which it was considered should not be charged to capital account, will be less in 1905 than in the last year because the extensions and alterations at the Generating Station are nearing completion. It should be borne in mind that during the past two years the Station has been practically re-constructed and laid out on modern lines. When finished little but the original walls will remain. In such reconstruction work there must of necessity be items of expense which cannot be strictly called capital charges; this plant extension charges account was therefore instituted to keep separate from ordinary expenditure such expenses. It can be shown from further reference to the statement that, by eliminating "Fan Conversion," "Plant Extension" and an item of Tls. 21.67 from one side and the sum of Tls. 10,927.47 from the other, there would have been, instead of a profit of Tls. 1,307, a net profit, after providing for interest and depreciation, of Tls. 7,446.07. I believe I am correct in saying that it would have been perfectly legitimate, and in most municipal undertakings it would have been done, to have charged both the above extraordinary items to capital; had this been done the net profit would have been about Tls. 18,000. The policy followed is doubtless the better and safer one, but it must not be overlooked in criticising the financial condition of the Department, which, all things considered, shows distinct promise for the present and future years.

Extension Scheme.

The work remaining to complete the original scheme of extensions and alterations is in a forward state. The Wheeler condensers are

installed and working. A dividing wall running the length of the building has been put up. The removal of existing roof and its replacement by two steel roofs, one each for engine and boiler house, will effectually isolate the one from the other and also render the Station practically fireproof. A certain amount of pipework remains to be completed. The induced draught fan and engine for driving it will be ready for use in two months. The engine room cement flooring will be relaid.

Two 3 foot cement pipes for condenser suction and discharge were laid in Yuhang Road direct to the Hongkew Creek. The suction is 16 feet below road level. Great difficulties were experienced in laying these pipes owing to the very liquid nature of the soil at the lower levels. The time taken to complete the work and also the cost were in excess of the estimate. Penstocks on both suction and discharge are fitted so that the pipes may be shut off from the creek for cleaning and inspecting purposes.

Boiler Feed Pump.

A new feed pump, built by Messrs. Clarke, Chapman & Co. of Gateshead-on-Tyne, capable of delivering 10,000 gallons per hour against a pressure of 155 lbs., has been erected in new boiler house behind the new boilers. Four tenders were submitted for the pump as under:—

Clarke, Chapman & Co.	£ 173- 0-0 (accepted)
Worthington Pump Co.	177-10-0
Pulsometer Co. ...	... 180- 0-0
G. & J. Weir ...	... 195- 0-0

Steel Roofs.

For the steel roofs the tender of Messrs. Lysaght Ltd. of Bristol was accepted at £937 delivery f.o.b.

Boilers.

The order for three boilers with chain grate mechanical stokers and driving gear, two chain grate stokers for the Aultmann & Taylor boilers, steam pipework, valves, induced draught fan and engine, was placed with Messrs. Babcock & Wilcox, London. Each boiler is capable of a normal evaporation of 15,200 lbs. of water per hour at a pressure of

160 lbs. per square inch when fired by means of chain grate stokers fed with small bituminous coal, feed water at a temperature of 150 degrees Fahr. and the draught equivalent to half-inch water gauge. When forced they are capable of evaporating 20,000 lbs. of water per hour as a maximum. The grate area is 88 square feet and the total heating surface 3,880 square feet per boiler. The boilers are of the firm's well known marine type adapted for land purposes, and are of very high class manufacture. The chain grate stokers are also by this firm. The motor for driving the stokers is of Messrs. Witting, Eborall & Co's make and drives through reducing gear direct on to the main shafting. The induced draught fan and engine were built by Messrs. W. H. Allen Sons & Co. of Bedford. It is expected that by its employment not only will the power of the old boilers be greatly increased, but the burning of a cheaper grade of coal made possible. Hereunder are details of cost c.i.f. Shanghai:—

3	Marine type Boilers	... ..	£ 4,280-0-0
3	Chain Grate Stokers for above, together with motor, gearing and shafting	...	1,159-0-0
2	Chain Grate Stokers for Aultmann and Taylor boilers with short length for driving shaft...	... ..	535-0-0
3	sets of flues and dampers	... ..	550-0-0
	Pipework and valves	... ..	401-0-0
	Induced draught plant comprising engine fan, connecting flues and dampers	...	664-0-0
Total			7,589-0-0

One of the new boilers has, at the time of writing, been in use nearly six weeks and is giving entire satisfaction. Some little trouble was at first experienced with the mechanical stokers, but they are now working smoothly. The erection of the remaining two boilers is nearing completion and they may both be working by the middle of March. There will then be for sale two Lancashire and two Locomotive type boilers. The first installed Aultmann & Taylor boiler is to be taken down and re-erected in the new boiler house. A surface condenser

formerly used in connection with the old arc light engines is being adapted as a feed water heater for raising the temperature of the boiler feed before entering the economiser; the exhaust steam from the feed pumps and fan engine will be utilised for heating.

Smoke Nuisance Abatement.

It will be learnt with pleasure that the operation of the mechanical stokers in the new boiler has so far successfully overcome the smoke nuisance. With this boiler working the emission of black smoke from the chimney shaft is entirely absent, only a thin white vapour at times being visible.

Installation Work.

The sale of fittings to consumers was discontinued. Wiring was carried on until the end of the year and has now also been discontinued. The profit on installation work was Tls. 4,034. Motors and arc lamps hired out on monthly rental to consumers realised Tls. 413. It is satisfactory to find that, contrary to expressions recorded in my report on Municipal trading in Shanghai, the giving up of the sale of fittings and wiring has so far not hindered the progress of electric supply. This is extremely gratifying, as it has relieved the Department of an amount of work not strictly belonging to a supply undertaking but which until recent years it was thought necessary to carry on.

Tramways.

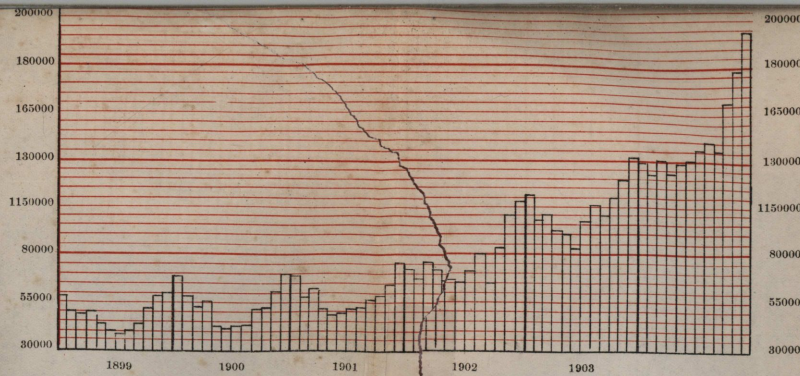
Following my remarks of last year having reference to electric traction by single phase alternating current, it may be of interest to know that considerable development has taken place during the past twelve months in this particular field of work in America. Railways and tramways are now in commercial operation equipped with motors designed to operate on both alternating and direct current. Usually in the cities direct-current at 500 volts pressure is employed, whilst in the country high pressure alternating current is used. By this arrangement economies in transmission of power are made possible by the higher pressure employed and lower capital charges on transmission obtain.

These remarks may seem somewhat irrelevant to this report, but, in view of the tramway question again approaching, are offered for consideration as affecting the possibilities of providing electric tramways for Shanghai with a smaller capital expenditure than might be required if low pressure direct-current were used throughout the entire system. Might there not also be a possibility at no distant date of both tramway and railway, the latter perhaps only for local traffic, obtaining electric power for operating their systems from one large power station at rates lower than they could individually reach, but yet sufficient to be of benefit to the Council's undertaking and the community in general?

Comparative Tables and Charts

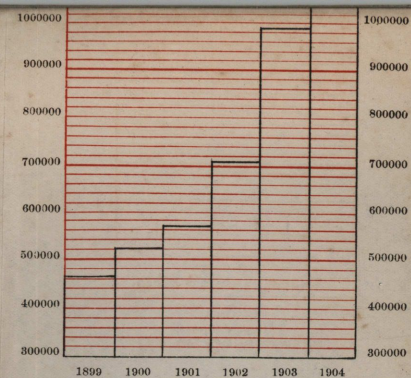
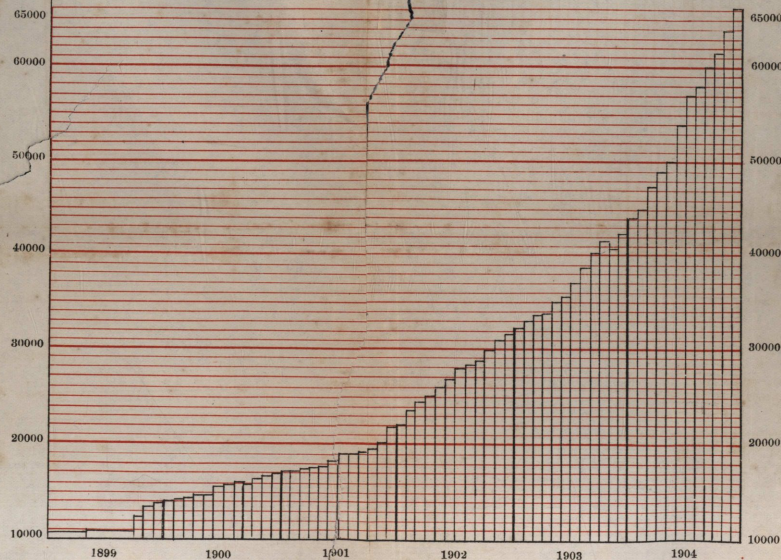
The tables below and appended chart will show the growth of the undertaking during the past six years.

T. H. U. ALDRIDGE,
Electrical Engineer.

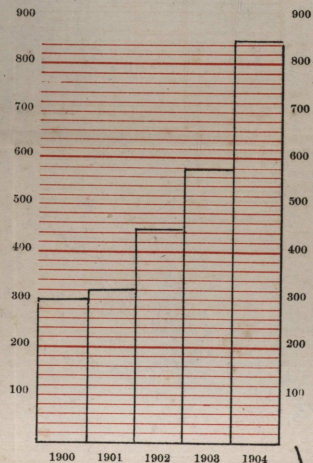


8 CP
LAMPS

MONTHLY INCREASE IN LAMPS CONNECTED

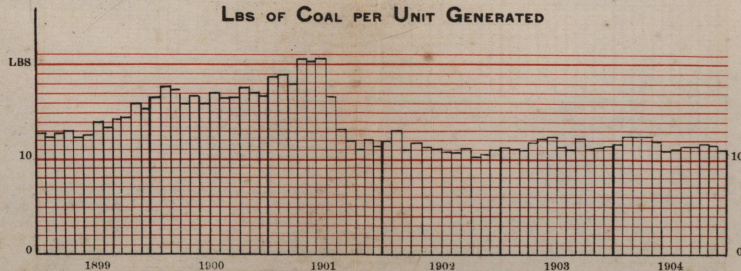


MAXIMUM DEMAND

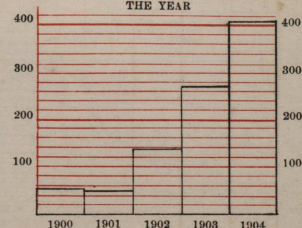


Wm. J. ...
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
TO THE COUNCIL

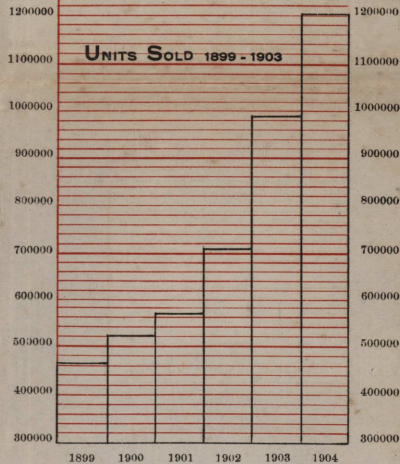
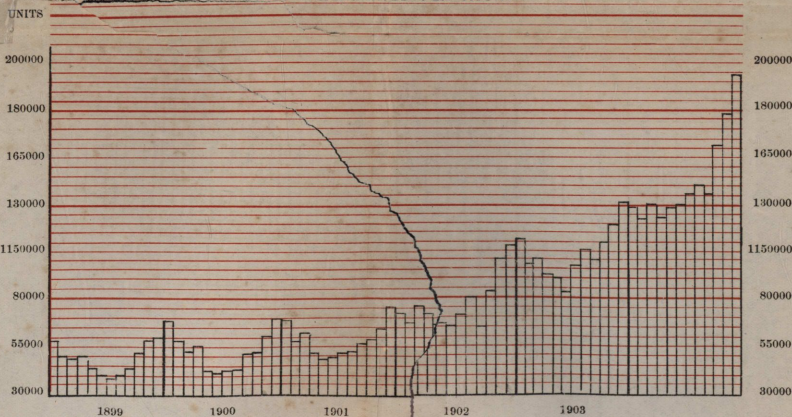
LBS OF COAL PER UNIT GENERATED



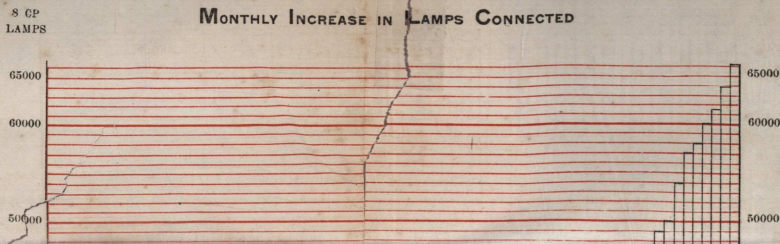
No of Consumers ADDED DURING THE YEAR



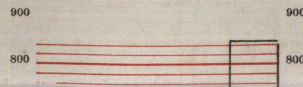
UNITS GENERATED PER MONTH



MONTHLY INCREASE IN LAMPS CONNECTED



MAXIMUM DEMAND



1904.	Equivalent No. of 8 c.p. lamps connected.	% Increase.	No. of Consumers added during the Year.	Units Sold.	% Increase.	Coal. Tons.	Lbs. Coal per Unit Sold.	Max. Load K. W.	% Increase.
1898	10,778			451,509		3,108	15.45		
1899	13,876	28°/o		470,753	4°/o	3,587	17.10		
1900	17,148	23°/o	54	523,922	11°/o	4,800	20.52	292	
1901	21,812	27°/o	53	568,669	8°/o	4,850	19.10	320	9°/o
1902	31,841	46°/o	139	754,342	32°/o	4,570	13.57	444	38°/o
1903	42,500	34°/o	270	996,021	32°/o	6,072	13.65	580	26°/o
1904	66,840	57°/o	402	1,214,562	22°/o	8,679	16.00	858	48°/o

*Dr.***REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE**

	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
<i>Generation of Electricity.—</i>		
Charges	1,487.96	
Coal	51,257.12	
Fire Insurance	2,089.98	
Maintenance	5,852.20	
Repairs	4,863.45	
Wages	11,098.41	
		76,649.12
<i>Distribution of Electricity.—</i>		
Charges	1,442.66	
Fire Insurance	19.03	
Maintenance	2,651.51	
Repairs	4,209.77	
Wages	11,217.20	
		19,540.17
<i>Rent and Taxes</i>		876.93
<i>Management Expenses.—</i>		
Salaries and Wages	13,382.96	
Charges	2,242.48	
		15,625.44
<i>Depreciation.—</i>		
On Buildings, Works	1,056.51	
" " Sub-Stations	40.58	
" Generation Plant	5,354.91	
" Distribution Plant—		
Mains	1,938.64	
House Service	2,233.97	
Transformers and Gear	3,884.21	
Public Lighting	1,949.07	
" Furniture	49.87	
		16,507.76
Balance carried to Net Revenue Account		36,204.66
	TAEELS	165,404.08

NET REVENUE

	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
Fan Conversion Account		13,672.74
Special Charges Account, Plant Extension		3,372.14
Interest		28,826.32
Amount written off for obsolete stores taken out of stock	4,021.67	
Less—Special Reserve appropriated in 1903	4,000.00	
		21.67
Balance (Profit) transferred to Balance sheet		1,306.99
	TAEELS	47,199.86

BALANCE SHEET,

ASSETS.						Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
<i>Land</i>							7,919.40
<i>Buildings.—</i>							
<i>Works.—</i> Balance at 31st							
December 1903 ...	52,033.51						
<i>Less—</i> Depreciation 2 % ...	1,056.51						
		50,977.00					
Additions during 1904 ...		23,060.84				74,037.84	
<i>Sub-Stations.—</i> Balance at 31st							
December 1903 ...	1,989.05						
<i>Less—</i> Depreciation 2 % ...	40.58						
		1,948.47					
Additions during 1904 ...		1,892.80				3,841.27	
<i>Plant: Generation.—</i> Balance at							
31st December 1903 ...	167,705.39						77,879.11
<i>Less—</i> Sold ...	8,661.46						
		159,043.93					
<i>Less—</i> Depreciation 7 % ...		5,354.91				153,689.02	
Additions during 1904 ...						103,652.33	
<i>Plant: Distribution.—</i>							257,341.35
<i>Mains—</i> Balance at 31st Decem-							
ber 1903 ...	63,363.94						
<i>Less—</i> Depreciation 3 % ...	1,938.64						
		61,425.30					
Additions during 1904 ...		39,197.16				100,622.46	
<i>House Service.—</i> Balance at							
31st December 1903 ...	21,039.73						
<i>Less—</i> Depreciation 10 % ...	2,233.97						
		18,805.76					
Additions during 1904 ...		19,786.82				38,592.58	
<i>Transformers and Gear.—</i> Balance							
31st December 1903 ...	28,791.08						
<i>Less—</i> Depreciation 12 ½ % ...	3,884.21						
		24,906.87					
Additions during 1904 ...		14,431.61				39,338.48	
<i>Public Lighting.—</i> Balance at							
31st December 1903 ...	15,592.57						
<i>Less</i> Depreciation 12 ½ % ...	1,949.07						
		13,643.50					
Additions during 1904 ...		3,077.03				16,720.53	
<i>Furniture.—</i> Balance at 31st December 1903	956.69						195,274.05
<i>Less—</i> Depreciation 5 % ...	49.87						
						906.82	
Additions during 1904 ...						298.89	
<i>Plant not yet taken into use</i> ...							1,205.71
<i>Stores</i> ...							15,009.55
<i>Plant on hire</i> (motors and arc lamps) ...							94,384.73
<i>Union Insurance Society of Canton.—</i> Cost of 1 share							5,895.05
<i>Sundry Debtors</i> ...							184.33
							18,716.25
						TAEIS ...	673,809.53

31st DECEMBER 1904.

[illegible]

I have examined the foregoing account with the books and vouchers and certify the same to be correct in accordance therewith. The Stores on Hand have been certified by the Electrical Engineer.

G. H. THOMSON, A.C.A.

25th February 1905.

ESTIMATE FOR 1905.

RECEIPTS.

Sale of Electricity	Tls. 195,000
Meter Rents	" 6,900
Hire of motors and arc lamps	" 800
	<u>Tls. 202,700</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Charges	Tls. 7,000
Coal	" 47,000
Insurance	" 3,000
Interest	" 39,000
Rent and Taxes	" 1,200
Repairs	" 9,000
Maintenance	" 8,000
Salaries and Wages	" 40,000
Depreciation	" 28,000
Meter Replacements	" 7,000
	<u>Tls. 189,200</u>
Balance	13,500
	<u>Tls. 202,700</u>

SALE OF FITTINGS.

At the Special Meeting of Ratepayers of the 26th January the following resolution was passed :—

“That in entering into competition with local and other firms for the
“sale and hire of electrical fans and other fittings, and accepting deferred
“payments for the same, the Council is exceeding the limits of legitimate
“Municipal trading.”

and at the succeeding Annual Meeting the following :—

“That the Council be hereby authorised to sell by public tender the
“Electrical Department's stock of motor fans and other fittings.”

As a result of which all installation work has been discontinued and the sale of fittings of every description has ceased.

The loss on goods sold in bulk for the year closed, Tls. 4,500, has been debited to ordinary Municipal expenditure, and some wire, lamps, fans, etc. remain for sale as opportunity arises.

GENERAL.

VISIT OF PRINCE P'U LUN.

On the occasion of the return of His Imperial Highness Prince P'u Lun from St. Louis he was entertained at dinner by the Council at the Astor House on the 20th August. Invitations were issued to the senior naval military and consular officers then in Shanghai and to the Taotai and other high Chinese officials; the speech of the Chairman in proposing the prince's health, and that of H.I.H. in reply, translated by Sir Robert Bredon, K.C.M.G., were published in the *North-China Daily News* of the 22nd idem.

LAND COMMISSION.

The constitution of the Commission throughout the Municipal year 1904-5 has been as follows:—

Mr. W. H. Poate, accepted the nomination of the Council under date the 4th January 1904.

Mr. W. D. Little, for the fourth time duly nominated by landowners and considered to be elected, *vide* Notification No. 1644.

Mr. H. A. J. Macray, elected a Commissioner under Resolution X passed by the Ratepayers on the 15th March.

The Commission has sat three times for the hearing of cases of expropriation of land during their term of office, and the awards are recorded in each case, under the heading "Road Extensions and Widenings," in the earlier part of this report.

Meeting of 16th April 1904.

Case XVI	R. E. Toeg	Weihaiwei & Seymour Rds.
Case XVII	Shêng Kung-pao	Avenue Road.

Meeting of 6th July 1904.

Case XVI	(re-heard).	
Case XVIII	H. Lester	Great Western Road.
Case XIX	Scott & Carter	Nanking and Honan Roads.

Meeting of 12th November 1904.

Case XX	Chinese	Elgin & North Shanse Rds.
Case XXI	J. Bollard	Ward Road.
Case XXII	David Sassoon & Co., Ltd.	Honan Road.
Case XXIII	Mrs. H. Solomon	Tongshan Road.

In April a modification of the Rules with respect to Foreign Buildings was approved under which the fees are now collected as taels instead of dollars.

Under date the 21st January 1905 the Commission approved the following addition to the same code, which was duly published in Notification No. 1701.

No connection shall be made with any drain, public or private, whereby ordure will be discharged into the same. No watercloset, cesspool, cistern, or permanent receptacle for sewage or ordure, shall be constructed or used. In special cases the Council may grant permission for the installation of an approved watercloset system upon condition that the Council only shall undertake the periodic removal of the contents of any cesspool or receptacle connected therewith, and shall be entitled to such charges for such removal as the nature of the case may require.

In connection with Case XVII the question of the responsibility of registered owners *vis-à-vis* their beneficial clients arose, and the members unanimously adopted the view that so far as the Commission is concerned, the registered owner alone is affected, since "if Chinese register land in the name of Foreigners to obtain certain advantages they must take the other consequences of so doing."

TRAMWAYS.

In consequence of the failure of the Brush Electrical Engineering Company to carry out its undertaking [*vide* Report of 1903], the following Resolution was submitted and passed at the annual meeting of Ratepayers held on 15th March last :—

Resolution IX.—That the contract made under the authority of the Ratepayers with the Brush Electrical Co. and the British Electric Traction Co. for the construction of Tramways not having been carried out by these Companies, the Council be hereby authorised to call for new tenders and/or to accept any offer for the construction and working of Tramways which may be received and which in the Council's opinion presents conditions advantageous to the community.

The Council's object being to obtain tenders with a minimum of delay, and there being reason to believe that offers by responsible and competent firms were about to be submitted, the following Notification was issued, locally and abroad, early in May :—

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.

No. 1673.

Tramways.

In pursuance of the authority conferred by Resolution IX at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers held on 15th March 1904, notice is hereby given that the Council is now prepared to receive and consider offers for the construction and working of Electric Tramways.

Information and general conditions, for the guidance of those concerned, can be ascertained upon application at the Council's Offices. It is to be observed that no contract or agreement will be concluded before the 31st July next.

By Order.

J. O. P. BLAND,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 3rd May 1904.

As the result of misunderstanding by the Council's Agents of the telegraphic instructions forwarded to them, the advertisements issued in London conveyed an erroneous statement of the Council's intentions ; this point is elucidated in the following correspondence.

Bruxelles, 23rd June 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—The very short time intervening between the date of publication of the notices inserted in the papers and the date of the 30th of July fixed for sending in the tenders for the concession of Tramways in Shanghai, has not allowed us to send a delegate on the spot, for the 30th of July, with a view to submitting offers, nor does it permit us to make you now any definite proposals. But if the Municipality desire to enter into negotiations with us with regard to this concession, we should be disposed to send a delegate to Shanghai in order to submit proposals to them, in conformity generally, according to the wishes expressed by the Municipal Council, with the conditions of the lapsed contract of which Messrs. John Pook & Company, of 63 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C., have handed us a copy. The modifications which it seems more particularly expedient to make in these conditions would bear on the following points :

1.—*On the passenger fares*, which we consider could be simplified and altered and in regard to which the rights and obligations of the concessionnaire should be irrevocably defined.

2.—*On the annual Royalty* to be paid to the Municipal Council and which could be more advantageous than the present one.

3.—*On the frequency of the service*, points on which the obligations of the concessionnaire should be well specified.

We therefore request you to let us know, if you think (of course without any engagement on your part) whether it would be of any use to send our delegate to Shanghai.

We are remitting copy of this letter to Messrs. John Pook & Company.

Trusting to be favoured with your reply, we remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

O. LIMAUGE,

Chairman,

Franco-Belgian Trust de Tramways et d'Electricité.

To the Municipal Council of Shanghai.

Council Room,

Shanghai, 8th August 1904.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 23rd June on the subject of the concession for Tramways in Shanghai.

In reply thereto I telegraphed on the 4th instant as follows :—"Very sorry, cannot accept your suggestion [*re*] delegate. If you can offer something definite we think it would be advisable write immediately. What is your intention?" which message I now confirm.

I have to correct, in the first place, the erroneous impression which you have formed as to the date fixed for sending in tenders, the fact being that, on the

failure of the Brush Company to take up their contract, the Council decided to accept the first offer which presented itself, provided its terms were reasonable, announcing the intention, however, to make no final arrangement before the 31st July. At the present date two sealed tenders are on file, and the Council considers it advisable to postpone opening them, so long as other *bonâ fide* offers from other firms or syndicates are in process of being forwarded.

If, therefore, you act upon the suggestion contained in my message above quoted and are telegraphing your intention to do so, I am directed to state that your proposal will receive the Council's consideration.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. O. P. BLAND,

Secretary.

The Chairman,

Trust Franco-Belge de Tramways et d'Electricité,
Brussels.

The Trust's offer, forwarded by telegram, proved unacceptable as were also the two other tenders received in response to the Notification above quoted. It was therefore decided to re-advertise the concession, allowing time sufficient for full enquiry and preparation by all concerned. The reasons for this decision were given in the following letters to the Agent of the Compagnie Internationale d'Orient (one of the tenderers) and to the Council's consulting electrical engineers in London.

Council Room,

Shanghai, 27th August 1904.

SIR,—With reference to your tender for the construction and operation of a system of tramways in the Settlement, and in particular to the concluding paragraph thereof, I am directed to inform you that, both from the small number of tenders received and from the unanimity with which all prospective concessionnaires have stated that the time stipulated in the advertisement was too short to allow of the elaboration of a complete offer, the Council has arrived at the conclusion that the conditions under which tenders were called were not such as to produce the best results. I am to add that in naming the 31st July as the latest date for receipt of tenders the Council's London agents acted in error and contrary to their instructions. As a result, your proposals and those of other tenderers are not of a nature to permit of their acceptance as they stand, nor would the Council be justified, under the circumstances above-mentioned, in complying with the suggestions contained in your supplementary offer of the 19th instant. The present year has admittedly been an unfavourable time for the inception of enterprises in China requiring the support of European capitalists, but

the Council hopes that more satisfactory conditions may hereafter be expected and has therefore decided to re-advertise the tramways concession, fixing the 31st March 1905 as the latest date for receipt of tenders at Shanghai. By this means sufficient time and opportunity will be allowed for all concerned to formulate definite and detailed proposals, a consideration which the Council regards as essential in the interests both of tenderers and of the public. The Council trusts that your Company will renew its proposals, in complete form, on that date.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. O. P. BLAND,

Secretary.

J. JADOT, Esq.,

General Agent,

Compagnie Internationale d'Orient,
Shanghai.

Council Room,

Shanghai, 2nd September 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—As the result of an error in the recent advertisement calling for tramway concession tenders only three proposals have been received, no one of which, in the Council's opinion, is such as could be accepted with advantage to the public.

In issuing instructions for this advertisement, it was the Council's intention that ample time should be given to prospective concessionnaires to submit propositions in detail, and it was decided to receive and consider offers as submitted; at the same time it was to be intimated that no decision would be made earlier than the 31st July. The advertisement, however, stated that no tender would be received *after* the above date, and as a result the time allowed has proved insufficient for the preparation of detailed tenders. Under these circumstances it has been decided to re-insert the advertisement in the form of the enclosed draft, and instructions have been conveyed to Messrs. John Pook & Company accordingly.

You will observe in this draft that the Council desires alternative proposals for single and double trolley lines. This step has been taken in view of protest by the local Observatory, whose delicate magnetic instruments will, it is alleged, be disturbed by a single trolley system. The Observatory is situated at Siccawei about 5 miles from the Bund, or, say, two miles from the nearest point of the proposed line. The Council will be glad if you will forward a statement of your views on this subject, having especial reference (i) to the course adopted by similarly situated Municipalities or Corporations, (ii) to the approximate difference,

in cost of laying a double trolley line, and (iii) to the possible saving in expenditure of current which a double trolley line might effect.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. O. P. BLAND,

Secretary.

MESSRS. PREECE & CARDEW,
London.

The Notification referred to was as follows:—

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.

No. 1685.

Tramway Concession.

The Council invites tenders for the construction and operation of about 24 miles electric tramways on the trolley system in the streets of the Settlement of Shanghai: alternative proposals are desired for single trolley and double trolley lines.

A proforma contract is open to inspection by tenderers, and copies will be supplied to applicants by the Council's Agents:

London: Messrs. John Pook & Co., 63 Leadenhall Street,

New York: Messrs. Fearon, Daniel & Co., 90 Wall Street,

from whom further information may be obtained. While the conditions stated in the proforma contract are laid down for general guidance the Council desires it to be expressly understood that they are open to such modification as tenderers may consider necessary.

A deposit of £5,000, or certified security to that amount, will be insisted upon, payable at date of signature of contract, and forfeit if the concession is not availed of.

Scaled tenders endorsed "Tender for Tramway Concession" must be sent to the Secretary, Municipal Council, Shanghai, and must be received on or before the 31st March 1905.

By Order.

J. O. P. BLAND,

Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 8th September 1904.

The Council's Consulting Electrical Engineers forwarded the following report in regard to the possibly prejudicial effect of Tramways on the meteorological instruments of the Siccawei Observatory.

8 Queen Anne's Gate,
Westminster, S.W.

11th November 1904.

SIR,—As requested by your letter of 2nd September we beg to submit the following statement of our views upon the subject of possible disturbance of magnetic instruments by the operation of electric tramways, and the proposal to avoid any such disturbance by the use of a completely insulated transmission system, *i.e.* double trolley lines :—

1.—The instruments liable to disturbance are those used to record periodical or abnormal variation of the directive force on the compass needle both in the horizontal and vertical planes. These instruments are extremely sensitive and are no doubt affected by electric currents passing in the earth in the vicinity.

2.—The General Regulations made by the Board of Trade for Electrical Tramways and Railways are only intended to provide against injury to pipes and other metallic bodies buried in the soil and to minimise, as far as is reasonably practicable, interference with telegraphic or telephonic circuits. By these Regulations the total fall of potential along any rail or other uninsulated conductor used as a return must not exceed the limit of seven volts.

This fall of potential gives rise to currents in the earth proportional to its amount, and it is further provided by Regulation that the current passing through the earth connections at the Generating Station shall not at any time exceed either two amperes per mile of tramway or five per cent. of the total current output of the station.

3.—The limits of leakage thus prescribed were found insufficient to prevent interference with the above-mentioned delicate magnetic instruments, and the authorities of the Government Observatories at Greenwich and Kew obtained, after considerable agitation and discussion, the insertion of a special protective clause in Provisional Orders and Acts (see copy attached), authorising the construction and working of electric tramways in their vicinity; but similar protection has not, so far as we are aware, been accorded to Observatories in other countries.

4.—The London United Tramways Company were proposing to construct a large system of electric tramways in the neighbourhood of Kew when the question first arose.

They met the objection at first by proposing to work on a completely insulated system with double trolley wire as is suggested in the present case. After further consideration however they abandoned this proposal, stating that the difficulties were such as in their opinion to jeopardise the successful working of the undertaking, and they proposed to reduce the disturbances to be expected from the use of the rails as a return to a negligible quantity by means of an elaborate system of insulated return feeders and negative boosters.

Finally, as the Observatory Authorities maintained their objection, the Company settled the matter so far as their then proposed undertaking was concerned by the payment to Government of a large sum, about £10,000 we believe, towards the expense of moving the magnetic Observatory to an undisturbed site.

5.—In our opinion the removal of a magnetic Observatory from the neighbourhood of any large city where powerful electric currents are transmitted through the streets for light, power or traction, is the only sure and certain means of ensuring absolute freedom from disturbance.

It is impossible to keep large systems of mains entirely insulated from the earth; the normal leakage on any main may be kept small, but the sum of all these leakages amounts to a considerable resultant leak, and occasional faults will occur entailing the passage of large earth currents. These occasional disturbances will falsify and vitiate the magnetic records, and whereas a daily and more or less constant disturbance can be allowed for, an infrequent and unexpected one may very likely be attributed to a "magnetic storm."

6.—Upon consideration of the relative positions of the Observatory and proposed tramways at Shanghai, and of the traffic to be expected, we are of opinion that practically complete freedom from disturbance by the ordinary working currents used on the tramways will be secured to the Observatory by the use on the tramway system of properly designed and adjusted return feeders and boosters.

We think that the traffic along the river front is more likely to create disturbance than that to Bubbling Well, in spite of its greater distance from the Observatory, on account of its greater density and also because its direction is nearly at right angles to the direction of the Observatory, while the direction of the line to Bubbling Well is nearly in a line to the Observatory. Judging by what we know of the expected traffic, we advise the laying of an unboosted return feeder to about Garden Bridge, a boosted return feeder to about No. 4 Bridge, and a boosted return feeder to the end of the double line and commencement of the single line to [Bubbling Well, the boosters being regulated so as to maintain the potential equal at these three points. This potential will naturally be approximately zero.

7.—The above remarks indicate our views on the general question, and we will now give concise answers to the three points specially referred to us as follows:—

(I) The course adopted by similarly situated Tramway Undertakers within our experience has in no case been to adopt double trolley. The London United Company preferred to pay a large sum towards removing the Observatory. The London County Council have adopted conduit system on all lines near Greenwich. The S.E. Metropolitan Tramways Company, who owned a line near

Greenwich, were considering the adoption of a surface contact system, and we examined several such systems on their behalf, but their line has now been acquired by the London County Council.

(II) The approximate difference in cost between double and single trolley lines is not very great. We think about £400 per route mile would cover it for the overhead equipment, and say £500 per route mile for additional feeders required. This latter item would be a variable one due to the conditions of the case, but may be taken as an average. It is the added difficulties of working and complication that are the real objections to the double trolley.

(III) We do not think there will be any saving of current by a double trolley line, on the contrary the system entails the use of either higher pressure or larger currents as the loss of energy is increased by the additional resistance of the return.

We are, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

PREECE & CARDEW.

The Secretary, Municipal Council,
Shanghai.

The local Chamber of Commerce addressed the Council, in the interests of the meteorological service, in October, and considerable correspondence passed on the subject between the Council and the Director of the Observatory. The matter stands referred to the incoming Council, for careful consideration when the tenders of 31st March are examined; in the meanwhile it has been agreed that in the event of removal of the whole or part of the Observatory's meteorological work being necessitated by the introduction of electric Tramways the Council will recommend to the Ratepayers that a reasonable proportion of the cost of such removal shall be borne by the Municipalities concerned.

WATER SUPPLY.

Considerable progress has been made, as the result of continuous negotiations, towards the completion of a revised agreement between the Council and the Waterworks Company.

At the close of 1903 a question arising out of a difference of opinion as to the effect of the words "Northern Settlements," in Clause VII of the Agreement of 1881, remained under arbitration. The arbitrators appointed were Sir Charles Dudgeon and Mr. W. H. Poate; Mr. J. N. Jameson acted as umpire. The latter's decision (which, with the arbitrators' divergent opinions, was duly published in the Municipal minutes) supported the Council's contention that the words in question should be construed not only as applicable to the area of the Settlement as it existed in 1881 but as it exists to-day. The Council's thanks were conveyed to the above-named gentlemen for their public-spirited action in declining remuneration for their arduous services in this arbitration.

Subsequent to this decision the Council proceeded to negotiate on other points of difference in the interpretation of the existing agreement, in regard to which recourse to further arbitration seemed inevitable. It will be remembered [*vide* last year's Report] that the Council of 1902, at the conclusion of its term of office, had recommended that in revising the agreement of 1881 it might be to the public advantage to negotiate for certain concessions to be made by the Company in return for the elimination of Clause VII whereby the Company's dividends are limited. The Council of 1903, however, considered that "under existing conditions the retention of Article VII and of the repurchase clause was desirable, inasmuch as these form the chief safeguards of the Ratepayers for the satisfactory future provision of water supply." This opinion carried due weight with the present Council; nevertheless, confronted by the prospect of protracted questions and arbitrations, and recognising clearly the inherent difficulties and defects of the existing agreement, it is the opinion of the Council (with one dissentient) that the safeguard afforded by the limitation of the Company's dividends is rather

theoretical than practical, and that the Ratepayers will be well advised to sanction a modified agreement wherein the public and private water supply of the districts within the Council's control will be guaranteed under satisfactory conditions in return for the abolition of Clause VII. To this end, retaining the right of repurchase, the Council has therefore directed its negotiations; the following correspondence explains their nature and results at the close of the year. Upon final adoption of the revised agreement's draft, it is the intention of the Council to publish the same, together with its dependent schedules and the correspondence, in pamphlet form, for submission to the Ratepayers at the Annual Meeting in March.

Council Room,

Shanghai, 26th August 1904.

SIR,—In continuation of recent correspondence on the subject of the proposed new agreement between your Company and the Council, and in reply to your letter of the 19th instant, I am directed to submit the following definite statement of the conditions which the Council desires to have accepted by the Waterworks Company, prior to further discussion of minor details, in the proposed new agreement:—

1.—That, in return for the elimination of Clause VII, the Company should agree that hereafter the charge for water for domestic purposes to consumers shall not exceed 5 per cent on rentals in the case of Chinese houses and 4 per cent for foreign dwellings. Furthermore, that it be admitted that the present scale of charges for existing foreign houses shall not be increased.

The Council regards the admission of this condition in principle as important; at the same time, it is recognised that in special cases, exceptional treatment may be necessary in the interests of the Company, and the Council is prepared to consider a statement of such exceptional cases, for inclusion in a subsidiary agreement, if submitted by the Company.

2.—That the "Foreign Settlement" should not be limited for the purposes of the agreement to its present area, *i.e.* that the principle, recently decided by arbitration, be admitted, *viz.* that the agreement applies to the foreign Settlement over which the Council has control and will include such area as may hereafter be added hereto. To safeguard the interests of the Company, the Council is prepared to include a clause in the new agreement preventing any unreasonable demands on the Company's resources resulting from Settlement extension hereafter.

3.—That the free supply of water for Municipal purposes should be not less than the amount stated by Mr. McLeod at the meeting of the 4th July, namely 350,000 gallons per diem during the summer months and 150,000 gallons in winter.

4.—The Council is prepared to discuss the insertion of the clause defining "domestic purposes," but would accompany the same by conditions for safeguarding the interests of consumers using water for purposes other than those defined as domestic.

5.—The Council objects to the insertion of a clause limiting the consumption per capita unless it be shown that good cause and necessity exist for such a stipulation, and that the amount named as maximum will cover all ordinary and reasonable requirements.

6.—The Council objects to the amendment which has been introduced in the repurchase clause.

In conclusion, I am to state that the first of the above-mentioned conditions is the one to which the Council attaches the greatest importance; should the Company be unable to agree thereto, the Council sees no good purpose in continuing the present negotiations, and would therefore adhere to the existing agreement, and proceed to arbitrate its unsettled points.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. O. P. BLAND,

Secretary.

A. P. WOOD, Esq.,

Secretary and Engineer-in-Chief,

Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, 28th November 1904.

SIR,—The points at variance between the Council and the Company having been discussed at the meeting between Mr. Anderson, the Chairman of the Council, and Mr. McLeod, the Chairman of our Board, on the 2nd inst., I am instructed first to say, that the conditions set out in the Council's letter of the 26th August are generally accepted, and secondly to reply, *seriatim*, to the several clauses of that letter, stating the conditions on which the Company is prepared to accept the Council's terms.

In the first instance, the Directors desire to draw the Council's attention to the fact that at no time since the establishment of the Company has there been any general cause of complaint by the public in regard to cost or quality of the water supplied for public and private purposes. This fact was admitted by the Chairman of the Council at the meeting which took place with the Directors on the 14th April 1903, and it has been, and is, a matter of satisfaction to the Directors that the Council should thus have given expression to what may be accepted as public opinion on this subject. The Directors of the Company therefore hope that in the present negotiations for defining a new agreement, it may be understood that both sides are simply endeavouring to protect the respective interests of those concerned and that neither desire to impose harsh conditions or to take any advantage.

It is recognised by both parties that the present negotiations have been necessitated by the defective wording of the existing agreement, as well as by altered local conditions, and the only object now in view is to arrive amicably at a final conclusion acceptable alike to the Ratepayers and to Shareholders of the Company, so that the necessity for further negotiations and arbitration may be avoided in future.

Clause I.—The Directors are prepared to accept the principle of Clause I as stated in the Council's letter under reply, but stipulate that the Clause itself be so framed as to prevent any difference of opinion hereafter arising as to the rate which the Company is entitled to charge in the event of the occupancy of any foreign house being changed so as to cause or require an increased supply of water for domestic purposes.

It is suggested that some such plan as the following would meet the circumstances, namely, that for purposes of reference only, a standard schedule be drawn up and filed, showing the rates for foreign houses in the Settlements, that such rates be based on the existing rates and be made uniform; that the rates shown in such schedule be generally adhered to in the future; that the rates for new houses be generally based upon the rates shown in such standard schedule, and that in the case of the occupancy of any foreign house being changed, so as to cause or require an increased supply of water for domestic purposes, the tenant shall have the option of paying the maximum of 4 per cent on the rental, or on the Municipal assessment where the owner is the occupier, or of having the supply regulated by meter. In the case of water supplied by meter, the minimum charge to be the existing rate, *i.e.* the rate laid down in the schedule above referred to, entitling the tenant to 1,000 gallons of water for every Mexican \$0.40 paid by him in such existing rate, any excess beyond such quantity the tenant shall pay for at the same rate. Provided and it is understood that the whole of this Clause I applies only to private residences and not to hotels, boarding houses, etc., which are to be dealt with under a separate agreement.

Clause II.—The Directors accept the Council's decision as to the agreement applying to extensions of the foreign Settlement but desires this clause to be so worded as not to compel the Company to supply residents in distant localities where its mains are not laid. The inclusion in the agreement of a clause similar to Clause V of the Company's Supplementary Agreement with the Council of December 1893 would probably meet the case.

The Directors, understanding that the Council desires that certain conditions should be introduced in regard to the supply of water to persons resident beyond Settlement limits, are prepared to consider favourably any proposals which may be submitted by the Council as part of the agreement to be ratified by the Ratepayers, whereby the latter may be enabled to restrict the water supply beyond Settlement limits to those persons who pay such rate of Municipal

taxation as the Ratepayers may impose in the annual budget provided always that such rate in no case exceed the general Municipal rate on houses and that such proposal shall not affect existing contracts with consumers who have built or are leasing houses outside the Settlement limits under the terms and conditions now in force with respect to water supply.

Clause III is accepted by the Directors, but they would point out that their offer at the meeting of the 4th July was intended to be full compensation for the elimination of Clause VII and was not meant to be in addition to the reduction of water rates at present conceded, and further that having agreed to increase the present quantity of water for Municipal purposes by 75 per cent during the summer and 50 per cent in the winter months the additional requirements contemplated by the growth of the Settlement during the next few years are amply provided for.

As the Company's business expands the Directors are prepared to increase this free supply of water for Municipal purposes up to 4 per cent on the total output of the Company's works, this being the present ratio.

It is also agreed that any excess of this quantity of water provided for under this clause will be paid for at the rate of One tael (Tl. 1.00) per 5,000 gallons.

Clause IV.—It is understood that a clause defining "domestic purposes" will be inserted in the agreement and that in cases where water is required by foreigners for other than domestic purposes, the supply will be regulated by meter, to be paid for at the following rate in Mexican dollar cents:—

							Per 1,000 gallons.
When the Monthly Consumption of water does not exceed							
200,000 gallons	...	...	...	...	...	...	at 40 cts.
Additional quantity up to 500,000 gallons	...	...	...	...	...	...	at 35 cts.
Additional quantity exceeding 500,000 gallons	...	...	...	...	...	...	at 30 cts.

Provided the Company shall not be required to supply water in any less quantity than 10,000 gallons per month.

Clause V.—The Directors are prepared to omit the condition limiting consumption per capita if the Council considers such condition unacceptable by the Ratepayers, provided that some provision be made whereby the Company has the right to regulate the supply of water by meter, in cases where it has satisfactory proof that the water is wasted.

Clause VI.—The Directors of the Company trust that the Council will recognise as reasonable the condition that an extension of time be made in the purchase clause, since by the proposed new agreement a considerable reduction in the Company's revenue will result. It is suggested that the purchase clause be amended to read that the Council can purchase the Company's business undertaking and property at any time after the expiry of thirty years from the date of the original agreement (1881).

In conclusion I am directed to express the hope that the Council will favourably consider the present proposals of the Waterworks Company, which the Directors regard as the utmost limit of reasonable conciliation. Should the Council consent to submit an agreement in these terms for approval by the Ratepayers in due course, the Directors will have the same prepared and forwarded in complete form for approval by the members of Council, and will undertake to bring the same before their Shareholders and recommend it for approval.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR P. WOOD,

*Secretary and Engineer-in-Chief,
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.*

J. O. P. BLAND, Esq.,

Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room,

Shanghai, 2nd December 1904.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 28th November and to state in reply that the Council views with favour the result of the negotiations which have taken place in regard to the making of a new agreement with your Company and will accordingly submit an agreement in the terms of your letter under reply for approval by the Ratepayers in due course.

I am directed to request that the draft of the agreement in question may be forwarded at your earliest convenience, so that, after approval by the Council's Legal Advisers, it may be published for the general information of the Ratepayers.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. O. P. BLAND,

Secretary.

A. P. WOOD, Esq.,

Secretary and Engineer-in-Chief,
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.

STANDING CONTRACTS.

WATER SUPPLY.—

The new agreement with the Waterworks Company, which will be submitted for ratification by the Ratepayers in March, contemplates a water supply free of charge within limitations from the 1st July next; until that date, therefore, the terms of the contract which expired officially in June 1903 will be considered to be in force, and an addition of about Tls. 7,000 will be made to the Ordinary Expenditure for the year to this extent.

STREET LIGHTING.—

The agreement with the Gas Company has expired and its renewal is under negotiation. The Council will seek to secure from the Company a recognition, similar in principle to that arranged with the Waterworks Company, of the privilege enjoyed by the use of the public streets.

GARBAGE COLLECTION.—

The contract of Zee Zoe-kee for bargeing away garbage, referred to in last year's report, was for a period of two years, and will therefore not expire until the 30th April 1905.

STUD.—

The Horse Bazaar's contract is renewed upon the terms contained in the following letters :—

Council Room,
Shanghai, 25th January 1905.

SIR,—Replying to your communication of the 7th December and having reference to subsequent correspondence and negotiations in regard to renewal of the Stud Contract which expired on the 31st ultimo, I am now directed to state that the Council is prepared to renew this agreement, for a period of two years dating from the 1st instant, under the following conditions :—

1.—The Council shall be entitled to reduce the number of ponies required under Clause 1 of the contract from the existing contract figure to a minimum of 150 upon giving three months notice of any impending reduction.

2.—The supply of office ponies and the question of providing a standard type of carriage for office use are questions left for further consideration and discussion, it being noted that in the meanwhile the various departments of the public service are entitled to make their own arrangements under this heading, and that for all office ponies obtained from the Company the Council will pay at the rate of Tls. 24 each per mensem if kept on Municipal premises, and at the rate of Tls. 27 if kept in the Company's stables.

3.—The prices for draught animals and grass-cutting ponies are increased to Tls. 17 and Tls. 25.50 respectively.

The other conditions of the existing contract remain unchanged.

With the Company's concurrence, the publication of this letter and your acceptance of the terms therein stated will be regarded as formal renewal of the agreement.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. O. P. BLAND,
Secretary.

W. H. JACKSON, Esq.,

Acting Manager,

Shanghai Horse Bazaar Company, Ltd.

Shanghai, 30th January 1905.

SIR,—I am instructed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th inst. informing us that the Stud Contract has been renewed for a period of two years dating from the 1st inst., under the conditions named in your letter.

In accepting the same my Directors understand this to be the formal renewal of the Agreement.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THE SHANGHAI HORSE BAZAAR CO., LD.

W. H. JACKSON,
Acting General Manager.

J. O. P. BLAND, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

ORDURE REMOVAL.—

In December tenders for this work were called for in the vernacular press and that of Chu Chi-woo accepted. The agreement signed as a result involves a monthly payment of \$5,300, and is for one year with the usual option of a renewal for two further years.

STONE TRANSPORT.—

The transport of stone from the Quarry under the contract of the 1st September 1903 was unsatisfactory owing to the failure of the contractors to bring down the monthly specified amount. For a payment of Tls. 500 the Council consented to cancel the agreement, and the transport is now being carried out at a fixed charge of \$1 per ton by any native boatman applying.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—

Tenders for the supply of cement were called for in June and that of Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co. for the supply during the year ending 31st August 1905 was accepted. Price Tls. 3.75 per cask for a minimum monthly supply of 350 casks.

COAL.—

Messrs. Hopkins, Dunn & Co. have continued to supply coal throughout the year for the electrical works and for all other Municipal purposes. It is the Council's intention to again open this contract to public tender from the 1st May next.

SEMAPHORE SERVICE.

The following statement of accounts of the service is forwarded by the French Council in accordance with the arrangement made in 1902.

ETAT DES DÉPENSES DU SÉMAPHORE PENDANT L'ANNÉE 1904.

Abonnement à l'Observatoire de Zicawef

@ Taëls 25	Taëls 300.00	
Un calculateur chinois @ \$ 5	44.42	
	—————	Taëls 344.42

Service téléphonique et électrique :

Sémaphore	Taëls 40.00	
Observatoire et boule méridienne	200.00	
Réparations diverses	19.10	
	—————	Taëls 259.10

Personnel :

Un employé en charge 4 mois @ Taëls 120	Taëls 480.00	
" " 8 " @ 140	1,120.00	
Un gardien	10	120.00
Un coolie de Jinricsha	6	72.00
Un porteur du bulletin quotidien	50.56	
	—————	Taëls 1,842.56

Dépenses diverses :

Gratifications de fin d'année (1903)	Taëls 8.19	
Chauffage	15.95	
Confection et réparations de pavillons	45.15	
Achat d'étamine, drisses, cordes	100.06	
Réparation au mât	50.00	
Achat d'une Jinricsha	20.05	
Fournitures de bureau et dépenses diverses	58.06	
Annonces diverses	15.75	
	—————	Taëls 313.21
		Taëls 2,759.29

Dont la moitié à rembourser par le "Municipal Council" soit: Taëls 1,379.64

Conseil d'Administration Municipale française
de Shanghai.

Le Secrétaire :

LAFERRIÈRE.

EDUCATIONAL GRANTS.

SHANGHAI PUBLIC SCHOOL.—

The constitution of the School Committee has remained throughout the year unchanged; during the absence of Mr. C. S. Addis on leave Mr. A. S. P. White-Cooper has served as Chairman.

The following correspondence on the subject of Bible teaching took place early in the year, and the introduction thereof into the School curriculum on the lines laid down in Mr. Addis' letter was endorsed at the Ratepayers meeting in March by an overwhelming majority.

Shanghai, 18th January 1904.

SIR,—You will remember that, in deference to the recommendation of the Council, the introduction of Bible teaching at the Shanghai Public School was postponed last year until the Ratepayers should have had an opportunity of expressing their opinion on the matter.

It is the intention of the Committee to bring forward a resolution on the subject at the forthcoming Ratepayers' meeting, when it will be the duty of the mover of the resolution to explain what their proposals really are. Meanwhile it may help to clear the air if you will allow me briefly to point out what the proposals are not.

1.—*No Compulsion.* The Bible classes will meet from 9 to 9.30 a.m. before the ordinary lessons of the day begin. No child will be required to attend whose parents have a conscientious objection to Bible teaching in school. It must not be supposed, however, that such children, if there should be any, will be allowed to remain unoccupied. Other classes will be provided for them.

The same respect will be paid to the conscience of teachers as of children. Any teacher will be entitled to claim exemption.

2.—*No Dogma.* The Bible is to be taught by the school staff. No religious test will be imposed. It is distinctly understood that they are to teach the Bible as literature and not as theology. I repeat, it is no part of our business at the Public School to teach religious dogmas or creeds. That we leave to the parents and clergy whose business it is.

3.—*No Expense.* It is no less a truth than a paradox that the Bible in the Public School tends to economy. There are children being educated elsewhere simply because the parents have conscientious objections to a school without a Bible. There is reason, therefore, to believe that Bible teaching will attract more

scholars to the school and, so far, diminish the need of an annual grant from the Municipality. But, however that may be, what I wish to insist upon now is, that nobody, whether "conscientious objector" or not, will be asked to contribute one single cent more to the revenue because of Bible teaching.

4.—*No New Powers.* The Committee ask for no new or unusual powers. But on the other hand, to deny them the right to complete their scheme by the addition of Bible teaching is to deprive them of powers freely accorded to every elective educational body in the United Kingdom.

Is it too much to ask that these proposals, moderate in themselves and safeguarded as I have shown them to be, should be given a fair trial? Since any action taken must necessarily remain subject to revision at every Ratepayers' meeting, the experiment need not be tried for more than a year. If the result prove a failure the Committee will be the first to demand the withdrawal of the Bible. But at least let the experiment be tried. Bible teaching forms an essential part of the educational system adopted at the Public School, and the Committee are entitled to claim that their work should be judged as a whole.

Your truly,

C. S. ADDIS,

Chairman, Public School Committee.

W. G. BAYNE, Esq.,

Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room,

Shanghai, 22nd January 1904.

SIR,—Your letter of the 18th instant has been duly considered by the Council and I am directed in reply to state that the members regard your statement of the Public School Committee's proposals in the matter of Bible teaching at the school as reasonable, expedient, and deserving of the community's approval and endorsement. I am to add that the Council is prepared to support the views expressed in your letter under reply if embodied in a resolution to be submitted for consideration of the Ratepayers at the forthcoming annual meeting.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. O. P. BLAND,

Secretary.

C. S. ADDIS, Esq.,

Chairman, Public School Committee.

It is satisfactory to learn that the new régime at the school has proved financially successful; the prosperity of the institution is indicated by the fact that for the autumn term an unprecedented number of new pupils entered the school.

All further information in regard to the Shanghai Public School is contained in the Committee's report, published as usual in a separate pamphlet.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.—

The school prospectus, which has been published both in English and Chinese, contains the fullest information as to the management, curriculum and terms.

The Committee was appointed in March, as follows, under the same conditions as that of the Shanghai Public School, that is to say, for a term of three years :—

The Rev. Dr. T. Richard, D.D.

The Rev. Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, D.D.

Chun Oi-ting, Esq.

Chu Pao-fay, Esq.

E. S. Little, Esq.

the last named representing the Council.

On the resignation of Dr. Richard it was decided to invite the Rev. A. J. Walker, M.A., to fill the vacancy thus created.

The debit balance in the Building Fund will be treated as an item of Extraordinary Expenditure for the year 1905.

THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL AND CHILDREN'S HOME.—

The following letter and reply record the constitution of the Committee of Management of this institution during the year under review :—

Shanghai, 3rd February 1904.

SIR,—In pursuance of the terms of the Deed of Trust of this Institution, I have the pleasure to inform you that the number of our subscribers exceeds fifty, and the amount of subscription, with the interest on the endowment fund added, is more than Tls. 500—so that in accordance with Clause 11 of the Deed of Trust we have to elect eight members to serve on the Committee, and your Council will appoint four.

The names of those ladies and gentlemen who are willing to serve on the Committee if elected are stated at foot, and I shall be glad if you would indicate the names of the four whom you decide to appoint, and communicate their names to me at your convenience.

It is hoped the management of the affairs of this Institution meets with the approval of your Council and that provision for the annual grant will be made in the Budget for the ensuing year.

The report and accounts will be sent you in due course.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

A. FLEET,

Hon. Treasurer.

Mr. F. S. A. BOURNE, President.

Mr. A. WRIGHT, Vice-President.

Rev. C. E. DARWENT. Mrs. BURKILL.

Mr. A. W. BURKILL. Mrs. BERNER.

Mr. H. E. HOBSON. Mrs. SMALLEY.

Mr. A. FLEET. Mrs. POATE.

Mrs. REID.

The Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room,

Shanghai, 4th February 1904.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, having reference to the constitution of the Committee for the Thomas Hanbury School and Children's Home during the coming year and, in reply to this communication, I am to state that the Council is pleased to learn that the affairs of this institution continue to be in a satisfactory condition and will make the usual annual grant in the Budget for its support.

Of the names of ladies and gentlemen submitted by yourself as willing to serve on the Committee, the Council selects Mr. F. S. A. Bourne, Mr. A. Wright, the Rev. C. E. Darwent and Mr. A. W. Burkill as representing the Municipality.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. O. P. BLAND,

Secretary.

A. FLEET, Esq.,

Hon. Treasurer,

Thomas Hanbury School and Children's Home.

ST. XAVIER'S SCHOOL.—

The following letter relates to a proposed increase in the Municipal grant to this institution, which at present stands at Tls. 1,500.

Council Room,

Shanghai, 8th February 1904.

SIR,—The Health Officer informs me that at your request he has now put in hand the sanitary work which the Council agreed to pay for up to a maximum of Tls. 200. In regard to the laying out of the school playground,

which Brother Henry verbally discussed here subsequent to receipt of your letter on the subject, the Engineer reports that the cost will be about Tls. 260. When the Council received your application for this work, it was thought that your earlier request in regard to the sanitary system had been abandoned or postponed, and that the playground improvement was in lieu thereof; if both improvements are carried out, their total cost will amount to about Tls. 430, a sum which the Council is not prepared to disburse in addition to the regular grant without further information as to the financial position of the School and its immediate needs. You will recollect that in regard to the sanitary installation you originally offered to defray any excess in its cost over Tls. 200, from which the Council infers that the School authorities are not entirely without funds. Under these circumstances, I have to suggest that the School should receive an addition to its Municipal grant for the current year to the extent of Tls. 300, of which Tls. 171 would be expended on the sanitary improvements above mentioned, and the balance contributed towards the cost of improving the playground. This would leave a sum of, say, Tls. 130 to be paid by the School authorities towards the proposed playground improvement.

You will no doubt recognise that in dealing with public institutions such as the St. Xavier School, the Council necessarily adopts uniformity and equality of treatment, and it is therefore desirable, if the grant at present made to the St. Xavier School is insufficient, that a clear statement of its income and expenditure and working be submitted for the Council's information when application is made on grounds of public utility for an increase in the grant. It is particularly desirable that, this grant once made, no separate or special applications should be submitted for further assistance from the public funds. I am therefore directed to request that you may be good enough at the close of each year to estimate accurately the calls which your institution may properly make on the Municipality for assistance, and that, having made such application, no further assistance should be asked for until the close of the year ensuing.

The Council has never desired to place undue restrictions on the amount of assistance rendered from the public funds to useful Institutions, so long as such expenditure is shown to be necessary, expedient and calculated to promote the public good; at the same time it is considered essential that the amount of such assistance from the public funds should in all cases be definitely anticipated each year and publicly recorded in the Municipal Budget.

I am, Dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. O. P. BLAND,

Secretary.

The Director,
St. Xavier's School.

MUNICIPAL STAFF.

SECRETARIAT.—

Mr. I. H. Roberts, an additional assistant in the Secretariat, was appointed in London and reported for duty in October. Mr. A. Johnsford, Overseer of Taxes, was on six months leave from May to November, and his duties in his absence were satisfactorily performed by Mr. E. L. Allen.

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.—

Considerable changes in the indoor and outdoor staff of this department have taken place during the year. The vacant post of architectural assistant was filled on the arrival of Mr. R. C. Turner in April, and a junior for the same branch was appointed later, Mr. H. Ross replacing Mr. G. R. Mitchell. The state of Mr. Jansen's health rendered six months leave imperative, and Mr. Wicks' illness finally involved his resignation. The engagement of two qualified overseers at home will, it is hoped, tend to better supervision of the public roads; and if anticipation is realised the practice of recruiting overseers locally will only be resorted to in cases of emergency; the appointments in question were made by Mr. T. Aitken, County Surveyor, Cupar, Fife.

POLICE.—

Mr. McEuen was appointed Deputy Superintendent on the 13th October, and Mr. A. H. Fenton, the cadet selected to replace him, is already en route from England.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.—

An additional sanitary inspector, Mr. H. Bland, was engaged in May, the Public Health staff otherwise remaining unchanged. The staff of the Victoria Nursing Home has been augmented by two nurses, and steps are about to be taken for a further increase of five. These nurses will be drafted for duty in the Municipal Hospitals as occasion demands at slightly increased rates of pay.

ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT.—

The two new assistants appointed last year proved entirely unsuitable for the work they were called upon to perform and their agreements have

been cancelled. The hours of duty have been revised and the engineering staff has been increased to five. The storekeeping and clerical work is organised under a Chief Clerk, Mr. W. J. C. Budd, and meter inspection and the collecting of accounts are now carried out by the department without assistance from the Tax Office.

GAOL.

No little difficulty has been experienced in obtaining suitable men as foreign warders, the entire number of whom have been changed during the year. The duty is doubtless unattractive, but it is hoped by the erection of quarters and home recruiting to bring the Gaol staff gradually upon a more satisfactory basis.

FIRE BRIGADE.—

Mr. H. D. S. Parkhill succeeded to the post of Departmental Engineer on the dismissal of Mr. J. W. Ord for continued neglect of duty.

VOLUNTEERS.

The post of Orderly Room Sergeant is now filled by Colour Sergeant Studd of the East Yorkshire Regiment, seconded for three years duty by permission of the General Officer Commanding in North China.

EDUCATIONAL.

An additional assistant master has been appointed in the Public School, Mr. C. R. S. Cooper. Messrs. Ridge and Kemp, the candidates selected to inaugurate the Public School for Chinese, arrived in February and have been actively engaged in the organisation of this new branch of Municipal work.

The following return shews the personnel of the Municipal Foreign Staff on the 31st December 1904 with the dates of expiry of agreements, where existing.

SECRETARIAT.

J. O. P. Bland,	Secretary	31	1	05
W. E. Leveson,	Assistant do.	30	9	06
J. A. Pond,	Accountant	31	12	05
A. E. Jones,	Sub-Accountant	31	12	05
J. C. Bosustow,	Assistant			
J. J. Coffey,	do.	31	12	05
I. H. Roberts,	do.	10	10	07

SECRETARIAT—cont.

Miss E. L. Skinner,	Typewriter and Stenographer	30	4	07
A. Johnsford,	Overseer of Taxes	31	12	05
E. L. Allen,	Assistant do.	14	3	05
F. A. Sampson,	Temporary Assistant			
D. McAlister,	Acting Inspector of Vehicles	31	12	05
A. K. Henning,	do. Taxes	31	12	05
M. J. Champion,	Tax Collector	31	12	05
G. Crank,	do.	31	12	05
A. Dahl,	do.	31	12	05
J. Gould,	do.	31	12	05
J. A. Hersted,	do.	30	6	06
J. A. J. Johanssen,	do.	31	12	05
I. Konsberg,	do.	31	5	07
G. E. Marshall,	do.	31	12	05
E. Mellows,	do.	21	10	06
H. C. W. Schröder,	do.	31	12	05
W. S. Staples,	do.	31	12	05
E. Zillig,	do.	30	6	07
G. W. Davies,	Custodian of Town Hall	31	12	05

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

C. Mayne	Engineer and Surveyor	30	6	07
C. H. Godfrey	Assistant do.	30	4	05
J. C. Beckhoff,	Assistant	4	10	07
M. Getz,	do.	5	5	07
R. W. Gunson,	do.	10	11	06
C. Harpur,	do.	3	9	05
E. C. Jansen,	do.			on leave
E. J. Müller,	do.	9	8	06
G. H. Rendall,	do.	17	3	05
H. Ross,	do.	23	11	07
W. E. Sauer,	do.	30	4	07
R. C. Turner,	do.	13	4	07
C. P. Grant,	do.			prob.
A. Diercking,	Chief Clerk	30	11	05
T. Thurnheer,	Assistant Clerk	31	10	06
J. Beckhoff,	Inspector of Works	31	12	05
W. Leach,	Assistant do.	28	10	05
H. Schultz,	Inspector of Machinery	31	12	05

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT—cont.

P. Tilley,	Inspector of Buildings	2 11 05
W. H. Pierce,	Assistant do.	15 3 07
A. T. J. Pike,	do. do.	15 3 07
J. L. Snowdon	Superintendent of Cleansing and Scavenging	28 10 05
D. MacGregor,	Superintendent of Parks and Open Spaces	28 2 07
W. Stuart,	Divisional Superintendent	31 12 05
F. J. Raven,	do.	18 5 07
W. Burn,	Overseer	31 3 06
J. Dobbie,	do.	26 10 07
J. Eitter,	do.	31 12 05
F. P. Jovino,	do.	31 12 05
J. Law,	do.	31 12 05
W. H. Mudditt,	do.	31 12 05
W. J. Roberts,	do.	31 12 05
D. Stratton,	do.	26 10 07
P. Nanstad,	do.	
A. F. Viehhauser,	do.	
J. Low,	Overseer Pingchiao Quarry	8 1 05
F. Loder,	Assistant do.	1 6 06

POLICE.

Captain A. M. Boisragon	Captain-Superintendent	5 3 07
K. J. McEuen	Deputy do.	28 5 06
J. Trevor Smith	Instructor in Chinese	16 4 06
J. Ramsay	Chief Inspector	30 8 06
Alfred H. Aiers	Inspector	31 1 06
W. Armstrong	do.	31 7 06
J. Bourke	do.	25 2 07
S. Chilver	do.	30 10 05
C. Dewing	do.	24 3 06
J. Gibson	do.	on leave
W. R. Kinipple	do.	16 8 06
E. H. Lynch	do.	15 5 06
P. W. Mackintosh	do.	on leave
J. McDowell	do.	31 3 07
G. Matheson	do.	16 12 06
T. M. Wilson	do.	14 3 05

POLICE—*cont.*

R. C. Aiers	Sergeant	16 5 05
N. Bannatyne	do.	
R. Bourke	do.	29 9 07
W. G. Brown	do.	29 12 07
J. Burnside	do.	26 12 05
J. Cronin	do.	24 10 07
G. Danson	do.	17 12 05
J. Dee	do.	3 1 05
A. Eek	do.	4 10 06
M. Fitzgibbon	do.	3 1 05
M. Gibson	do.	3 1 05
P. Goddard	do.	29 7 05
G. Head	do.	26 11 07
H. G. Helyer	do.	10 5 06
W. H. Howell	do.	16 5 05
J. E. Johnson	do.	30 6 06
G. Johnston	do.	26 10 07
M. Kingston	do.	3 1 05
A. G. Lawrance	do.	10 5 06
J. S. Lynch	do.	12 7 06
J. Macdonald	do.	7 11 06
J. MacGregor	do.	24 2 07
P. MacQuillan	do.	3 1 05
C. Mayman	do.	on leave
G. Moonan	do.	3 1 05
W. D. Morey	do.	on leave
A. Oliver	do.	26 10 07
J. O'Toole	do.	3 1 05
J. Powles	do.	6 1 07
P. Reilly	do.	19 10 06
S. Robinson	do.	19 9 06
T. Roche	do.	3 1 05
R. Schmeling	do.	24 4 06
T. W. Spottiswoode	do.	26 8 07
R. W. Thomas	do.	17 3 06
P. Thornton	do.	13 7 07
T. I. Vaughan	do.	15 11 05
Albert H. Aiers	Constable	22 12 05
W. Alton	do.	
Waldemar Anderson	do.	13 6 07

POLICE—cont.

William Anderson	Constable	16	6	06
W. G. Austin	do.	8	6	07
E. H. Barnett	do.	7	12	07
A. Bookless	do.	22	6	07
J. Buckley	do.	18	4	05
W. Burnell	do.	14	1	06
J. Campbell	do.	7	11	07
T. E. Cholerton	do.	22	3	06
C. Craig	do.	14	1	06
P. J. Doylend	do.	22	3	06
J. S. Fraser	do.	29	7	05
J. H. Goby	do.	14	1	06
S. Henry	do.	14	10	05
J. Higgins	do.	7	11	07
V. Jones	do.	14	1	06
T. Lynch	do.	13	7	06
James Macdonald	do.	5	11	06
A. MacGregor	do.	16	7	07
C. Mills	do.	16	7	06
R. J. Morrow	do.	7	11	07
B. Murphy	do.	2	7	06
W. O'Connor	do.	22	6	07
P. Olaussen	do.	27	1	07
J. Pickering	do.	30	8	06
P. W. Reeves	do.	14	1	06
M. Regan	do.	7	11	07
J. A. Richardson	do.	27	6	07
T. E. N. Rosser	do.	23	12	05
G. R. N. Rosser	do.	18	8	07
J. Shaw	do.	23	10	06
J. Smith	do.	30	9	07
H. F. U. Steenberg	do.	31	12	06
J. Stewart	do.	31	10	05
J. W. Stewart	do.	7	11	07
I. Thygesen	do.	27	8	05
M. Timmins	do.	26	9	07
A. Watson	do.	22	3	06
J. E. Wheeler	do.	14	1	06
S. C. Young	do.	7	11	07

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

A. Stanley, M.D., B.S., Lond., D.P.H.,	Health Officer	31	12	05
A. Moore, M.D., Dub., D.P.H.,	Assistant do.	9	1	05
D. Johnstone,	Sanitary Inspector	31	12	05
C. Hill,	do.	16	4	06
E. Kilner,	do.	30	9	05
H. Bland	do.	25	5	07
W. P. Binstead,	Assistant Inspector	31	12	05
R. J. Broad,	do.	31	12	05
W. J. Dean,	do.	31	12	05
B. Dixon,	do.	31	12	05
C. Houghton,	do.	31	12	05
T. Llewellyn,	do.	31	12	05
T. Moran,	do.	31	12	05
H. Weber,	do.	31	12	05
T. N. Hugall,	Market Inspector	10	1	06
C. Champion,	Assistant do.	31	12	05
S. R. Gale,	do.	31	12	05
Miss M. L. Campbell,	Matron, Victoria Nursing Home	18	9	06
Miss A. Bradford,	Acting Matron, Municipal Hospital	16	9	05
J. Westwood,	Custodian do.			prob.
Miss E. Dunn,	Nurse do.	8	5	07
Miss A. G. Gittens,	do.	30	11	05
Miss E. M. B. Koek,	do.	28	2	07
Miss E. Lee,	do.	28	2	07
Miss L. Lund,	do.	28	2	07
Miss A. L. Velvin,	do.	30	11	05
Miss E. Brodhurst,	Probationer	3	12	05
Miss A. Dench,	do.	11	12	06
Miss A. Macgowan,	do.	27	1	05

ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT.

T. H. U. Aldridge	Electrical Engineer	30	4	07
A. H. Blagden	Assistant do.	22	6	05
F. G. Payne,	do. Engineer	14	8	07
C. J. Wawn,	do.	23	8	06
J. B. Roach,	Assistant	20	4	07
J. Magill,	do.			
R. H. Waller,	do.			

ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT—*cont.*

W. J. C. Budd,	Chief Clerk	16	2	07
S. T. Nilson,	Meter Inspector	10	7	07
A. Cain,	Collector	15	11	06
C. Wagstaff,	do.	31	7	07

GAOL.

Major W. M. Watson	Superintendent			
W. D. Blennerhassett	Gaoler	21	12	06
C. Weatherhead	Assistant do.	27	12	07
J. Foster, •	Warder			prob.
W. Palmer	do.	5	6	07
S. Shiels	do.			prob.

BAND.

M. A. Valenza,	Bandmaster	5	3	07
C. de Castro,	Assistant do.			

FIRE BRIGADE.

H. D. S. Parkhill	Departmental Engineer	31	1	07
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VOLUNTEERS.

Major M. W. Watson,	Commandant			
R. L. Rundle,	Sergeant Major	4	5	07
A. W. Studd,	Orderly Room Sergeant	5	4	07

PUBLIC SCHOOL.

G. Lanning	Principal	1	10	06
G. M. Billings, B.A. Oxon.	Vice-Principal	1	10	06
C. R. S. Cooper,	Assistant Master	1	9	07
A. J. Stewart,	do.	1	10	06
Miss M. C. Cardwell,	Assistant Mistress	1	10	06
Mrs. F. G. Garner,	do.	1	1	07
Miss D. K. Law,	do.	1	10	06
Miss J. Patterson,	do.	1	10	06
Mrs. M. G. Stuart	do.	1	1	07

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.

W. S. Ridge	Headmaster	2	2	07
G. S. F. Kemp	Assistant Master	16	2	07

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

from

1st January to 31st December 1905.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.*1st January to 31st December 1904.***ORDINARY INCOME.**

	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
LAND TAX.			
5/10ths of 1 per cent on assessed value of property			299,540.85
GENERAL MUNICIPAL RATE.			
FOREIGN.—10 per cent on actual or assessed rentals of foreign houses		241,542.26	
NATIVE.—10 per cent on actual or assessed rentals of Chinese houses ...		427,663.43	669,205.69
WHARFAGE DUES.			
Council's share of dues as per tariff on goods passed through the Custom House			180,159.00
LICENSE FEES.			
Foreign Hotel and Tavern		4,153.43	
Billiard or Bowling Saloon		454.36	
Cargo Boat		5,831.07	
Ferry or Passenger Boat		780.83	
Cart		13,293.75	
Dog		872.77	
Foreign Liquor Seller		10,146.41	
Livery Stable		29,124.70	
Motor Car		292.74	
Private-owned Pony and Carriage ...		10,955.85	
Private-owned Ricscha		27,225.53	
Restaurant		3,903.43	
Steam Launch		1,755.90	
Foreign Theatre		1,027.51	
Native Theatre		1,934.74	
Native Boat		4,424.43	
<i>Carried forward</i> ...		116,177.45	1,148,905.54

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY INCOME—cont.

	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
<i>Brought forward</i> ...		116,177.45	1,148,905.54
LICENSE FEES—continued.			
Public Ricsha		83,674.60	
Native Lodging-house		4,103.83	
Opium-shop		2,747.20	
Opium-house		58,456.23	
Native Pawn-shop		17,064.64	
Sampan		1,732.58	
Native Tea-shop		5,109.33	
Wheel-barrow		42,469.98	
Native Wine-shop		6,082.11	
Market		18,868.61	
Miscellaneous		10.30	
			356,496.86
TOTAL OF ORDINARY INCOME			
		TAELS	1 505,402.40

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	Tls.	cts.	Tls.	cts.	Tls.	cts.
POLICE.						
<i>Pay.</i>						
Foreigners	105,225.91					
Sikhs	35,368.96					
Chinese	65,993.74					
Detectives	20,404.11					
Office Staff	3,669.72					
Messengers and coolies	3,763.10					
					234,425.54	
<i>Superannuation</i>					10,568.46	
<i>Passages</i>					7,784.27	
<i>Medical Aid.</i>						
Medicines	713.14					
Hospital charges	2,483.14					
					3,196.28	
<i>Uniform</i>					20,138.20	
<i>Funeral expenses</i>					659.76	
<i>Expenses of prisoners in cells.</i>						
Food	3,556.74					
Clothing	1,003.20					
Photographs	43.87					
Passages of deportees	88.83					
Miscellaneous expenses	402.46					
					5,095.10	
<i>Tuition.</i>						
Chinese tuition for Foreigners	3,222.76					
English tuition for Indians and Chinese	133.05					
					3,355.81	
<i>Insurance</i>					716.65	
<i>Printing and stationery</i>					1,927.37	
<i>Fuel and light</i>					16,694.44	
<i>Expenses for catching stray dogs</i>	1,295.74					
Less—Redemption fees	1,229.69					
					66.05	
<i>Carried forward</i>					304,627.93	

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
<i>Brought forward ...</i>		304,627.93	
POLICE—<i>continued.</i>			
<i>Stud.</i>			
Ponies for Captain-Superintendent and Chief Inspector	666.41		
Ponies for Police patrol	2,696.21		
Remounts	26.60		
		3,389.22	
<i>Rent.</i>			
Sinza Station	565.60		
Married Sergeants' quarters	631.43		
Deputy Superintendent's allowance	360.00		
		1,557.03	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		4,253.24	
		313,827.42	
<i>Less—</i> Mixed Court Fines	27,864.50		
Subscriptions from residents beyond limits	1,084.03		
Receipts for special services	4,362.73		
Proceeds of unclaimed property	2,127.32		
		35,438.58	
			278,388.84
<i>Carried forward ...</i>			278,388.84

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
<i>Brought forward ...</i>			278,388.84
GAOL.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Foreigners	9,282.39		
Sikhs	7,306.93		
Chinese	651.34		
		17,240.66	
<i>Superannuation</i>		357.12	
<i>Passages</i>		266.12	
<i>Rent.</i>			
Gaoler's allowance		540.00	
Portion of H.M. Gaol, 2 months ...		600.00	
<i>Insurance</i>		343.31	
<i>Fuel and Light</i>		4,450.70	
<i>Uniform</i>		1,534.82	
<i>Food for Convicts</i>		7,147.39	
<i>Clothing for Convicts</i>		2,110.74	
<i>Printing and Stationery</i>		224.93	
<i>Miscellaneous expenses</i>		1,476.62	
		36,292.41	
<i>Less—Profit on convict labour ...</i>		6,268.31	
			30,024.10
<i>Carried forward ...</i>			308,412.94

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
<i>Brought forward</i> ...			308,412.94
HEALTH DEPARTMENT.			
GENERAL.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Health Officer	7,920.00		
Assistant Health Officer	3,960.00		
Subordinate Staff	440.25		
<i>Superannuation</i>	1,311.96		
<i>Stud</i>	357.50		
<i>Health Office and Laboratory:</i>			
Fuel and light	1,080.55		
Stationery	118.16		
Apparatus	384.72		
Animals	456.44		
Chemicals	387.25		
Notification of Infectious Disease	187.00		
Insurance	92.93		
Miscellaneous expenses	1,074.40		
	17,771.16		
<i>Less—Receipts for vaccine, antitoxins, bills of health, analyses, etc.</i> ... 9,357.79			
Contribution from French Municipal Council ... 1,000.00			
	10,357.79		
<i>Municipal Dispensary</i>		7,413.37	
		54.21	
<i>Municipal Hospital for Chinese.</i>			
Pay of Matron	932.20		
Pay of Native Staff	615.06		
Superannuation	115.20		
Fuel and Light	182.05		
Food for patients	1,151.72		
Insurance	91.05		
Miscellaneous expenses	182.62		
	3,269.90		
<i>Carried forward</i> ...	3,269.90	7,467.58	305,412.94

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
<i>Brought forward ...</i>	3,269.90	7,467.58	308,412.94
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—cont.			
GENERAL—cont.			
<i>Municipal Hospital.</i>			
Pay	209.91		
Fuel and Light	275.86		
Insurance	139.81		
Passages	785.72		
Messing	321.85		
Pony for ambulance	75.00		
Miscellaneous expenses	287.52		
	<u>2,095.67</u>		
	5,365.57		
<i>Less—Fees from patients ...</i>	1,378.20		
Registration fees	2,523.98		
Contribution from French Municipal Council	600.00		
	<u>4,502.18</u>		
		863.39	
<i>Cemeteries and Crematorium* (5 months).</i>			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Inspector	1,368.33		
Native Staff	207.48		
	<u>1,575.81</u>		
<i>Superannuation</i>	106.83		
<i>Stationery</i>	40.00		
<i>Miscellaneous expenses</i>	67.77		
	<u>1,790.41</u>		
<i>Less—Receipts for Grave spaces</i>	767.00		
Reservation fees	650.00		
Receipts for Grave making	103.82		
	<u>1,520.82</u>		
		269.59	
<i>Carried forward ...</i>		8,600.56	308,412.94

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
<i>Brought forward ...</i>		8,600.56	308,412.94
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—cont.			
GENERAL—cont.			
<i>Extra Departmental.</i>			
Medical attendance on employes ...	3,361.20		
Port Health Work—Contribution to maintenance of Customs Quarantine Station ...	9,000.00		
Veterinary Surgeons ...	500.00		
Grant to General Hospital ...	3,000.00		
" Shantung Road Hospital...	1,000.00		
" St. Luke's Hospital ...	1,000.00		
		17,861.20	
SANITARY BRANCH.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
3 Sanitary Inspectors ...	5,242.00		
8 Assistant Sanitary Inspectors ...	13,640.12		
8 Indian Sanitary Foremen ...	2,047.50		
Native Indoor Staff ...	618.48		
Native Outdoor Staff ...	26,777.03		
	48,325.13		
<i>Superannuation ...</i>	1,831.27		
<i>Passages ...</i>	610.64		
<i>Stud ...</i>	700.03		
<i>Uniform ...</i>	482.21		
<i>Fuel and Light ...</i>	447.46		
<i>Stationery ...</i>	149.91		
<i>Disinfectants ...</i>	392.06		
<i>Cleansing Apparatus ...</i>	1,079.05		
<i>Wheelbarrows ...</i>	315.36		
<i>Insurance ...</i>	28.68		
<i>Miscellaneous expenses ...</i>	410.87		
	54,772.67		
<i>Less—Receipts from sale of ordure</i> ...	36,018.50		
<i>Steam disinfectant ...</i>	72.16		
	36,090.66		
		18,682.01	
<i>Carried forward ...</i>		45,143.77	308,412.94

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
<i>Brought forward ...</i>		45,143.77	308,412.94
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—<i>cont.</i>			
MARKETS BRANCH.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Market Inspector 2,880.00			
2 Assistant Market Inspectors 3,572.00			
Caretaker Maloo Market (moiety) 990.00			
Native Staff 2,871.60			
	10,313.60		
<i>Superannuation</i> 826.80			
<i>Stud</i> 502.66			
<i>Fuel and Light</i> 858.94			
<i>Stationery</i> 139.64			
<i>Insurance</i> 613.47			
<i>Miscellaneous expenses</i> 525.06			
	13,780.17		
<i>Less—Slaughter-house fees</i> ...	14,788.35		
		Cr. 1,008.18	
VICTORIA NURSING HOME.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Matron and Nurses ... 6,413.54			
Native Staff 951.89			
	7,365.43		
<i>Superannuation</i> 1,058.80			
<i>Passages</i> 1,750.83			
<i>Uniform</i> 779.41			
<i>Fuel and Light</i> 1,308.05			
<i>Stationery</i> 63.03			
<i>Drugs and instruments</i> 723.30			
<i>Messing</i> 6,503.95			
<i>Insurance</i> 114.75			
<i>Miscellaneous expenses</i> 943.64			
	20,611.19		
<i>Less—Receipts from outdoor nursing</i> 3,106.00			
<i>Receipts from indoor nursing</i> 16,490.46			
	19,596.46		
		1,014.73	
			45,150.32
<i>Carried forward</i>			353,563.26

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
<i>Brought forward ...</i>			353,563.26
ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.			
GENERAL.			
<i>Pay—Foreigners.</i>			
Engineer and Surveyor ...	8,580.00		
Assistant Engineer and Surveyor ...	4,980.00		
11 Assistants and Clerical Assistants ...	25,774.17		
3 Inspectors and Assistant Inspector ...	8,325.00		
2 Superintendents ...	4,950.00		
5 Overseers ...	6,959.60		
Boiler Inspector's fee ...	480.00		
<i>Natives:</i>			
Writers ...	1,870.32		
Tracers ...	989.68		
Office-boys and messengers	1,262.76		
	64,171.53		
<i>Superannuation ...</i>	5,576.60		
<i>Passages ...</i>	5,062.11		
<i>Uniform ...</i>	626.11		
<i>Stud ...</i>	2,230.00		
<i>Ricksha Hire ...</i>	1,451.59		
<i>Fuel and Light ...</i>	1,001.71		
<i>Printing and Stationery ...</i>	2,349.45		
<i>Insurance ...</i>	98.55		
<i>Miscellaneous expenses ...</i>	2,005.86		
<i>Rent.</i>			
Allowances Assistant Engineer and Superintendents ...	1,492.00		
	86,065.51		
<i>Less—Building Permit Fees</i>	2,773.99		
Private work Supervision Fees ...	2,956.70		
	5,730.69		
		80,334.82	
<i>Carried forward ...</i>		80,334.82	353,563.26

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
<i>Brought forward ...</i>		80,334.82	353,563.26
ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT—<i>cont.</i>			
CADASTRAL OFFICE.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
4 Assistants and Clerical Assistant	10,152.91		
Tracers	1,019.41		
	<u>11,172.32</u>		
<i>Superannuation</i>	531.00		
<i>Passages</i>	292.76		
<i>Stud</i>	442.00		
<i>Ricsha Hire</i>	240.85		
<i>Printing, and stationery</i>	520.93		
<i>Miscellaneous expenses</i>	1,419.07		
	<u>14,618.93</u>		
PUBLIC WORKS.			
<i>Landing-stages.</i>			
General repairs to jetties, landing-stages and pontoons	4,214.41		
Dredging under various pontoons	1,302.41		
	<u>5,516.82</u>		
<i>Bridges.</i>			
General repairs	13,740.62		
Garden Bridge	3,077.46		
	<u>16,818.08</u>		
<i>Buildings.</i>			
General repairs and alterations to Police Stations	8,181.60		
Health Department buildings	4,748.25		
Other Municipal buildings	4,642.03		
Upkeep of Town Hall	1,802.31		
Steam roller-sheds	964.70		
	<u>20,338.89</u>		
<i>Less—Rent of Municipal buildings</i>	2,443.75		
	<u>17,895.14</u>		
<i>Carried forward ...</i>	40,230.04	94,953.75	353,563.26

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
<i>Brought forward</i> ...	40,230.04	94,953.75	353,563.26
ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT—cont.			
PUBLIC WORKS—cont.			
<i>Bundings.</i>			
Repairs and renewals ...	5,167.12		
<i>Latrines and Urinals.</i>			
General repairs to existing latrines ...	1,151.62		
Construction of new latrines ...	1,046.09		
	<u>2,197.71</u>		
<i>Creeks and River.</i>			
Cleaning out the Defence Creek and Yangking-pang ...	180.36		
Working expenses of steam-dredger ...	1,069.21		
	<u>1,249.57</u>		
<i>Drainage.</i>			
Renewing sewers in :—			
Broadway from Fearon Road to Garden Bridge	7,969.92		
Seward Road from Fearon Road to Broadway ...	907.09		
Hankow Road from Kiang-se to Szechuen Road ...	1,223.81		
Cleaning, etc. main lines of Creeks ...	3,565.01		
Iron manhole and gully covers ...	1,269.56		
Repairing drains ...	8,127.13		
Renewing street gullies ...	3,045.49		
	<u>26,108.01</u>		
<i>Less—</i> Permit fees ...	1,866.54		
Profit on concrete-ware ...	7,080.57		
Private drainage ...	4,206.63		
	<u>13,153.74</u>		
	<u>12,954.27</u>		
<i>Carried forward</i> ...	61,798.71	94,953.75	353,563.26

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
<i>Brought forward</i> ...	61,798.71	94,953.75	353,563.26
ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT—<i>cont.</i>			
PUBLIC WORKS— <i>cont.</i>			
<i>Foreshores.</i>			
Maintenance, turfing, etc. ...	881.43		
<i>Roads.</i>			
Granite chips, sand and broken bricks ...	50,562.00		
Kerb and channel ...	6,038.55		
Chip-pavements ...	9,517.96		
Street pavements ...	6,908.48		
Labour ...	29,563.63		
Maintenance of trees ...	869.65		
Working expenses of steam-rollers ...	4,020.91		
Boundary stones ...	309.95		
Chinese Government ground-tax ...	364.37		
Stud ...	5,939.31		
Miscellaneous expenses ...	7,679.07		
	121,773.88		
<i>Outside Roads.</i>			
Maintenance ...	10,707.28		
		195,161.30	
LIGHTING.			
<i>Electricity</i> ...	34,127.46		
<i>Gas.</i>			
For a portion of the Settlement ...	18,424.69		
<i>Oil.</i>			
For outlying districts ...	1,669.29		
		54,221.44	
<i>Carried forward</i> ...		344,336.49	353,563.26

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
<i>Brought forward ...</i>		344,336.49	353,563.26
ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT—cont.			
CLEANSING AND SCAVENGING.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Superintendent	1,980.00		
3 Inspectors	5,166.00		
2 Watchmen	1,704.00		
7 Indian overseers	2,097.50		
Writer and coolie	234.62		
	<u>11,182.12</u>		
<i>Labour :</i>			
Scavenging	20,406.68		
Watering roads	8,107.90		
Cleansing roads and foot-ways	10,175.88		
Cleansing gullies and man-holes	7,151.65		
	<u>45,842.11</u>		
<i>Superannuation</i>	704.40		
<i>Uniform</i>	526.49		
<i>Stud</i>	27,625.59		
<i>Contract for barging away garbage</i>	8,435.53		
<i>Disinfectants</i>	176.02		
<i>Miscellaneous expenses</i>	3,944.25		
<i>Insurance</i>	469.68		
<i>Rent.</i>			
Superintendent's allowance	485.00		
		<u>99,391.19</u>	
WATER SUPPLY.			
<i>Supply of water for Municipal purposes</i>		15,349.10	
<i>Carried forward ...</i>		495,076.78	353,563.26

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
<i>Brought forward ...</i>		459,076.78	353,563.26
ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT—<i>cont.</i>			
TELEPHONE SERVICE.			
For all Departments		1,844.94	
PARKS AND OPEN SPACES.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Superintendent	2,733.33		
Sexton	625.00		
Native staff	1,959.16		
	5,317.49		
<i>Superannuation</i>	232.50		
<i>Passages</i>	728.48		
<i>Rent of Public Recreation Ground ..</i>	600.00		
<i>Maintenance of Public Gardens and Grounds</i>	9,886.02		
<i>Nurseries</i>	2,850.16		
<i>Maintenance of Cemeteries and Cathedral compound</i>	3,632.75		
<i>Crematorium working expenses</i>	185.70		
<i>Chinese Government ground-tax</i>	217.24		
<i>Insurance</i>	51.40		
<i>Miscellaneous expenses</i>	342.79		
<i>Hongkew Recreation Ground.</i>			
Development	3,990.38		
Less—Contribution towards cost	2,500.00		
	1,490.38		
Professional opinion in re reclaiming foreshore in front of Public Garden	442.23		
Less—Receipts for grave-spaces, portion of year 393.00	25,977.14		
“ cremations, por- tion of year 275.00			
Hire of plants and sale of flowers	488.07		
	1,156.07		
		24,821.07	
			485,742.79
<i>Carried forward ...</i>			839,306.05

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
<i>Brought forward</i> ...			839,306.05
SECRETARIAT.			
<i>Pay—Foreigners :</i>			
Secretary	9,240.00		
Assistant Secretary	5,040.00		
Accountant	5,940.00		
Sub-Accountant	4,980.00		
3 Assistants	6,160.67		
Stenographer	1,300.00		
Overseer of Taxes	3,960.00		
Assistant Overseer of Taxes... ..	3,202.08		
Inspector of Vehicles	1,776.00		
12 Tax Collectors	20,795.26		
Temporary Assistant	762.51		
		63,156.52	
<i>Natives:</i>			
Translator	1,200.00		
3 Assistants	1,743.00		
13 Writers	4,704.93		
Compradore and Staff	8,329.80		
Messengers, coolies, etc.	3,088.39		
		19,066.12	
<i>Superannuation</i>		5,906.78	
<i>Reporter's retainer</i>		600.00	
<i>Passages</i>		2,479.78	
<i>Uniform and medical aid</i>		1,057.04	
<i>Stud</i>		1,480.71	
<i>Fuel and light</i>		1,754.87	
<i>Rent :</i>			
Assistant Secretary's allowance		600.00	
<i>Insurance</i>		80.78	
<i>Printing and stationery</i>		10,474.40	
<i>Miscellaneous expenses</i>		3,395.95	
<i>Loss on sale of riksha tickets</i>		3,051.30	
<i>Less charged to :—</i>		113,104.25	
Electricity Department	1,800		
Concreteware Manufactory	600		
Pingchiao Quarry... ..	600		
		3,000.00	
			110,104.25
<i>Carried forward</i> ...			949,410.30

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
<i>Brought forward</i> ...			949,410.30
GENERAL CHARGES.			
Legal expenses		2,761.10	
Audit fee		1,477.83	
Semaphore Service		1,379.64	
Pew-rents and Relief of Poor		337.19	
Gratuity to widow of late Auditor		500.00	
Loss on Electrical Department stock of fittings		4,490.50	
Entertainment of Prince P'u Lun		536.08	
			11,482.34
FIRE DEPARTMENT.			
Contribution		26,500.00	
Municipal Company Cups and Long Service Medals		1,014.04	
			27,514.04
VOLUNTEERS.			
<i>Pay—Foreigners:</i>			
Commandant (moiety)	2,330.57		
Sergeant Major	1,692.00		
Orderly Room Sergeant	1,381.20		
Armourer Sergeant	360.00		
Custodian of Town Hall (moiety)	990.00		
<i>Natives:</i>			
Town Hall and Orderly Room Staff	1,177.72		
Range Staff	1,229.07		
		9,160.56	
<i>Superannuation</i>		381.72	
<i>Uniform</i>		4,610.53	
<i>Accoutrements</i>		1,003.33	
<i>Fuel and Light</i>		883.84	
<i>Printing and Stationery</i>		1,640.95	
<i>Stud</i>		1,143.55	
<i>Maintenance of Range</i>	1,066.12		
<i>Less—Proceeds of cartridge cases, lead, etc....</i>	711.51		
		354.61	
<i>Subscription to N.R.A.</i>		89.75	
<i>Ammunition</i>		4,698.17	
<i>Insurance</i>		347.94	
<i>Miscellaneous expenses</i>		3,614.37	
<i>New Municipal Challenge Cup</i>		753.08	
<i>Camp of exercise—disbursements</i>		1,245.99	
<i>Commemoration Ball—Deficit</i>		881.79	
			20,810.18
<i>Carried forward</i> ...			1,019,216.86

FINANCIAL STATEMENT--continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
<i>Brought forward</i> ...			1,019,216.86
PUBLIC BAND.			
<i>Pay:</i>			
Bandmaster	2,610.40		
Bandsmen	16,738.01		
Librarian and coolies	246.04		
		19,594.45	
<i>Superannuation</i>		1,917.96	
<i>Passages</i>		108.85	
<i>Stud</i>		242.00	
<i>Fuel and light</i>		342.15	
<i>Repairs to instruments, music, etc.</i>		575.70	
<i>Medicines and hospital charges</i>		19.17	
<i>Uniform</i>		113.59	
<i>Printing and stationery</i>		304.94	
<i>Rent:—Bandmen's allowances</i>		1,438.05	
<i>Miscellaneous expenses</i>		297.84	
		24,954.70	
<i>Less—Contribution from French Municipal Council</i>	1,500.00		
Council's share of receipts for private services	3,214.45	4,714.45	
			20,240.25
<i>Carried forward</i> ...			1,039,457.11

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
<i>Brought forward ...</i>			1,039,457.11
EDUCATIONAL GRANTS.			
PUBLIC SCHOOL.			
Deficit from 1903	6,767.80		
<i>Pay:</i>			
Foreign Staff	19,095.61		
Chinese Staff	695.65		
	19,791.26		
<i>Superannuation</i>	1,529.60		
<i>Passages</i>	763.90		
<i>Fuel and light</i>	354.43		
<i>Furniture</i>	203.30		
<i>Printing and Stationery</i>	565.79		
<i>Insurance</i>	86.63		
<i>Text Books</i>	270.42		
<i>Miscellaneous expenses</i>	695.57		
	31,028.70		
<i>Less:—School fees collected or in</i>			
<i>course of collection 16,885.35</i>			
<i>Prize Fund 63.55</i>			
	16,948.90		
		14,079.80	
PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.			
<i>Pay:</i>			
Foreign Staff	3,685.52		
Chinese Staff... ..	1,288.91		
	4,974.43		
<i>Superannuation</i>	348.42		
<i>Passages</i>	1,238.29		
<i>Printing and Stationery</i>	306.24		
<i>Insurance</i>	35.79		
<i>Text Books</i>	750.28		
<i>Miscellaneous expenses</i>	859.02		
	8,512.47		
<i>Less:—School Fees</i>	1,020.59		
		7,491.88	
Thomas Hanbury School		1,500.00	
French Orphanage		1,000.00	
St. Xavier's School		1,500.00	
Shanghai Library		1,000.00	
Shanghai Museum		500.00	
		27,071.68	
<i>Carried forward ...</i>			1,066,528.79

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
<i>Brought forward</i> ...			1,066,528.79
INTEREST.			
On Municipal Debentures, and Special Loan	103,168.78		
<i>Less</i> —Charged to Electricity Department	21,975.00	81,193.78	
On Savings Bank and other Trust Funds		6,805.88	
On Overdraft at Bank	14,138.05		
<i>Less</i> —Charged to Departmental accounts	13,180.83	957.22	
Commission on sale of Debentures ...		525.90	
<i>Less</i> —On Trust Funds		89,482.78 5,686.42	83,796.36
STOCK AND STORES.			
Police		4,419.78	
Engineer's Department		14,399.00	
Health Department		3,591.76	
Miscellaneous		8,075.66	
Chinese Public School Furniture ...		4,663.86	
			35,149.96
TOTAL OF ORDINARY EXPENDITURE			1,185,475.11
SURPLUS TRANSFERRED TO EXTRAORDINARY INCOME			319,927.29
		TAEELS ...	1,505,402.40

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

EXTRAORDINARY INCOME.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—*continued.*

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	Tls.	Tls.
Deficit brought forward from 1903		195,023.19
<i>Bridges:</i>		
Constructing concrete bridge across the Defence Creek at Burkill Road	5,385.09	
Constructing concrete bridge across the Tsze Pang at Avenue Road	4,246.60	
		9,631.69
<i>Bundings:</i>		
Concrete bunding Soochow Creek—		
From Garden Bridge to Chapoo Road, balance of cost	2,513.67	
From Winchester to North Fokien Road, portion of cost	22,139.78	
From Garden Bridge to North Szechuen Road, portion of cost	13,617.31	
Concrete bunding Defence Creek west of above bridge	1,779.74	
Hardwood bunding Hongkew Creek—		
From Hanbury to Yuhang Road	8,065.45	
		48,115.95
<i>Land:</i>		
Hungjao Road Nursery	1,802.16	
Bubbling Well Cemetery Extension	4,307.68	
New Recreation Ground, completion	4,061.67	
Depôt on Soochow Creek, balance of cost	279.48	
<i>Carried forward</i> ...	10,450.99	252,770.83

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i> ...	10,450.99	252,770.83
<i>Buildings:</i>		
New Gaol, Women's Block 15,675.96		
New Gaol, additional quarters, electric light installation, etc. 2,504.18		
	18,180.14	
Municipal Hospital and Mortuary, portion of cost	91,578.46	
Sinza Market	4,948.32	
Elgin Market, balance of cost	2,335.43	
Bubbling Well Police Station, balance of cost ...	18,161.18	
Sinza Police Station	27,586.58	
Volunteers Head Quarters, balance of cost ...	10,223.46	
Wayside Market	5,730.70	
Shanghai Public School, erecting concrete wall in boiler house	740.00	
Wayside Police Station, lock-up cells	199.00	
Town Hall, re-building a portion to form Reading Room and Library and electric light in- stallation	2,862.00	
West Hongkew Police Station, electric light in- stallation	521.00	
	193,517.26	
<i>Less—</i> Proceeds of sale of Cadastral Lot 745N 36,141.00		
Proceeds of sale of Cadastral Lot 945N 13,880.36		
Proceeds of sale of portion of Cadastral Lot 150N 1,263.00		
	51,284.36	
		142,232.90
<i>Landing Stages.</i>		
5 new jetties on the Soochow Creek	825.00	
2 new pontoons and jetties on the Bund	11,652.25	
		12,477.25
<i>Carried forward</i> ...		407,480.98

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—*continued.*

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward ...</i>		407,480.98
<i>Outside Roads:</i>		
Making up, draining, etc. North Szechuen Road extension, balance of cost		3,729.63
<i>Roads:</i>		
Acquiring land for new roads and for widening and extending existing roads	45,880.41	
Making up and metalling do.	69,475.99	
		115,356.40
TOTAL OF EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE	TAELS	526,567.01

BALANCE SHEET.**ASSETS.**

Taels.

LAND AND BUILDINGS :—

Remunerative 364,120.73

Unremunerative but realizable 1,408,356.39

1,772,477.12**STOCK AND STORES** 259,419.28*Less*—Written off for Depreciation 10,000.00249,419.28

PINGCHIAO QUARRY 39,454.69

CONVICT LABOUR 6,860.89

CONCRETEWARE MANUFACTORY 75,962.55

CASH IN HANDS OF COMPRADORE 5,780.62

BANK, DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS :—**CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA :**

Deposit for benefit of Widow of the late G. M. Hart 4,000.00

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK :—

TRUST FUNDS 87,148.62

POLICE DEFERRED PAY 19,210.95

106,359.57110,359.57**SUSPENSE :—**

Payments on Sundry Accounts 10,387.63

SUPERANNUATION FUND INVESTMENT :—

Municipal Debentures Loans of 1903 and 1904 100,000.00

JOHN POOK & CO., LONDON AGENTS 547.72

ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT :—

Land, Buildings, Plant, Stores, etc. 673,809.53

Less—Reserve for depreciation of Stores 3,000.00670,809.53Taels ... 3,042,059.60

I have examined the foregoing Account with the books and vouchers and certify the same to be correct in accordance therewith.

G. H. THOMSON, A.C.A.

31st December, 1904.

LIABILITIES.

						Taels.
GENERAL LOANS:						50,000.00
Do.	1892	at 5	per cent.	...	...	45,000.00
Do.	1893	" 5½	"	...	...	40,000.00
Do.	1895	" 5	"	...	...	140,000.00
Do.	1896	" 5	"	...	...	268,800.00
Do.	1897	" 5	"	...	...	67,500.00
Do.	1898	" 6	"	(balance)	...	33,900.00
Do.	1900	" 5½	"	...	...	200,000.00
Do.	1901	" 6	"	...	...	150,000.00
Do.	1902	" 6	"	...	...	340,500.00
Do.	1903	" 6	"	...	...	94,500.00
Do.	1904	" 6	"	...	...	
						1,430,200.00
ELECTRICITY LOANS: 1893 at 5½ per cent (balance)						15,000.00
Do.	1894	" 6	"	...	...	60,000.00
Do.	1895	" 5	"	...	...	75,000.00
Do.	1898	" 6	"	...	...	60,000.00
Do.	1903	" 6	"	...	...	150,000.00
Do.	1904	" 6	"	...	...	120,000.00
						480,000.00
LOAN FROM RECREATION FUND—at 5 per cent						35,000.00
FOREIGN POLICE DEFERRED PAY						6,010.97
SIKH POLICE DEFERRED PAY						13,199.98
						19,210.95
SUPERANNUATION FUND						101,299.71
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK:—						
Overdraft on 31st December						259,275.62
Less—Outstanding Accounts at that date,						
since collected						54,036.21
						205,239.41
Add—Outstanding bills at that date, since paid						49,865.70
						255,105.11
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:—						
Municipal Savings Bank						65,320.24
Police Recreation Fund						270.35
Native Liquor-sellers						750.45
Foreign do.						3,400.97
Billiard and Bowling Saloons						21.78
Native Theatres						1,301.57
Volunteers' Equipments						710.06
Ordure Contractor						7,738.00
Road Material Contractors						2,280.00
Garbage Contractor						745.00
Compradore						4,000.00
Probationary Nurses						295.20
Catherine Murphy Trust						315.00
						87,148.62
GENERAL BALANCE						634,095.21
						Taels ... 3,042,059.60

The usual statements of Municipal Land, Buildings, and Stock are omitted pending revision now in hand.

PINGCHIAO

Dr.

Working

						Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
Stock in hand 30th November 1903	...	...	...	...	...		5,143.49
Secretariat Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	600.00	
Wages and Superannuation	...	...	...	...	...	4,506.14	
Quarrying	...	...	...	...	...	9,603.04	
Transport	...	...	...	...	...	24,918.68	
Stone-breakers	...	...	...	...	...	9,592.89	
Steam Launch	...	...	...	...	...	1,235.04	
Breaking chips by hand	...	...	...	...	...	380.94	
Repairs to buildings	...	...	...	...	...	278.46	
Lease	...	...	...	...	...	1,600.00	
Interest	...	...	...	...	...	1,497.33	
Depreciation	...	...	...	...	...	2,184.17	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	3,713.34	
							60,110.03
							65,253.52
Balance transferred to Balance Sheet	...	...	...	...	...		4,209.48
					TAEELS		69,463.00

Balance

						Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
Steam-launch "Swift"; balance 31st December 1903	...	...	...	...	...	3,334.92	
Less—Depreciation	...	...	...	...	...	333.49	
							3,001.43
Plant and Machinery: Balance 31st December 1903	...	...	...	...	...	10,868.46	
Less—Depreciation	...	...	...	...	...	1,491.13	
						9,377.33	
Add—Value of 2 Stone-crushers	...	...	...	...	...	4,042.94	
							13,420.27
Buildings: Balance 31st December 1903	...	...	...	...	...	10,855.87	
Less—Depreciation	...	...	...	...	...	325.68	
						10,530.19	
Add—Additions during the year	...	...	...	...	...	237.56	
							10,767.75
Furniture: Balance 31st December 1903	...	...	...	...	...	338.58	
Less—Depreciation	...	...	...	...	...	33.87	
						304.71	
Add—Additions during the year	...	...	...	...	...	134.05	
							438.76
Lease Account	...	...	...	...	...		1,771.87
Stock of Stone and Sand at Quarry, Tons, 6,250	...	...	...	...	...		6,000.00
Explosives	...	...	...	...	...		2,550.48
Oil	...	...	...	...	...		508.55
Cash at Quarry	...	...	...	...	...		995.58
					TAEELS		39,454.69

Working

Tls. cts.

TAEIS ...	18,919.12
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Tls. cts.

TAKLS ...	7,035.95
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LABOUR.**Account.***Cr.*

	Tls. cts.
Cash Sales	11,883.17
Accounts in course of collection	959.22
Stock in hand 31st December	6,076.73
TAEIS ...	18,919.12

Sheet.

	Tls. cts.
Sundry Creditors	175.06
Balance	6,860.89
TAEIS ...	7,035.95

CONCRETEWARE**Working***Dr.*

	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
Stock on 26th December 1903 :—		
Concreteware	23,088.94	
Stoneware	3,061.22	
Cement	1,042.50	
		27,192.66
Manufacturing Account		34,279.33
Cement purchased		37,892.47
Profit transferred to Drainage Account		7,080.57
TAEELS ...		106,445.03

Balance

	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
Land	41,070.00	
Buildings	1,500.00	
		42,570.00
Plant :		
Manufacturing Machine	3,504.98	
Moulds Testing Machine, etc.	5,007.00	
		8,511.98
Sundry Debtors		238.23
Stock in hand 31st December		24,754.20
TAEELS ...		76,074.41

MANUFACTORY.**Account.***Cr.*

	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
Concrete and Stoneware sold	42,877.78	
Cement sold	38,813.05	
		81,690.83
Stock in hand 31st December :—		
Concrete and Stoneware, 36,630 pcs.	24,379.20	
Cement, 100 casks	375.00	
		24,754.20
TAEELS ...		106,445.03

Sheet.

	Tls. cts.
Sundry Creditors	111.86
Balance	75,962.55
TAEELS ...	76,074.41

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHEWING ESTIMATED AND[illegible]

ACTUAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE DURING 1904.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						Estimated.	Actual.	Increase.	Decrease.
						Tls.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
Police	..	..	..	..	..	293,644	278,388.84	..	15,255.16
Genl	..	..	..	..	..	31,376	30,024.10	..	1,351.90
Health Department	..	..	..	..	..	63,897	45,150.32	..	18,746.68
Engineer and Surveyor's Department	..	..	..	..	..	511,781	485,742.79	..	26,038.21
Secretariat	..	..	..	..	..	101,574	110,104.25	8,530.25	..
General Charges	..	..	..	..	..	6,000	11,482.34	5,482.34	..
Fire Department	..	..	..	..	..	26,750	27,514.04	764.04	..
Volunteers	..	..	..	..	..	27,415	30,810.18	3,395.18	..
Public Band	..	..	..	..	..	22,372	20,240.25	..	2,131.75
Educational Grants	..	..	..	..	..	18,500	27,071.68	8,571.68	..
Interest	..	..	..	..	..	92,462	83,796.36	..	8,665.64
Sinking Fund	..	..	..	..	..	83,500	..	..	83,500.00
Stock and Stores	..	..	..	..	..	39,370	35,149.96	..	4,220.04
						1,318,641	1,185,475.11	26,743.49	159,909.38
Surplus	..	..	..	..	..	44,109	319,927.29	..	..
Total ..						1,362,750	1,505,402.40	..	..

POLICE RECREATION FUND.**RECEIPTS.**

Balance on hand 31st December 1903	Tls. 564.78
Deductions from Police pay for fines	1,934.95
	<u>Tls. 2,499.73</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Gratuities and rewards	Tls. 563.69
Books and newspapers	300.46
Shooting prizes and cost of ammunition	705.78
Repairs and sundries for house-boat	358.62
Grant towards cost of Christmas dinner	75.00
" " sports	221.40
Bicycle repairs	4.13
	<u>2,229.38</u>
Balance on hand 31st December 1904	270.35
	<u>Tls. 2,499.73</u>

CHINESE PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING FUND.

Balance on hand 31st December 1903	Tls. 21,797.18
Balance transferred to Suspense Account	4,620.04
	<u>Tls. 26,417.22</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Balance of School Building, 2 Residences for Masters, Gate-house, etc.	22,429.93
Raising and levelling ground	1,607.58
Drainage	720.32
Metalling paths	341.43
Erecting fence	181.04
Telephone installation	200.00
Electric light installation	936.92
	<u>Tls. 26,417.22</u>

BUDGET

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

from

1st January to 31st December 1905.

ESTIMATES

for the

MUNICIPAL YEAR

from

1st January to 31st December 1905

with

Remarks thereon by the Council for 1904

The following Budget of Municipal Income and Expenditure is submitted for the approval of the Ratepayers at the Annual Meeting to be held in March 1905.

The <i>Ordinary Income</i> for the year is estimated at	Tls. 1,617,500
and the <i>Expenditure</i> at	Tls. 1,349,200

leaving a <i>Surplus</i> of	Tls. 268,300
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It is proposed to raise by Debentures during the year the sum of	Tls. 120,000
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forming an <i>Extraordinary Income</i> of	Tls. 388,300
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The deficit carried forward from 1904, is	Tls. 112,140
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and <i>Extraordinary Expenditure</i> is recommended aggregating	Tls. 260,200
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The receipts for 1904 under the five headings of *Ordinary Income* have exceeded those of the preceding year as shown in the following statement:—

	1903.	1904.	Percentage.
Land Tax	Tls. 277,100	Tls. 299,500	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
Foreign House Tax	204,400	241,500	15 %
Chinese House Tax	369,800	427,700	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
Wharfage Dues	162,500	180,200	10 %
License Fees	327,800	356,500	8 %

and the figures are well in excess of the estimates. The advance of the Land Tax indicates the gradual registration by foreigners of the area within Municipal limits; the larger increase under House Tax is attributable partly to the maintained upward tendency of rentals and partly to the normal growth of population; and the increase under the two final headings affords unmistakable evidence of the growth of the port's trade.

In compiling the Budget for 1905 it has been assumed that these progressive rates will be maintained; the estimate of revenue may be further explained, in detail, as follows:—

Land Tax, Tls. 400,000.—Upon the recommendation of the Finance Committee it has been decided to submit a resolution at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, prior to the introduction of this Budget, with a view to a general increase in land assessment. The Council is aware that the current schedule was compiled on a basis whereby the valuations of lots were reduced by 25 per cent. for taxation purposes, and it is generally recognised that the assessment thus arrived at has become extremely low and that equity in taxation calls for its revision. Such revision can most readily be made by eliminating the reduction in the assessed values; each lot holder will have the usual right of appeal to the Committee above referred to.

General Municipal Rate, Tls. 672,000.—The advance anticipated is nominal, there being no apparent reason for apprehending shrinkage; at the same time the recognised principle is maintained that the Budget should be compiled on a conservative basis.

Wharfage Dues, Tls. 180,000.—The receipts for the concluding quarter of 1904 amount to Tls. 52,200, the highest yet received for any one quarter. The estimate is based on the total receipts for 1904.

License Fees, Tls. 340,350.—The Municipal Market fees, Tls. 21,500, are shown under a separate heading, being, strictly speaking, rent paid for the shop or space occupied. In pursuance of the policy decided upon and published in 1902 and 1903, fees will in future be imposed upon private markets. The introduction of sedan-chairs in the schedule is a Police measure of some importance, based on the view that their effect upon traffic generally is undesirable, and that their use should be discouraged. The fees payable by hotels, saloons, restaurants, theatres and foreign liquor-sellers have been converted from dollars into taels, the 30 per cent increase involved being considered reasonable and proper under existing conditions. The opium shop fee will be extended to include wholesale dealers selling crude or boiled opium, either by the chest or in less quantity.

The estimate of *Ordinary Expenditure* is compiled in full detail as usual. Under *Police* will be observed an increase in the Force of 10 foreigners, 17 Indians and 19 Chinese, for which the Council sees justification in the growing residential areas of the Eastern and Western Districts and of the neighbourhood north of, and beyond, the limits. A feature of the additional strength will be two mounted foreign constables to be located at the Bubbling Well and Hongkew Stations.

The cost of the *Gaol* remains practically the same, but there is reason to anticipate that the industrial side of the institution may hereafter develop sufficiently to reduce appreciably the present heavy expenditure on Chinese criminals.

The *Health Department* estimates amount to Tls. 10,000 less than last year, though inclusive of the cost of operating the crematorium and managing burials, of scavenging the Western District (work transferred from the Engineer's Department), of the Municipal Hospital and other new Public Health buildings and of an increased grant to St. Luke's Hospital. This fact is attributable to the increased amount to be obtained under the new contract for the sale of ordure, and to successful efforts in the direction of economical administration.

Engineer's Department.—The heading "Cadastral Office" has been eliminated, since the duties of the staff heretofore shown thereunder are not confined solely to work connected with the Office, but lie generally within the scope of Municipal surveying. Under "Parks and Open Spaces" will be found an estimate of the whole cost of upkeep of Municipal gardens, grounds, etc., the number of which has become too great for separate treatment. The item of Tls. 3,500 for maintenance of the Public Recreation Ground represents expenditure incurred by the managing Committee. The estimate for Cleansing and Scavenging is advanced by Tls. 5,000, and, upon present lines, the increase is justified by the normal extension of the area treated; attention is being given to the possibility of reorganisation in this branch with a view to more economical working. The experimental treatment of one district, recently sanctioned, may therefore be watched with interest. The issue of the Budget prior to final adjustment of the electric light balance sheet renders it necessary to insert the current price for street lighting, though hereafter it may be subject to modification. The cost of Public Works stands at Tls. 225,000 and the figures require little comment. Tls. 1,000 for dredging the mouth of the Soochow Creek is a nominal recognition of the liability which the Council has incurred in connection with the extension of the Public Garden. The cost of the sewer renewal in Broadway has greatly exceeded the amount anticipated, and a further sum of Tls. 10,000 will be required for this purpose during the year. The roads beyond Municipal limits will for the future be treated as part of the districts to which they appertain. Receipts for miscellaneous permit fees to be imposed in 1905 bring the total from this source to Tls. 3,000. Under the new contract to be made with the Waterworks Company, water for Municipal purposes is to be supplied free within specified limits of quantity.

Secretariat, Fire Brigade and Public Band contain no special feature. The estimates for the Public Schools are presented in detail, these institutions being now financed along the lines of other Municipal departments. That for the *Volunteers* includes a sum of Tls. 1,200 for the expenses of camps of exercise, which it is hoped may be held annually in future.

To *General Charges* are added rents payable by the Council for leased properties, since, under the existing system of accounts, such rent is not properly a departmental charge.

The Council recommends that the following rates, taxes, dues and fees be levied.

Land Tax at the rate of 5/10ths of one per cent., on the assessed or provisionally assessed values from renters of land within the limits of the Settlement, from the 1st January last, payable half-yearly in advance. These values are liable to an increment of $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ in accordance with a Resolution to be submitted at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers.

General Municipal Rate at 10 per cent., on the actual, or assessed, or provisionally assessed, rentals of houses from the occupants, from the 1st January last, payable quarterly in advance.

Wharfage Dues on all goods passed through the Custom-house under the following tariff:—

		<i>Hk. Tls. m. c. c.</i>
<i>On Opium</i> —Raw,	per chest	0 2 8 0
Boiled,	per catty	0 0 0 4
Refuse,	per picul	0 1 0 0
<i>On Silk</i> —Steam Filature,	"	0 3 2 0
Raw and White	"	0 1 6 0
Yellow, Native,	"	0 1 3 5
Wild, Raw,	"	0 1 0 0
" Filature	"	0 1 2 0
Re-reeled, Native,	"	0 2 5 0
" Filature,	"	0 3 0 0
Cocoons,	"	0 0 6 0
<i>On Tea</i> .—Black and Green,	"	0 0 1 5
Brick,	"	0 0 1 0
Dust,	"	0 0 0 3
<i>On Treasure</i> .—	per Tls. 1,000	0 3 0 0

On all other dutiable goods 2 % on the amount of duty levied.

On all goods classed as "duty free" by the Customs $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 % on the declared value.

License Fees.—From 1st April till next annual meeting, payable in advance, unless otherwise specified, as follows:—

Foreign Hotel or Tavern	*From Tls. 40 to Tls. 65 per quarter.
Foreign Liquor Seller, payable by all dealers in Foreign Wines, Spirits or Beer, wholesale or retail	Tls. 40 per quarter.
Restaurant	Tls. 30 per quarter.
Billiard or Bowling Saloon	Tls. 3 per quarter for each table or alley.
Native Lodging House	*From \$2 to \$12 per quarter.
Native Wine Shop	*From \$1.50 to \$20 per quarter.
Native Tea Shop	*From 10 cents to 20 cents per table per month.
Foreign Theatre, Music Hall, Circus, Dancing Saloon, Ex- hibition or Show	*From 10 Cands. to Tls. 5 for every day or night open.
Native Theatre	*From Tls. 3 to Tls. 20 per month.
Native Pawnshop	*From $\frac{1}{2}\%$ to $\frac{3}{4}\%$ per annum on business done, payable quarterly.
Opium Shop	*From \$1.50 to \$10 per month.
Opium House	50 cents per opium lamp per month.
Cargo Boat	*From 25 cents to \$4.50 per month.
Ferry or Passenger Boat	\$2 per month, payable on demand.
Steam Launch	\$2 per month or \$5 if carrying passengers.
Native Boat	*From 100 to 600 cash per month, payable on demand.
Sampan	\$1 per two months, payable on demand.
Private owned Horse, Pony, Mule } or Donkey }	\$1 per quarter.
Private owned Carriage	\$3 per quarter.
<i>Livery Stable:—</i>	
Horse, pony, mule or donkey	\$1 per month.
Carriage	\$4 per month.

* According to class.

Motor Car, Automobile, or other Vehicle propelled by Steam, Oil or Electricity	} \$6 per quarter.
Cart	†* From 600 cash to \$6 per month.
Private owned Ricsha	\$2 per quarter.
Public Ricsha, payable by the pro- prietor	} †\$1.50 per month for each ricsha.
Private owned Sedan-chair	\$3 per quarter.
Public Sedan-chair	\$6 per quarter.
Wheel-barrow	†600 cash per month.
Dog	\$1 per year.

Slaughter-house Fees :—

For every Ox killed	85 cents.
" " Sheep "	10 "
" " Calf "	25 "
" " Pig "	20 "

Special Permit Fees :—

For every Ox killed	10 cents.
" " Sheep "	5 "
" " Calf "	5 "
" " Pig "	20 "

Export Fees :—

For every Ox exported from the Cattle-shed	} 75 cents.
For every Sheep exported from the Cattle-shed	} 5 "
For every Calf exported from the Cattle-shed	} 20 "

Water Supply :—

For cleaning every Ox Hide	2 cents.
" " " " Entrails	2 "

* According to class.

† Exclusive of License-plate.

Market Fees (for public and private markets) :—

For every Shop	From \$7.00 to \$8.00
	per month according to position.
„ „ Stall	\$2.50 „
„ „ Space	50 cents „

Permit Fees :—

For minor building operations	Tls. 1.00
„ bundings	„ 2.50
„ placing ladders for house repairs	} „ 0.50
„ erecting sign-boards or fences	
„ mud-filling, etc.	
„ ceremonial arches	„ 5.00
„ do. if to cross streets 25 ft. wide	} „ 50.00
„ calico sunshades over streets	„ 0.50 per fong, minimum fee Tls. 0.50
„ mat sunshades over streets	„ 2.00 per fong, minimum fee Tls. 2.00

An estimate of *Extraordinary Expenditure* has been compiled for public works to be constructed during 1905 with an aggregate total of Tls. 260,200, and the proposals enumerated in the list may be readily understood from the details given.

The Scott Road Bridge and the bridges and bunding for the Hongkew Creek are being undertaken by the Council in return for large free surrenders of land for roads from estates adjoining on the east side of the creek.

Two sections of the Soochow Creek bunding, the completion of which has been deferred for financial reasons, will be resumed during the year, and the work of erecting a stone facing to the foreshore of the Bund, urgently in need of such treatment, will also be initiated.

The projected additions and alterations to the public jetties adjoining the Wharves are the result of certain negotiations with the

agents of the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, conducted early in the year, and are calculated to improve the public landing facilities at the point concerned.

The demands for better fire protection appliances is met by the inclusion in the list of a petrol motor estimated to cost Tls. 8,500.

The important work of Public Garden reclamation is calculated to cost Tls. 23,000, and from inspection of the work which is already in hand some idea of the value of the improvement may be gained.

No new purchases of land are contemplated during the ensuing year, and the small amount set down under this heading represents a sum already incurred for the Hungjao Road Nursery, and Tls. 2,000 for the final straightening of the boundary of the Bubbling Well Cemetery.

Under the heading of Buildings will be found the balance of cost of Municipal buildings in progress and numerous small additions which are considered desirable. Half the cost only of the Sinza Fire Station is inserted, in view of the fact that the present temporary structure is as yet fully satisfactory except in regard to the absence of quarters for firemen in this district. A new ceiling for, and the painting of the interior of, the Town Hall are regarded as portions of the initial cost of the building, and are therefore properly chargeable to capital expenditure.

The annual appropriation for acquiring land for new roads and for their construction has been reduced to Tls. 110,000, and it is to be noted that the following amounts, already arranged, will become due under this heading in the future :—

Chekiang Road widening ex Cadastral lot 445	Tls.	534
Nanking " " " " 32		11,220
Nanking and Honan " " 159	£	876
Land for Road to the Hills	Tls.	8,000

Much difficulty has been experienced by the Finance Committee, when compiling this Budget, in selecting from the Engineer's list submitted the items which are most urgent; there remain many other public works of the first importance, which are now excluded on financial

grounds, but which will have to be undertaken in the near future. Rough estimates of their cost are as follows :—

Renewing the Kiangse Road Bridge	Tls. 25,000
Bunding the Fearon Road	20,000
Replacing the Skew Bridge by a culvert	7,500
Boundary walls to the Victoria Nursing Home, and various Police Stations and laying out the grounds of the Municipal Hospital	
New godown accommodation for the Engineer's Department with quarters for the out-door staff	Tls. 84,000

In regard to the last-named it is to be observed that the second Butt lot remains available for sale, and it is possible that during the year the proceeds thereof may be applied to this purpose. Whatever steps are taken, however, in the matter will involve no further call upon the estimates.

MUNICIPAL BUDGET.

Estimate for the year 1st January to 31st December 1905.

ORDINARY INCOME.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
LAND TAX.			
At 5/10ths of 1 per cent on total assessed value of property as follows :—			
Central District ... Tael 30,125,000			
Northern " ... 10,010,000			
Eastern " ... 13,289,000			
Western " ... 8,935,000			
	62,359,000		
Less on total value of property occupied by Churches, Cemeteries and Municipal properties	2,359,000		
	60,000,000		
Raised by one-third to more closely approximate actual value	20,000,000		
Tael 80,000,000			400,000
GENERAL MUNICIPAL RATE.			
FOREIGN.			
At 10 per cent on Tls. 2,540,000, being actual or assessed rentals of rateable Foreign houses	254,000		
Less on houses unoccupied during the year	12,000		
		242,000	
NATIVE.			
At 10 per cent on \$ 5,950,000, being actual or assessed rentals of rateable Chinese houses	\$595,000		
Less on houses unoccupied during the year and reduction in rents	10,000		
At exchange 73.5	\$585,000	430,000	
			672,000
Carried forward			1,072,000

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—continued.

ORDINARY INCOME—cont.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>			1,072,000
WHARFAGE DUES.			
Council's share of dues, as per tariff, on goods passed through the Custom House			180,000
LICENSE FEES.			
Foreign Hotel and Tavern		5,550	
" Liquor Seller		10,100	
Restaurant		5,200	
Billiard and Bowling Saloon		600	
Native Lodging-house		4,000	
" Wine-shop		6,000	
" Tea-shop		5,100	
Foreign Theatre		900	
Native Theatre		2,500	
" Pawn-shop		14,000	
Markets		500	
Opium-shop		4,800	
Opium-house		58,000	
Cargo Boat		5,500	
Ferry and Passenger Boat		700	
Steam Launch		1,750	
Native Boat		4,100	
Sampan		1,700	
Private-owned Pony and Carriage		10,700	
Livery Stable		29,000	
Motor Car		300	
Cart		12,400	
Private-owned Ricscha		27,000	
Public Ricscha		84,000	
Sedan-chair		4,000	
Wheel-barrow		41,000	
Dog		850	
Miscellaneous		100	
			340,350
<i>Carried forward</i>			1,592,350

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—*continued.*ORDINARY INCOME—*cont.*

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>			1,592,350
RENT OF MUNICIPAL PROPERTIES.			
Markets		21,500	
Town Hall		2,000	
Firemen's Quarters		1,650	
			25,150
ESTIMATED TOTAL OF ORDINARY INCOME		TAEIS	1,617,500

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
POLICE.			
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>			
<i>Foreigners.</i>			
Captain-Superintendent	6,600		
Deputy Superintendent	3,600		
Cadet	1,800		
Instructor in Chinese	3,120		
Chief Inspector	2,880		
10 Inspectors	18,600		
36 Sergeants	41,040		
57 Constables	47,880		
Language Allowance	7,000		
Rent Allowance.			
Deputy Superintendent and Cadet	720		
Married Sergeants	720		
		133,960	
<i>Indians.</i>			
Jemadar	666		
16 Sergeants	3,694		
189 Constables	31,888		
3 Cooks	186		
Language Allowance	200		
Drill, Traffic and Rent Allowances	1,030		
Deferred Pay	4,620		
		42,284	
<i>Chinese.</i>			
38 Sergeants	5,400		
627 Constables	61,245		
24 Interpreters	3,019		
4 Shroffs	1,110		
Traffic Allowance	71		
		70,845	
<i>Detectives.—Foreigners.</i>			
2 Inspectors	4,080		
3 Sergeants	3,780		
5 Constables	4,800		
<i>Chinese.</i>			
5 Sergeants	1,110		
35 Constables	5,772		
Clerk	266		
Merit allowance	222		
		20,030	
<i>Carried forward</i>		267,119	

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—cont.

	Tls.	Tls. 267,119	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>			
POLICE —continued.			
<i>Office Staff.</i>			
4 Clerks	4,153		
Writer	420		
Messengers and Coolies	3,725		
		8,298	
		275,417	
<i>Superannuation</i>		13,374	
<i>Passages</i>		9,000	
<i>Medical Aid.</i>			
Medicines	500		
Hospital Charges	2,500		
		3,000	
<i>Uniform</i>		23,000	
<i>Funeral Expenses</i>		300	
<i>Expenses of prisoners in cells.</i>			
Food	3,000		
Clothing	1,000		
Photographs	100		
Passages of Deportees	200		
Miscellaneous expenses	200		
		4,500	
<i>Insurance</i>		1,000	
<i>Printing and Stationery</i>		2,300	
<i>Fuel and Light</i>		13,000	
<i>Expenses for catching stray dogs</i>	1,300		
<i>Less—Redemption fees</i>	1,000		
		300	
<i>Stud.</i>			
Ponies for Captain and Deputy Superintendents and Chief In- spector	800		
19 ponies for Police patrol	2,730		
Remounts	300		
		3,830	
<i>Miscellaneous expenses</i>		3,300	
		352,321	
<i>Less.</i>			
Mixed Court Fines	25,000		
Subscriptions from residents beyond limits	1,200		
Receipts for special services	4,000		
Proceeds of unclaimed property	1,500		
		31,700	
			320,621
<i>Carried forward</i>			320,621

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—cont.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>			320,621
GAOL.			
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>			
<i>Foreigners.</i>			
Superintendent (moiety)	2,500		
Gaoler	2,400		
Assistant Gaoler	1,800		
4 Warders	3,500		
Rent Allowance.			
Gaoler	480		
		10,680	
<i>Indians.</i>			
2 Turnkeys	450		
43 Warders	6,600		
2 Cooks	126		
Deferred Pay	1,146		
		8,322	
<i>Chinese.</i>			
Interpreter	450		
Messengers and Coolies	170		
		620	
		19,622	
<i>Superannuation</i>		780	
<i>Passages</i>		180	
<i>Insurance</i>		400	
<i>Fuel and Light</i>		4,000	
<i>Uniform</i>		1,500	
<i>Food for Convicts</i>		7,500	
<i>Clothing for Convicts</i>		2,000	
<i>Printing and Stationery</i>		300	
<i>Miscellaneous expenses</i>		1,500	
		37,782	
<i>Less—Profit on convict labour</i> ...		6,000	
			31,782
<i>Carried forward</i>			352,403

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—*continued.*ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—*cont.*

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>			352,403
HEALTH DEPARTMENT.			
GENERAL.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Health Officer	7,920		
Assistant Health Officer	5,400		
Subordinate Staff	700		
<i>Superannuation</i>	1,332		
<i>Stud</i>	660		
<i>Health Office and Laboratory.</i>			
Fuel and Light	1,360		
Stationery	200		
Apparatus, animals, and chemicals	1,500		
Notification of Infectious Disease...	500		
Insurance	90		
Miscellaneous expenses	500		
<i>Less—Receipts for vaccines,</i>	20,162		
<i>antitoxins, bills of</i>			
<i>health, analyses, etc.</i> 7,000			
Contribution from French			
Municipal Council ... 1,000			
	8,000		
<i>Municipal Hospital.</i>		12,162	
<i>Pay.</i>			
Matron £130			
2 Nurses £150			
2 Nurses for 6 mos. £ 75	2,840		
Custodian	1,200		
Chinese Staff	800		
<i>Superannuation</i>	550		
Fuel and Light	1,000		
Uniform	300		
Stationery	25		
Drugs and Instruments	500		
Messing	3,000		
Insurance	430		
Miscellaneous expenses	2,000		
<i>Less—Fees from patients</i> ... 3,000	12,645		
Registration fees ... 2,200			
Contribution from French			
Municipal Council ... 600			
	5,800		
		6,845	
<i>Carried forward</i>		19,007	352,403

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—cont.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>		19,007	352,403
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—cont.			
GENERAL—continued.			
<i>Disinfection Station.</i>			
Pay of Chinese Staff	1,000		
Apparatus	250		
Disinfectants	500		
Fuel and Light	100		
	<u>1,850</u>		
<i>Less—Receipts from disinfection for non-ratepayers</i>	<u>100</u>	1,750	
<i>Public Mortuary.</i>			
Pay of Chinese Staff	100		
Disinfectants, fuel, etc.	250		
	<u>350</u>		
<i>Municipal Dispensary</i>		100	
<i>Cemeteries and Crematorium.</i>			
Pay of Inspector	2,640		
Pay of Chinese Staff	500		
Superannuation	265		
Grave making	1,000		
Fuel, etc.	500		
	<u>4,905</u>		
<i>Less—Fees for Cremation ... 250</i>			
" Grave making 1,500			
" Grave spaces ... 2,000			
" Reservation ... 500			
	<u>4,250</u>	655	
<i>Carried forward</i>		<u>21,862</u>	<u>352,403</u>

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—*continued.*ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—*cont.*

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>		21,862	352,403
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—<i>cont.</i>			
GENERAL—<i>continued.</i>			
<i>Extra-Departmental.</i>			
Medical attendance on employes ...	3,000		
Port Health Work—Contribution to maintenance of Customs Quarantine Station ...	9,000		
Veterinary Surgeons' retainer ...	100		
Grant to General Hospital ...	3,000		
" " Shantung Road Hospital .	1,000		
" " St. Luke's Hospital ...	2,000		
		18,100	
		39,962	
SANITARY BRANCH.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
3 Sanitary Inspectors ...	7,500		
8 Assistant Sanitary Inspectors ...	14,000		
8 Indian Sanitary Foremen...	1,860		
Chinese Staff ...	30,000		
	53,860		
<i>Superannuation ...</i>	2,150		
<i>Passages ...</i>	500		
<i>Stud ...</i>	600		
<i>Uniform ...</i>	500		
<i>Fuel and Light ...</i>	500		
<i>Stationery ...</i>	150		
<i>Cleansing apparatus ...</i>	750		
<i>Wheelbarrows ...</i>	1,250		
<i>Insurance ...</i>	30		
<i>Miscellaneous expenses ...</i>	700		
	60,490		
<i>Less—Receipts from sale of ordure ...</i>	47,700		
		12,790	
<i>Carried forward</i>		52,752	352,403

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—*continued.*ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—*cont.*

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>		52,752	352,403
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—<i>cont.</i>			
MARKETS BRANCH.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Market Inspector	2,880		
2 Assistant Market Inspectors ...	3,840		
Caretaker Maloo Market (moiety)...	990		
Chinese Staff	3,300		
<i>Superannuation</i>	670		
<i>Passages</i>	900		
<i>Stud</i>	500		
<i>Fuel and Light</i>	1,000		
<i>Stationery</i>	150		
<i>Insurance</i>	620		
<i>Miscellaneous expenses</i>	1,000		
	15,850		
<i>Less—Slaughter-house fees</i> ...	14,500		
		1,350	
VICTORIA NURSING HOME.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Matron £200			
1 Nurse £100			
6 Nurses £450			
3 Nurses for 6 mos. £113			
Dispenser £50	7,300		
Probationer	100		
Chinese Staff	900		
<i>Superannuation</i>	1,350		
<i>Passages</i>	2,000		
<i>Uniform</i>	700		
<i>Fuel and Light</i>	1,000		
<i>Stationery</i>	75		
<i>Drugs and instruments</i>	500		
<i>Messing</i>	4,500		
<i>Insurance</i>	115		
<i>Miscellaneous expenses</i>	700		
	19,240		
<i>Less.</i>			
Receipts from outdoor nursing 3,000			
" " indoor nursing 12,000	15,000		
		4,240	
			58,342
<i>Carried forward</i>			410,745

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—*continued.*ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—*cont.*

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>			410,745
ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.			
GENERAL.			
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>			
<i>Foreigners.</i>			
Engineer and Surveyor	8,580		
Assistant Engineer and Surveyor ...	4,980		
9 Assistants	23,820		
4 Clerical Assistants	6,820		
2 Inspectors	5,640		
3 Assistant Inspectors	6,360		
2 Superintendents	5,280		
4 Overseers	7,800		
Boiler Inspector's fee	480		
Rent Allowance.			
Assistant Engineer	600		
2 Superintendents	960		
Inspector of Works	480		
<i>Chinese.</i>			
Writers	2,050		
Tracers	2,500		
Office boys and messengers	810		
2 Storekeepers	480		
	77,640		
<i>Superannuation</i>	6,976		
<i>Passages</i>	2,000		
<i>Uniform</i>	300		
<i>Stud</i>	2,750		
<i>Ricsha Hire</i>	1,800		
<i>Fuel and Light</i>	1,000		
<i>Printing and Stationery</i>	3,600		
<i>Insurance</i>	100		
<i>Miscellaneous expenses</i>	2,800		
	98,966		
<i>Less—Building Permit fees</i> ... 3,500			
Private Work Supervision fees 2,500	6,000		
		92,966	
<i>Carried forward</i>		92,966	410,745

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—*continued.*ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—*cont.*

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>		92,966	410,745
ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT			
<i>continued.</i>			
PARKS AND OPEN SPACES.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Superintendent	2,400		
Chinese Staff	3,900		
	6,300		
<i>Superannuation</i>	240		
<i>Chinese Government Ground-tax</i> ...	360		
<i>Fuel and Light</i>	700		
<i>Labour</i>	6,000		
<i>Stud</i>	650		
<i>Apparatus</i>	800		
<i>Repainting hot-houses, seats, etc.</i> ...	2,000		
<i>Trees, shrubs, seeds and turf</i> ...	2,800		
<i>Mud, sand, gravel, etc.</i>	1,800		
<i>Insurance</i>	50		
<i>Maintenance of Public Recreation</i>			
<i>Ground</i>	3,500		
<i>Miscellaneous expenses</i>	1,500		
	26,700		
<i>Less.</i>			
Receipts from sale and hire of plants	500		
		26,200	
<i>Carried forward</i>		119,166	410,745

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—*continued.*ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—*cont.*

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>		119,166	410,745
ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT			
<i>continued.</i>			
CLEANSING AND SCAVENGING.			
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>			
Superintendent	1,980		
3 Inspectors	5,064		
2 Watchmen	1,704		
7 Indian Overseers	2,200		
Writer and Office Boy	225		
Rent Allowance.			
Superintendent	600		
	11,773		
<i>Labour.</i>			
Scavenging	16,500		
Watering roads	8,500		
Cleansing roads and footways	11,500		
Cleansing gullies and man- holes	8,500		
	45,000		
<i>Superannuation</i>	704		
<i>Uniform</i>	600		
<i>Stud</i>	29,000		
<i>Contract for barging away garbage</i> ...	9,250		
<i>Disinfectants</i>	200		
<i>Repairs to carts and harness</i>	4,500		
<i>Miscellaneous expenses</i>	3,400		
<i>Insurance</i>	1,000		
		105,427	
LIGHTING.			
<i>Electricity.</i>			
208 arc lamps at Tls. 175	Tls. 36,400		
15 incandescent lamps	600		
Extensions	4,000		
	41,000		
<i>Gas.</i>			
For a portion of the Settlement ...	19,000		
<i>Oil.</i>			
For outlying districts	1,500		
		61,500	
<i>Carried forward</i>		286,093	410,745

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—*continued.*ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—*cont.*

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>		286,093	410,745
ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT			
<i>continued.</i>			
PUBLIC WORKS.			
<i>Landing-stages.</i>			
General repairs to jetties, land- ing-stages and pontoons	6,000		
Dredging under various pon- toons	2,500		
		8,500	
<i>Bridges.</i>			
General repairs	12,600		
<i>Buildings.</i>			
General repairs and alterations to			
Police Stations	5,000		
Health Department buildings	5,000		
Other Municipal buildings ...	6,500		
Upkeep of Town Hall	1,500		
		18,000	
<i>Bundings.</i>			
Repairs and renewals to bundings...	7,500		
<i>Latrines and Urinals.</i>			
General repairs to existing latrines	1,200		
Construction of new latrines	3,000		
		4,200	
<i>Creeks and River.</i>			
Cleaning out Defence Creek and Yang-king-pang ...	4,500		
Dredging mouth of Soochow Creek	1,000		
Working expenses of steam dredger	2,000		
		7,500	
<i>Carried forward</i>	58,300	286,093	410,745

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—*continued.*ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—*cont.*

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>	58,300	286,093	410,745
ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT			
<i>continued.</i>			
PUBLIC WORKS—<i>continued.</i>			
<i>Drainage.</i>			
Renewing sewers in			
Broadway from Fearon Road			
to Garden Bridge balance			
of cost	10,000		
Seward Road from Fearon			
Road to Broadway ...	5,000		
Cleaning, etc. main lines of creeks	2,000		
Iron gully and manhole covers	1,500		
Repairing and cleaning drains	8,400		
Renewing street gullies ...	4,000		
	30,900		
<i>Less.</i>			
Profit on Concrete dépôt	5,000		
	25,900		
<i>Roads.</i>			
Granite chips, sand and broken			
bricks	63,500		
Kerb and channel	8,000		
Chip-pavements and chip-			
paved margins	8,000		
Street pavements	8,000		
Labour	33,200		
Maintenance of trees ...	1,000		
Working expenses of five			
steam rollers	5,000		
Boundary stones	400		
Chinese Government Ground-tax	600		
Stud	7,000		
Maintenance of carts and			
harness	1,500		
Miscellaneous expenses ...	7,300		
	143,500		
<i>Less.</i>			
Miscellaneous permit fees	3,000		
	140,500		
		224,700	
			510,793
<i>Carried forward</i>			921,538

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—cont.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>			921,538
SECRETARIAT.			
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>			
<i>Foreigners.</i>			
Secretary	9,240		
Assistant Secretary	5,040		
Accountant	5,940		
Sub-Accountant	4,980		
3 Assistants	7,800		
Stenographer	1,200		
Overseer of Taxes	3,960		
Assistant Overseer of Taxes	2,940		
Temporary Assistant	750		
Inspector of Vehicles	2,028		
Tax Inspector	2,076		
12 Tax Collectors	20,928		
Rent Allowance.			
Assistant Secretary	600		
		67,482	
<i>Chinese.</i>			
Translator	1,200		
4 Assistants	2,586		
13 Writers	3,876		
Compradore and Chinese Staff	8,400		
Messengers, coolies, etc.	2,500		
		18,562	
<i>Superannuation</i>		6,346	
<i>Reporter's retainer</i>		600	
<i>Passages</i>		1,500	
<i>Uniform and medical aid</i>		1,350	
<i>Stud</i>		1,400	
<i>Fuel and light</i>		1,600	
<i>Insurance</i>		80	
<i>Printing and Stationery</i>		9,000	
<i>Miscellaneous expenses</i>		2,000	
		109,920	
<i>Less—Charged to industrial under-</i> <i>takings</i>		3,000	
			106,920
<i>Carried forward</i>			1,028,458

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—cont.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>			1,028,458
FIRE BRIGADE.			
<i>Contribution</i>		25,000	
<i>Municipal Company Cops</i>		250	
			25,250
VOLUNTEERS.			
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>			
<i>Foreigners.</i>			
Commandant (moiety)	2,500		
Sergeant Major	1,620		
Orderly Room Sergeant	1,440		
Armourer Sergeant	360		
Custodian of Town Hall (moiety)...	990		
<i>Chinese.</i>			
Town Hall and Orderly Room Staff	1,080		
Range Staff	1,370		
		9,360	
<i>Superannuation</i>		162	
<i>Uniform</i>		3,000	
<i>Accoutrements</i>		4,000	
<i>Fuel and Light</i>		1,300	
<i>Printing and Stationery</i>		1,400	
<i>Stud</i>		1,500	
<i>Maintenance of Range</i>	1,000		
<i>Lets—Proceeds of cartridge cases</i> and lead, etc.	600		
		400	
<i>Camp of Exercise</i>		1,200	
<i>Subscription to N.R.A.</i>		100	
<i>Ammunition</i>		4,500	
<i>Insurance</i>		350	
<i>Miscellaneous expenses</i>		2,500	
			29,772
<i>Carried forward</i>			1,083,480

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—*continued.*ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—*cont.*

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>			1,083,480
PUBLIC BAND.			
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>			
Bandmaster	2,700		
Bandsmen	18,000		
Librarian and coolies	250		
Rent Allowance to Bandsmen	1,500		
		22,450	
<i>Superannuation</i>		2,070	
<i>Passages</i>		300	
<i>Stud</i>		260	
<i>Fuel and light</i>		250	
<i>Repairs to instruments, music, etc.</i>		600	
<i>Medicines and Hospital charges</i>		100	
<i>Uniform</i>		200	
<i>Printing and Stationery</i>		250	
<i>Miscellaneous expenses</i>		520	
		27,000	
<i>Less—Contribution from French Municipal Council</i>	1,500		
<i>Council's share of receipts for private services</i>	3,500		
		5,000	
			22,000
<i>Carried forward</i>			1,105,480

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—cont.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>			1,105,480
EDUCATIONAL GRANTS.			
PUBLIC SCHOOL.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Headmaster	4,380		
3 Assistant Masters	6,120		
10 Assistant Mistresses	9,900		
Chinese Staff	760		
	<u>21,160</u>		
<i>Superannuation</i>	1,680		
<i>Passages</i>	100		
<i>Printing and Stationery</i>	600		
<i>Fuel and Light</i>	450		
<i>Furniture</i>	750		
<i>Text books</i>	250		
<i>Insurance</i>	90		
<i>Medical aid</i>	175		
<i>Miscellaneous expenses</i>	500		
	<u>25,755</u>		
<i>Less</i> —School fees	16,000		
		9,755	
PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Headmaster	2,700		
Assistant Master	1,800		
8 Chinese Teachers	3,465		
Writer, coolies and watchman	567		
	<u>8,532</u>		
<i>Superannuation</i>	450		
<i>Printing and Stationery</i>	300		
<i>Fuel and Light</i>	100		
<i>Insurance</i>	100		
<i>Miscellaneous expenses</i>	518		
	<u>10,000</u>		
<i>Less</i> —School fees	3,000		
		7,000	
Thomas Hanbury School		1,500	
French Orphanage		1,000	
St. Xavier's School		1,500	
Shanghai Library		1,000	
Shanghai Museum		500	
		<u>22,255</u>	
<i>Carried forward</i>			1,127,735

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—*continued.*ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—*cont.*

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>			1,127,735
GENERAL CHARGES.			
Legal expenses		3,500	
Audit fee—£200		1,600	
Semaphore Service		1,500	
Pew-rents and Relief of Poor		500	
Expenses of Census		1,000	
Rent of Municipal properties :—			
Public Recreation Ground	600		
Bubbling Well Police Station	560		
Park Road Police Station to 31st			
March	135		
Hanbury Road Fire Station	300		
Soochow Road Depôt	360		
Yangtsepoo Depôt	250		
		2,205	
			10,305
INTEREST.			
On Municipal Debentures and Special			
Loan	116,065		
<i>Less</i> —Chargeable to Electricity			
Department	27,975		
		88,090	
On Savings Bank and Security deposits		5,110	
On Overdraft at Bank		5,000	
		98,200	
<i>Less</i> —On Trust Funds		8,800	
			89,400
SINKING FUND.			
Repayment of proportionate amount of			
debentures outstanding			104,560
<i>Carried forward</i>			1,332,000

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—cont.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>			1,332,000
STOCK AND STORES.			
Police		1,500	
Health Department.			
Municipal Hospital	5,000		
Victoria Nursing Home	2,000	7,000	
Public Works.			
6 carts and harness	1,200		
2 hand-rollers	350		
600 shovels	900	2,450	
Cleansing and Scavenging.			
6 carts and harness	1,100		
3 scraping machines	1,350	2,450	
Public School for Chinese.			
400 American chairs	1,400		
Furniture	400	1,800	
Miscellaneous		2,000	
			17,200
ESTIMATED TOTAL OF ORDINARY EXPENDITURE ...		TAEIS ...	1,349,200
ESTIMATED SURPLUS		TAEIS ...	268,300
		TAEIS ...	1,617,500

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—*continued.*

EXTRAORDINARY INCOME.

	Tls.	Tls.
Estimated Surplus on Ordinary Budget... ..		268,300.00
Amount recommended to be raised by Debentures if necessary		120,000.00
ESTIMATED TOTAL OF EXTRAORDINARY INCOME	TALS	388,300.00

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—*continued.*

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	Tls.	Tls.
Deficit from 1904		112,139.72
<i>Bridges.</i>		
Wooden bridge over Hongkew Creek at Scott Road 30 feet wide	7,000	
Two wooden bridges, over Hongkew Creek at Kashing Road and over Saw Gin Kiang at Extension No. 29A, one-third of cost	6,350	13,350.00
<i>Bundings.</i>		
Concrete bunding Soochow Creek—		
From Garden Bridge to Chapoo Road ...	1,500	
From Winchester to North Chekiang Road, balance of cost	10,400	
Concrete bunding Defence Creek west of Burkill Road Bridge, balance of cost	1,200	
Hardwood bunding Hongkew Creek—		
From Settlement Boundary to Saw Gin Kiang	2,500	
Stone slope to Bund Foreshore from Peking to Sungkiang Road, half cost to be expended during 1905	5,000	20,600.00
<i>Landing Stages.</i>		
4 new jetties on the Soochow Creek	700	
Additions to Kungping Road Jetty	500	
Alterations and additions to Chaoufoong Road Jetty	1,500	2,700.00
<i>Carried forward</i>		148,789.72

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—*continued.*EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE—*cont.*

	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>		148,789.72
<i>Fire Brigade.</i>		
Petrol Motor combined engine hose tender and escape		8,500.00
<i>Public Garden reclamation</i>		23,000.00
<i>Land.</i>		
Hungjao Road Nursery, balance of cost	4,600	
Bubbling Well Cemetery Extension	2,000	
		6,600.00
<i>Buildings.</i>		
<i>Police.</i>		
Sinza Station, balance of cost	18,470	
Carter Road Station, conversion	800	
Wayside Station, boundary wall	3,480	
Bubbling Well Station, laying out compound	600	
<i>Garol.</i>		
Quarters for 4 Warders	2,300	
Extension of landings	1,000	
Padded cells	900	
<i>Public Health.</i>		
Municipal Hospital, balance of cost	20,560	
Hongkew Market Extension	2,700	
Health Office, enclosure of verandah	650	
<i>Volunteers.</i>		
Headquarters, balance of cost	740	
<i>Fire Brigade.</i>		
Sinza Station, half cost to be expended during 1905	9,000	
<i>Carried forward</i>	61,200	186,889.72

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—*continued.*EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE—*cont.*

	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>	61,200	186,889.72
<i>Buildings—cont.</i>		
<i>Educational.</i>		
Public School Laboratory	500	
Public School for Chinese, boundary fence, play-ground, and sheds	2,300	
<i>Town Hall.</i>		
Coffered plaster ceiling	6,000	
Painting interior	2,000	
Accommodation of Library, balance of cost ...	250	
<i>Municipal Offices, enclosure of verandah</i>	1,000	
<i>Steam roller-shed</i>	1,000	
<i>Reserve Garden, potting-shed, etc.</i>	1,200	
		75,450.00
<i>Roads.</i>		
Acquiring land for new roads and for widening and extending existing roads	60,000	
Making up and metalling do.	50,000	
		110,000.00
ESTIMATED SURPLUS to be carried forward ...		15,960.28
	TAEELS	388,300.00